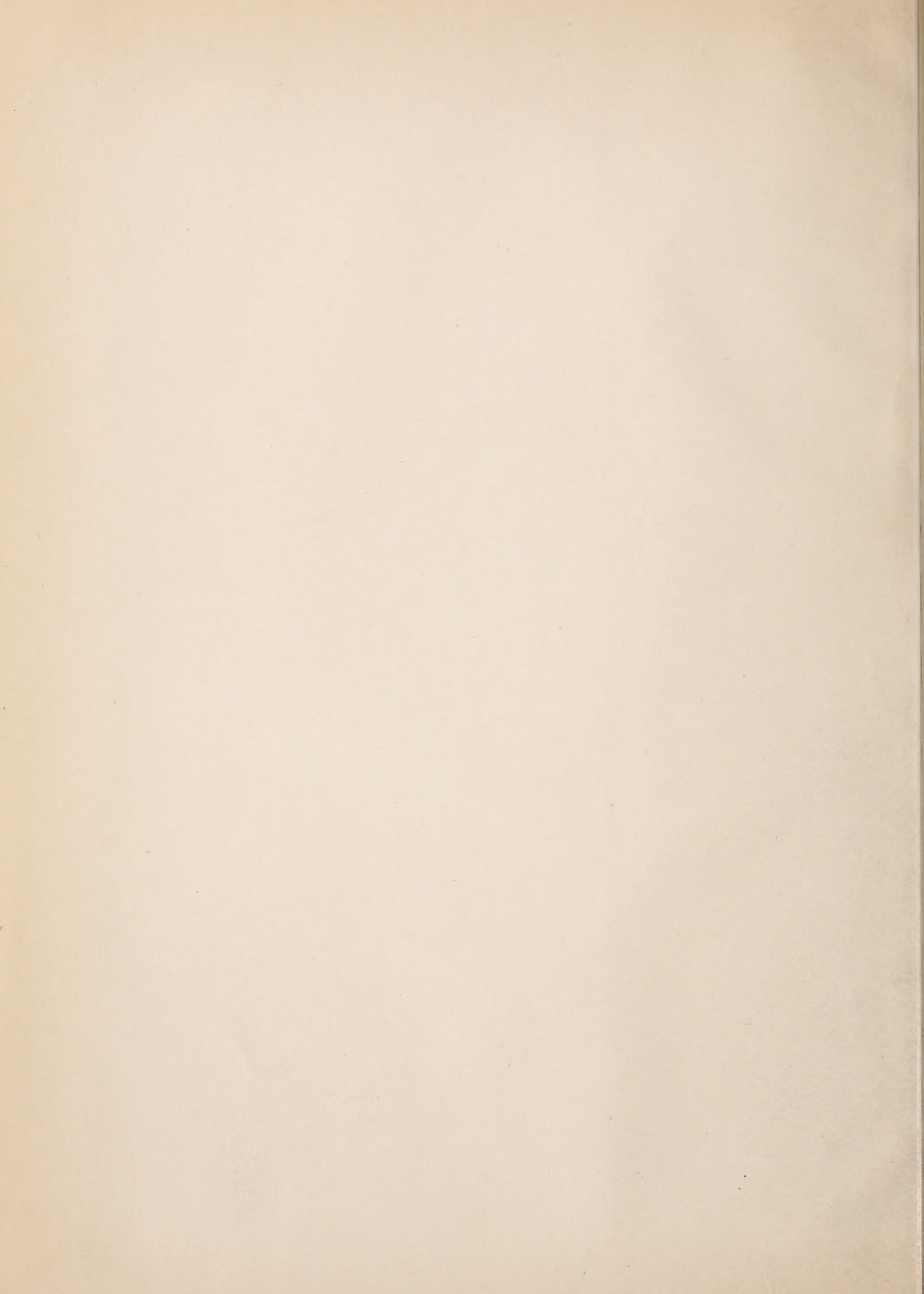
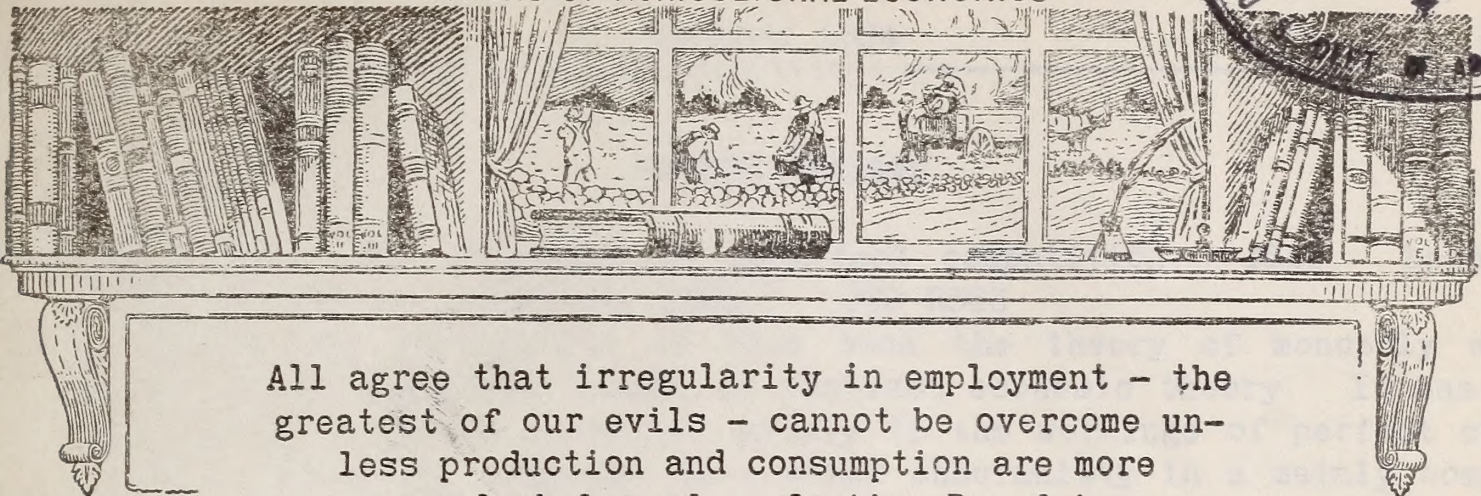


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All agree that irregularity in employment - the greatest of our evils - cannot be overcome unless production and consumption are more nearly balanced. - Justice Brandeis

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Robinson, Joan. The economics of imperfect competition. 352p. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1933. 280 R563

Before the publication of this book the theory of monopoly was a rather badly neglected branch of abstract economic theory. It has been the custom to devote attention mainly to the workings of perfect competition. Monopoly, regarded as a minor abnormality in a mainly competitive economic system, has received the attention of most economic theorists only in its barest essentials, further elaboration being confined to esoteric works by mathematical economists such as Edgeworth and Pareto. Here at last we have a book devoted primarily to the theory of monopoly, and one which can be understood without a knowledge of higher mathematics. (There is, however, some evidence that the author has found the calculus helpful in development of her concepts and in the solution of many of her problems.)

The book is more than a mere essay on a special problem of economic theory. It is a treatment of the most fundamental problems of the theory of value and distribution based on the concept of monopoly rather than that of competition which has constituted the traditional line of approach. Perfect competition is relegated to the position of a special or limiting case, similar to that of Newtonian physics in the Theory of Relativity. The shift of emphasis is not in itself an original idea; Cournot in 1838 attempted to develop a theory of prices along these lines, and it has been suggested at various times that the whole of economic theory should be reconstructed on the basis of monopoly. The suggestion was made with particular brilliancy by Piero Sraffa in the Economic Journal in 1926. Mrs. Robinson states in the Foreword to her work that "Mr. Sraffa's article must be regarded as the fount from which my work flows, for the chief aim of this book is to attempt to carry out his pregnant suggestion that the whole theory of value should be treated in terms of monopoly analysis."

That such an attempt should be made at the present time is symptomatic of two tendencies which, though not new, have become increasingly conspicuous in the economic thought of recent years. One of these is the tendency to be critical of the institutions of free enterprise in our present economic system, and to protest against the belief, which has been explicitly or implicitly contained in the writings of most economic theorists, that a meliorative trend is inherent in laissez-faire. The second tendency is that of the economic theorists themselves to state more carefully and explicitly the assumptions from which their deductions are derived. Contemporary economic theorists attach greater importance to this practice than some of their predecessors, such as Marshall, partly in self-defense against the critics referred to above, and partly as a result of the development of economic theory from a literary to a

scientific pursuit. By confronting themselves with their own assumptions, economic theorists have been enabled to see the force of criticisms leveled against their theories. Consequently greater use is now being made of assumptions other than that of perfect competition.

The Economics of Imperfect Competition is a step in the direction of reality from the partly utopian economics of perfect competition of Adam Smith and his followers. It will afford no comfort to those who, like J. B. Clark, wish to use economic theory as a means of justifying capitalism, and it may supply some heavy ammunition to their opponents. Nevertheless the book is clearly not intended for any such purpose. It is exceedingly abstract and its aim is merely to provide tools for objective analysis. Moreover, the author is of the opinion that some further steps toward reality will be necessary to make her analysis ripe for application to actual economic problems. It is very rarely that she supplements her hypothetical constructions with a discussion of their significance in the real world. One of those rare discussions is a brilliant attempt to explain how certain monopolists, such as, for instance, the American automobile manufacturers, may have found it profitable not to reduce their prices in the face of declining consumers' incomes (see pp. 72-75).

The author of this book applies the word monopolist to anyone who sells anything. If he sells in a perfect market, that is to say, if he can sell as much or as little as he pleases at the prevailing market price without appreciably affecting that price, the analysis of perfect competition is applicable. This is, of course, merely the accepted definition of perfect competition. The author states that this state of affairs is probably not to be found in any industry; but it would seem probable that it does exist in many branches of agriculture. In speaking of imperfect competition the author has in mind primarily the case where a number of firms produce a similar or identical product, but consumers do not always buy from the producer who sells most cheaply. Monopoly, or the case where a commodity is sold by one seller only, is contrasted both with perfect and with imperfect competition in a number of illuminating comparisons.

Monopoly analysis has been greatly facilitated in recent years by the use of the concept of marginal revenue which has been independently discovered by several economists. It is defined as the addition to the total value of the sales of a monopolist due to the addition of one unit to the quantity of product sold. The output which maximizes the monopoly profit is that at which marginal revenue and marginal cost are equal. Diagrammatically, the most profitable output is determined by the intersection of the marginal revenue and marginal cost curves. If the market is perfect, marginal revenue will equal market price, and the most profitable output for the individual producer is that at which marginal cost equals price.

All of this is, of course, not new; but many new refinements have been introduced into the analysis by Mrs. Robinson. It is possible here to mention only a few striking results. It is not true, as some economists have held, that the smaller the elasticity of demand the greater will be the restriction of output, as compared with competitive output, which it

pays the monopolist to make. The extent of the restriction depends on the concavity or convexity of the demand and average cost curves. Neither the existence of imperfect competition nor that of monopoly necessarily imply the existence of monopoly profits. It appears, however, that there will be monopoly profits in equilibrium under conditions of imperfect competition unless two conditions are assumed which may reasonably be held non-existent, namely, that no firm is more favorably situated than any other in respect to the demand for its product, and that no special obstacle exists to the entry of new firms into the industry. Under imperfect competition firms will usually be of less than the most efficient size. Consequently, if all the firms in an industry are amalgamated into one, considerable technical economies are likely to result and consumers may, therefore, benefit by monopoly. The analysis of imperfect competition would seem to explain many of the commonly-alleged evils of "competition."

In discussing the theory of distribution Mrs. Robinson points out that the remuneration of a factor of production under certain conditions tends to be equal to its marginal value productivity to its employer. This is equal to the marginal physical productivity multiplied by the marginal revenue of the product. In case of perfect competition, where marginal revenue equals price, this amounts to a mere restatement of the familiar doctrine regarding marginal productivity. But where the employer is not selling in a perfect market the marginal productivity of the factor of production to him will be less than its contribution to the income of society. The factor will then be "exploited." This restatement of the theory of marginal productivity definitely removes from it the ethical connotations with which it has been associated by J. B. Clark and other writers. It makes possible the use of this theory to explain the manner in which employers may gain by exploiting labor. An additional element of exploitation appears when the employer purchases his labor in an imperfect market, that is, when the wage he pays is influenced by the number of men he hires. In this case the wage will be less than the marginal value productivity to the employer. The latter will be equal to the marginal cost of labor to the employer.

The last chapter, entitled, A World of Monopolies, should be of particular interest to American readers at the present time. Although a monopoly in a single industry will tend to restrict output as compared with output under competitive conditions, a simultaneous creation of monopolies in all industries would not necessarily reduce output in all industries. It would, however, tend to increase the inequality of incomes; monopoly profits would be increased and real wages would tend to fall. These conclusions, however, follow from the assumption that there is no lower limit fixed by law or custom to the rate of wages. If such a limit exists, the result may be a permanent increase of unemployment. The author should perhaps have indicated what further modifications would need to be made if it were assumed that in addition to a lower limit on wages an upper limit were placed on the prices of consumers' goods. These modifications would undoubtedly do much to make the picture less gloomy.

The author has introduced the word monopsonist to indicate the indi-

vidual buyer, monopsony having the same significance for purchasing as monopoly has for selling. In her analysis of monopsony for the case where the buyer is the ultimate consumer she appears to have made a mistake. According to her analysis the quantity of the commodity purchased by a monopsonist will be that which equates the marginal cost to him with his demand price. If he purchases in an imperfect market the price actually paid will, of course, be less than the demand price. This analysis rests on the assumption that demand price is equal to the marginal utility of the commodity divided by a constant, that constant being the marginal utility of money. Actually, however, this is not a constant but varies with the amount of money available to the consumer for the purchase of other commodities. When a monopsonist purchases a given amount of commodity for less than his demand price for that amount, (demand price being defined as the price at which he would buy that amount in a perfect market) the fact of his buying for less may either raise or lower his demand price. This error, however, is perhaps of no great practical importance in most cases.

The problem of stating the conditions of equilibrium under imperfect competition which the author has set for herself is, in certain respects, similar to that of duopoly which a number of economists such as Cournot, Edgeworth, Pareto, and Chamberlin have attempted to solve. The solutions have differed on account of certain differences in the assumptions made. It is perhaps unfortunate that Mrs. Robinson has not compared her assumptions and her solutions with those of the writers on duopoly. It could well be argued that in certain industries, such as, for instance, our meat-packing industry, some of the assumptions of the duopoly analysts would be more appropriate than any of those used by Mrs. Robinson.

Serious doubts will unquestionably arise in the minds of many readers as to whether many of the refinements of analysis developed in this book could be made useful in analyzing any existing situation. It seems unfortunate that the author has not given more numerous concrete illustrations which would enable the reader to pass judgment on this question with greater facility. In the opinion of the present reviewer, however, much of the analysis in this book will find extremely useful applications. - H. J. Wadleigh. Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Foreign Agricultural Service.

Teggart, R. V. Thorstein Veblen; a chapter in American economic thought. 126 p. Berkeley, University of California press, 1932. (University of California publications in economics. v. 11, no. 1) 280 T232

Bibliography, p. [118]-124.

This work represents a critical analysis of the writings and theories of Thorstein Veblen, including a brief summary of Veblen's career and a brief appraisal of how his thought may have been, in part at least, the product of his environment. It is a very comprehensive study of Veblen's writings.

Professor Teggart begins with an introductory chapter entitled, The Rise of Interventionism. This is intended to give a background for the study of Veblen and his writings. The author draws the distinction

between the naturalistic theory of progress, and what he calls interventionism. According to the author, "...very little has been accomplished in the United States toward a fuller comprehension of the general nature of the economic world in which we live. During the past fifty years the labors of theoretical students have been largely devoted to efforts of two kinds... to the writing of college textbooks... and... to carrying on perennial disputes as to the proper method to be pursued in advancing the study of theoretical problems." (p.2). He offers the explanation that the dispute over scientific methods is a clash between the two theories of progress - the naturalistic theory and interventionism. Veblen is, of course, considered an outstanding representative of the interventionist school.

Chapter II is devoted to a brief study of Veblen's career, and a consideration of the physical, economic and cultural influences by which he may be supposed to have been influenced. These are all considered from the standpoint of their reflection in the life and writings of Veblen.

The third chapter is entitled, Veblen's Critical Approach to the Problems of Economic Science. A considerable part of this chapter is devoted to a discussion of Veblen's theoretical tendencies as indicated by his criticisms of economic theory. Of prime importance in these criticisms is Veblen's conception of science as a study of an evolutionary process, and his consequent attack upon classical economic thought as being either pre-scientific or non-scientific. The author points out that, "The leading characteristic of Veblen, as a critic of economic theory, is the fact that his point of view is derived from fields of thought which have not been customarily regarded by American economists as a part of the science of economics... If his criticism has had constructive effects, they are to be found in the direction of a fundamental reorientation of economic thought rather than in additions to the kind of theory which he attacked." (p.77).

In Chapter IV, Professor Teggart proceeds to consider Veblen's constructive contribution to economic thought, the chapter being entitled, Veblen's Constructive Contribution: A Technique for Social Criticism. In this he is mainly concerned with The Theory of the Leisure Class, The Theory of Business Enterprise, and The Instinct of Workmanship. In Veblen's constructive contribution, as well as in his criticism of traditional economic theory the underlying element which binds together his very diverse ideas is "...the concept of process - not strictly the sum of historical processes, not yet a fully equipped philosophy of history, but an abstract theory of the process which marks the course of human development in its most fundamental aspect of economic change." (p. 78). It is held that the really significant contribution which The Theory of the Leisure Class "...made to the technique of social speculation is to be found in the notion that there are psychological incentives and motives - irrational, and hence obscured from consciousness - which are of the utmost human significance, but which are in conflict with existing archaic modes of institutional life." (pp.86-87).

The Theory of Business Enterprise is shown to be in a measure at least contradictory to much of Veblen's other writing. "Veblen not only

applies the hedonistic psychology which he derided so vigorously, to the explanation of the conduct of the business man, but he assumes that business leads to the engrossing of selfish regard by business men. Quite consistently, Veblen makes behaviorism responsible for the dry abstraction that men act from the incentives of a single capacity. Is it going too far to assume that this is contrary to the simplest experience of everyday social existence?" (p.96). Nevertheless Professor Teggart goes on to point out that the influence of Veblen's doctrine in The Theory of Business Enterprise has been of greatest importance in the writings of H. J. Davenport, Wesley C. Mitchell and others. In much the same way The Instinct of Workmanship was a source of inspiration to such students of labor as Carlton Parker, Robert F. Hoxie, and Walton H. Hamilton. The chapter is concluded with a discussion of the doctrine of syndicalism, as presented in Veblen's later writings.

The final chapter of the book is entitled, Conclusion: The Drift of Veblenism. In this chapter it is pointed out that Veblen was an important factor in, though not necessarily the originator of, certain points of theory which are part and parcel of present-day institutional economics. According to Professor Teggart, Veblen "consistently fails to acknowledge the sources of his inspiration, but, in addition to this, categorically identifies his philosophy with modern departures in popular science... It may, in fact, be questioned whether Veblen did not brusquely overstep the mark in speaking thus ostentatiously of science in order to vindicate his theories." (p.111). It is pointed out that Veblen's theoretical importance is due to the fact that his example has encouraged other economists to undertake studies which would have found no outlet in the older methods of economic theory. In this way, he served to develop the utilization of materials from other social sciences. "He also served as an example of a type of criticism of abstract economic theory which appeals to scientific methodology and to the theories of the natural scientist." (p.114). Concerning institutionalism, in which Veblen played an important part, the author says, "the most urgent misgiving may be felt as to whether Institutionalism has done much more than accept the norms of socialistic theory as a basis for economic research, without contributing to the task of analyzing the functional relationships between the elements constituting modern economic society." (p.115).

It is perhaps poor taste for one who has an inferior knowledge of Veblen's writings to undertake to criticize Professor Teggart's opinions. Nevertheless a reviewer who holds dissenting opinions is expected to express at least some of them. To the present reviewer the dispute over the scientific method to be pursued in economic theory is not a clash between the naturalistic and interventionistic theories of progress as Professor Teggart holds. The question of whether a method is truly scientific or not depends upon whether it may be considered to lead reliably to a discovery of causal relationships. An essential difference between the traditional economics and that of the German Historical School and the institutionalists is that the first deals primarily with a cross sectional view of the operation of economic forces, the latter two largely with aspects of their historical development. The classical economists,

despite the fact that their primary attention was directed to the contemporary functioning of economic forces, were by no means proponents of the existing order and opposed to intervention. Indeed many of the classical economists were very strongly in favor of changes being made in existing institutions. There are of course others among them who were defenders of the status quo.

Perhaps an analogy will help to make the situation clear. The fact that a man is a physiologist does not necessarily mean that he either opposes or believes in the practice of eugenics. There are presumably physiologists and aetiologists of both persuasions of thought. Whether the various branches of biology such as morphology, embryology and aetiology are considered scientific rests upon other grounds. To the reviewer, physiology and ecology have better reason to be called scientific than has aetiology - that branch of biology which deals with the factors operating in the process of organic evolution. Likewise, those parts of "social" science which deal primarily with the contemporary functioning of economic forces have better reason to be called scientific than those which deal largely with the development of institutions. Generally speaking, however, there is far more of the truly scientific in biology than there is in the so-called social sciences. Much of these latter belongs along with history, in the field of philosophy rather than of science.

All this is not to deny that there is a very important and intimate relationship between interventionism and the historico-genetic approach to economics. Those who are converts to the cause of interventionism are likely to eschew what they consider the deadening and mechanistic details of traditional economics and turn to a type of study which gives freer rein to their imagination. Then, too, it is conceivable that, on the other hand, those who have studied economic forces primarily from the historico-genetic approach are more likely to become imbued with the idea of controlling and directing these forces than are students whose attention has been primarily occupied with the contemporary functioning of economic forces.

The ordinary reader of Professor Teggart's work will perhaps do well to read the chapters of his book in some other sequence than the one in which they appear. Chapter I is certainly likely to seem formidable as a starting point, but it should not be allowed to discourage the reader. If he will pass on to Chapter II, he will perhaps be more likely to finish the book. Chapter IV might well then follow as it is probably more interesting to the average economist than is Chapter III, and there seems to be no particular advantage in considering Veblen's constructive contributions before considering the more difficult subject of his approach to economic problems. If the reader is interested in the development of economic theory, he should, after having read the remainder of the book, go back to the introduction.

In many ways this book belongs in the field of general philosophy more than it does in the field of economics. This is partly because of the nature of Veblen's writings and partly because of Professor Teggart's treatment of his subject. It is rather difficult reading for the economist

who is not well versed in the language and concepts of philosophy. From the standpoint of being attractive reading the book suffers because of the author's style. When considering the character of Veblen's rhetoric, he says, "In reading Veblen, the impression which remains uppermost is that he had consciously learned of the existence of a surprising range of words and saw no reason for not employing them all, but that, unfortunately for his readers, he did not heed the rule of common acceptance in determining where they should be used." (p.40). This is a pertinent attack of Veblen's rhetoric. Fortunately, Professor Teggart does use words with care as to their meaning. Many readers, however, will probably agree that he has "learned of the existence of a surprising range of words," and that he uses them liberally in places where much simpler words would do as well. As a fairly representative example, we may take the following quotation: "In its stark outlines, Veblen's career might equally typify the experience of a genius misapprehended by a conservatively minded community, or that of a man who rendered a type of personal performance which would not admit of an extenuated judgment." (p.18).

To the reviewer it seems that Professor Teggart is over harsh in his criticism of Veblen. While there is much to criticize in Veblen's writing, there is also much to be highly commended. Veblen may be characterized, if not as a genius, at least as a very brilliant student of social phenomena. Because of his brilliancy, one may excuse him for being erratic. Professor Teggart's book is more valuable as a critical analysis than as an appraisal of Thorstein Veblen and his theories. - E. J. Working, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Kalkoff, Walter. Erzeugung und absatz von eiern in Nordwestdeutschland unter besonderer berücksichtigung der genossenschaften. 80p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft. n.f. 80. sonderheft) 18 G31A no.80

In this bulletin on egg production and marketing in Northwest Germany, the author has attempted two lines of research not found in similar studies made in the United States. First, he has divided Northwest Germany into areas and sub-areas where production and consumption are such as to result in similar surplus or deficit conditions. The absolute quantity of surplus or deficit of eggs is estimated for each area, and expressed as a percentage of total production or consumption. Second, the marketing function is split up into its component parts, and the efficiency of each part estimated for each area.

Thirty-five percent of Germany's eggs are produced in the northwestern part, and poultry is an important part of the agriculture there. In presenting the relation between production and consumption, the author makes use of various estimates, which he believes are reasonably accurate, and whose lack of exactness will not destroy his conclusions. The numbers of people and of chickens are taken from actual enumerations, but the rate of egg production is estimated to vary between 80 and 100 eggs per hen, with an average of 88.6 eggs, and the consumption of eggs in cities between 130 and 165 eggs per capita, while in the country it is estimated

to be between 95 and 129. This rate of production does not differ greatly from that in the United States, but the rate of consumption is very much lower. The average in this country is about 240 eggs per capita, and is higher in the country than in the city.

By means of these estimates, the northwest region is subdivided into various areas. The grouping depends on (1) the number of people, (2) the number of laying hens, (3) production per hen, and (4) per capita consumption. The production areas, which produce more than they consume, are divided into the southern and the northern group, each of which has a number of sub-areas. Within these sub-areas distinction is made between the districts that lie near markets and those that lie some distance away. The deficit or market areas are divided into cities and rural deficit districts. The markets are also divided into centralized and decentralized markets. The Ruhr region is one of the latter, while Hamburg is an example of the former.

The term "intensive" is used in regard to the various regions, and is defined as the ratio between salable surplus and total production. Those regions are intensive which have a large relative surplus for sale, and those extensive which produce only enough for their own needs. No comparisons are made as to the relation of poultry production to land areas, numbers of farms, available feed supply, or other lines of agricultural production.

The total distance between the producer and the consumer can be divided into (1) the distance to the collection point, (2) the distance from collection point to distributor, and (3) distribution to the consumer. Distance must be judged not only as mileage but, in the Thunen sense, taking into account the means of transport, or the "technical" distance. Since eggs are not a mass product, the collection distance is relatively more important and the distance from collection point to the distributor less important than would be the case if they were bulkier. Division of the total distance from producer to consumer, or "organization distance", is made as suggested above, using the most intensive areas, those with the largest percentage surplus, as a standard and expressing other markets in relation to these areas. Each area is expressed as a percentage of the optimum possible under its conditions. The collection distance is estimated on the basis of (1) the absolute quantity of product, (2) the surplus, and (3) the proportion of the surplus handled by the cooperative and by traders. The distance from collection point to distributor is assumed to be a minimum in the case of a market situated in the midst of a surplus area. The distributor function is assumed to be at its optimum when the concentration of the market is the highest. For each of the areas previously set up a value is estimated for each of these parts of the collection distance, from which the organization distance is calculated. The author comes to the conclusion that the collection distance is the most important factor affecting the total distance.

There are five central cooperatives operating in this region, each with a considerable number of small locals. The size of the latter varies greatly, several locals having a yearly total volume of less than 40,000 dozen eggs. The shipments to each market from each area are given. The quantity that the free traders handle is estimated for each area, as is also the source of these supplies, on the basis of the estimated total market requirements and the amount handled by the cooperative.

The amount of imports from "intensive" and "extensive" lands is given by years, showing a trend toward the former during the past. "Quality" goods, both produced and imported, are estimated to have been 27.3 percent in 1929 and 24.5 percent in 1930 and 1931 of the total supply for Germany as a whole. In 1931 imports were 30 percent and in 1928 37 percent of the total supply of eggs in Germany. The native production of eggs, and especially of quality eggs, has remained constant, and imports have shrunk somewhat. There is no other alternative for home production but to be sold in the home market, while imported eggs may find a better market elsewhere. The cooperative must concentrate on the handling of the quality or fresh eggs, but at the same time it can not escape the responsibility for providing a market for eggs from surplus, extensive regions. The protection of the home supply by restricting imports means that responsibility must also be taken for directing the development of the home industry into the proper channels. The cooperative must undertake the storage of eggs, even if this is not necessary with the fresh eggs and does not seem desirable as long as they are the chief class of eggs handled.

The author discusses price changes by years and by seasons, and the changes in margin between prices of eggs of different qualities. The difference in price between markets for the same grades of eggs is also shown.

It is not possible for one unacquainted with conditions in Germany to judge the accuracy of the author's estimates. Serious doubts may be entertained as to the basis for some figures, but the methodology employed is sound and the objective an important one. If more adequate data were available, similar studies might well be undertaken in this country, not only for eggs but for other products, as a basis for characterization of agriculture by regions and as one starting point for agricultural readjustment. - Marion Clawson, Assistant Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Management and Costs.

Hedrick, Ulysses Prentiss. A history of agriculture in the state of New York, [Albany, N. Y.] Printed for the New York state agricultural society, 1933. 462p. 30.9 H35 (For sale by the New York agricultural experiment station, Geneva, N. Y.)

Bibliography, p.445-450.

Planned to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the founding of the New York State Agricultural Society, and authorized by the Governor of the State, this history is written and issued in a most attractive way. Quality of paper, choice of type, and deckled edges aid in making a format unusual among public documents; many half-tone inserts reproduce early etchings, engravings, portraits, maps, and prints, including several by Currier and Ives; and numbered tables prove to be not statistical, but lists of native Indian foods, old turnpikes, and Eighteenth Century land patents; and Dr. Hedrick says that the changing rural scene and the people who make it, not things nor theories, are his theme - that this history is written for the fireside, not for the study, classroom, or office.

The story begins with the agriculture of the aborigines, traces of which are still found in the Green Corn Festival and the Feast of the Succotash, of the Six Nations. Then half a century before the voyage

of the Half Moon, French explorers along the St. Lawrence left an impress on adjacent rural areas. The Holland-Dutch, the first permanent settlers, who founded New Netherland, numbered only a few hundreds and the government they established lasted only 40 years, "yet the impress of the Knickerbocker Dutch...has been felt in every farming community in New York, in farm operations, and in the manners, morals, modes of life, and even in the language of the people who till the soil... We are conscious of the Dutch at every turn in the history of agriculture in New York." This in spite of the fact that the rural population of the State since pre-revolutionary times has been overwhelmingly British.

Land policies of the Colony and State had profound effects on the social and economic life. Through seigneurie, patroonship, and manor, colonization in the primitive pushed north and west throughout the Eighteenth Century. By the time of the American Revolution, agriculture in New York was better developed than in other colonies, but life was still hard and only in rare instances were conditions like those described in some of the more poetic accounts of that area.

Then came the European migrations that gave to New York the heterogeneous people - English, Scotch, Irish, Pennsylvania Dutch, French, the Palatinates, Prussians - who have so patently influenced its greatly diversified farming industry. Dr. Hedrick traces the post-Revolutionary development of early towns, of livestock and horsebreeding, of sustaining industries like the distilling and timber industries. In 1791, the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures, organized at Albany, had the form, objects, and methods of procedure of the agricultural societies found throughout America today. "The names of the founders of this first society make a thrilling page in the annals of agriculture, as indeed they would in the annals of the history of the State and Nation"- which Dr. Hedrick proves by listing them.

Curious inter-relations of religion and agriculture are traced. In rural New York "Mormonism, Spiritualism, and Adventism, three of the great religions of the world, had their origin", and Shakers, Universal Friends, and the Oneida Community once flourished. Millerites and Perfectionists had their day. Psychic, economic, health, and political movements were likely to begin there. The first women's rights convention was held at Seneca Falls.

The history of transportation is unfolded, including the coaches, the taverns, the turnpikes, the natural waterways, the canals, the railroads: other chapters are devoted to indoor country life a hundred years ago and its gradual development until the turn of this century, and to the progress of medicine, of schools, of recreation, and of the press. Excerpts from old periodicals, advertisements, and programs, with pungent anecdotes and quaint quotations punctuate this part of the history. Country gentlemen of the middle of the Eighteenth Century constituted a cultivated and controlling class in New York as in the Southern States and found in farming "a happiness and peace greater than they achieved in their public careers, and illustrating the truth of the English saying that 'farming is the true occupation of a gentleman.'"

All-pervading changes brought by the displacement of farm labor by machinery are traced as are the developments of the leading crops, fruits,

and breeds of the State. Always the men behind the development and progress are of compelling interest to Dr. Hedrick, who, names them by the score and outlines the policies of the State and some of its leading institutions and citizens that have given varying degrees of aid and encouragement to agriculture through the past 125 years.

As rural New York began to lose its relative importance soon after the Civil War when big business began its sway, the character of the population of most of the rural communities has wholly changed during the last 50 years. The book merely touches on the well-known causes of recent accelerated changes, outlines briefly the situation, and indicates the readjustments in the making. Dr. Hedrick practically closes his history with the turn of the century as he believes that the almost new set of agricultural problems and forces now engaging the attention of the leaders of the States and the Nation are making changes so profound and are so far from finished that a history of them cannot be written without the perspective of time. - Caroline B. Sherman, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Economic Information.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Cooperation

Conference on development of agricultural co-operative business, Aberystwyth. Report... 9th, May 19th; 10th, Oct. 27, 1933. 2 nos. mimeogr. Aberystwyth, Department of agricultural economics, University college, 1933. 280.29 C763

Partial contents, 9th, May 19: The farmer and the consumer, by J. F. Duncan; Stabilising the potato industry of Great Britain, by J. Mollett; The position of butter makers in relation to scheme for marketing milk, by A. W. Ashby; and Taxation of cooperative societies, by J. Glynne Williams.

Partial contents, 10th, Oct. 27: Cooperative wool marketing, by W. Fergusson; Review and forecast of the trade in foodstuffs, by A. W. Ashby; The fertiliser market, 1932-33, by W. H. Jones; Farmers' production policies under the marketing schemes (Pigs and Milk), by J. Glynne Williams.

Agriculture and the Trade Cycle

Kirk, J. H. Agriculture and the trade cycle: their mutual relations, with special reference to the period 1926-1931. 272p. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1933. 281 K63

Part 1 is devoted to the effects of trade cycles on agriculture and contains chapters on The conditions of agricultural supply; Aspects of the demand for agricultural produce; The marketing of staple produce; Agricultural "Crises"; Problems of overproduction. Part 2 is devoted to The responsibility of agriculture for trade cycles and is made up of three chapters on Some theories of the trade cycle; Fluctuations in agricultural activity; The cycle of the production period; There are

also five appendices as follows: Notes on savings and investment; An analysis of farm costs; The elasticity of demand for agricultural produce; Marketing costs of agricultural produce; and Carrying costs of stocks of raw produce.

Agriculture - England - Plans for Production and Marketing

Conference of agricultural organisers. St. John's college, Oxford, 1933. The re-organisation of agriculture. Papers and discussions. 123p.. mimeogr. [n.p., 1933] 281.9 C763

Partial contents: The regulation of supplies in relation to agricultural organisation, by A. W. Street; Pigs and bacon marketing schemes, by E. T. Morris and A. E. Marsh; Milk marketing scheme, by F. N. Blundell and T. Baxter; Standardisation of produce, by Sir William Lobjoit; Potato marketing scheme, by John Mollett.

Agriculture - Lithuania

Kriksciunas, Jurgis. Die litauische landwirtschaft. 304p. Kaunas, Verlag Zemės Ukio Rumai, 1933. 281.170 K89

A study of agricultural conditions in Lithuania including crop production, livestock raising, export of agricultural products, land reform, agricultural training, cooperation, and the activities of the chambers of agriculture.

Agriculture - Profitability - Saxony

Falke, Friedrich. Die lage der landwirtschaft im freistaat Sachsen. Untersuchungen über die rentabilität der sächsischen landwirtschaft in den erntejahren 1929/1930 und 1930/1931. Bericht der mit dem Institut für landwirtschaftliche betriebslehre der Universität Leipzig verbundenen Landesstelle zur erforschung der landwirtschaftlichen betriebsverhältnisse im freistaat Sachsen, erstattet von. prof. Friedrich Falke... unter mitwirkung von Hermann Isensee. Heft 2. 66p. Dresden und Leipzig, T. Steinkopff, 1933. 281.175 F18 hft. 2.

A study of agricultural conditions in Saxony, of cost of production and agricultural assets.

Coffee

International institute of agriculture. Le café en 1931 et 1932. Questions économiques et techniques. 232p. Rome, Impr. de la Chambre des députés. 1933.

Bibliography, p. 231-232.

Contains statistics on the production, consumption and price of coffee in 1931-32, the economic situation in the various coffee producing countries, bibliographies and reviews of the technical literature relating to the culture of coffee, the diseases and insect enemies of the coffee plant, and the preparation of the product.

Cost of Production

National farmers' union. Cost of production of farm products [in Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin] Comp. by E. E. Kennedy, secretary, National farmers' union. 45p., mimeogr. Kankakee, Ill., 1932. 281.12 N21

"These figures are submitted as being the average price per unit, farmers in this State should receive for the products of the farm - at the farm.

"The farm is an average of the state. It is considered as a business unit. The costs are computed on a basis that will give a return of 5% on the investment in Real Estate and the current rate on the investment in equipment for the farm and give the farm operator a salary of \$103.46 a month, also the fixed and necessary items of cost, including depreciation.

"The year 1930 was the latest year for which all data were available on a comparable basis.

"It must be noted however, that Income Figures on a basis of farm prices as of May 15th, 1932, show a decline of 58% from the five year average 1926-1930 used here and on a basis of June 15th 1932 prices, decline of more than 63%, while on the other hand, according to Government statistics, production costs, computed on the basis of June 15th 1932 prices, would be only 10% less than on the 1930 basis used here.

"It is the minimum of justice to Agriculture, that values of land and equipment for farms, be computed at values, not less than for the year 1930, until mortgage debts and other fixed charges, contracted prior to then, shall have been liquidated." - General Statement.

Cost of Production - Broccoli

MacGregor, J. J. Cost of growing broccoli in Devon and Cornwall, 1932/33. 23p., mimeogr. [Newton Abbot, Devon] Sept. 1933. (Seale-Hayne agricultural college, Newton Abbot, Devon. Dept. of economics. Farmers' report no. 7) 281.9 Sel no.7

Bibliography, p. [23]

"In recent years the cost of production of various farm crops has occupied the attention of agricultural economists. When sugar beet cultivation had been fostered in this country under a legislative aegis it was natural to examine its possibilities as a means of furthering the income of those farmers who were in a position to benefit by it. As a preliminary to any recommendation, it was essential to know some of the factors influencing costs.

"Somewhat similar conditions exist in the South-West and particularly West Cornwall today. Market gardeners have been receiving help from a temporary tariff which excludes to a large extent the produce from other European competitors who have made it their aim to capture the high prices which are associated with the first of a season's vegetables. No publication has examined the economics of broccoli. . . growing. Since the growing of the crop has risen steadily in Cornwall since 1926 . . . it remains to be seen whether such an increase in acreage is justified, in the light of the present prices ruling at the main markets. Although the crop fetches an appreciable income to the agriculturists and horticulturists in Cornwall,

it is probably less known as an expensive crop to grow. As the following report shows, most of the costs appear to be fairly constant although certain contingencies arising from season to season may be expected to vary certain elements in normal cost of production. It is hoped that the figures will give some idea of the profit or loss which might be expected on the 1932/33 crop and to discuss those factors which have influenced the costs incurred and the returns obtained. No attempt has been made to deal with the technique of growing unless incidentally to explain the costs. A bibliography appears at the end of this report indicating publications which deal with various aspects of broccoli growing." - Introduction.

Farm Management - England

Currie, J. R. The relation of the agricultural economist to practical farm management. 9p. [Reading, Eng., 1933]

Issued for the convenience of members of the Agricultural Economics Society, in advance of the society's meeting which was held at London on the 5th and 6th of December 1933.

A most interesting account of the progress made in six years of intensive development of the Dartington estate, and of the experience of the author as the agricultural economist of the enterprise.

Midland agricultural and dairy college, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, Eng. Dept. of agricultural economics. A summary of survey reports sent to farmers 1928-1932. various paging, mimeogr. Sutton-Bonington, Dept. of agricultural economics, 1933. 281.171 M58

Contents: A. Wold survey, 1928-29. - B. Derbyshire survey, 1929-30. - C. Leicestershire survey, 1930-31. - D. Wold survey, 1931-32.

Seale-Hayne agricultural college, Newton Abbot, Devon. Dept. of economics. Factors affecting profits and losses on South Devon farms, by W. H. Long... and C. Daniel. 10p., mimeogr. [Newton Abbot, Devon] 1932. 281.171 Sel

"1. This investigation refers to the financial accounts of 13 South Devon farms over the 6 year period, 1925 to 1931. 2. The farms which obtained the best results produced a large amount per acre by following a system of fairly specialised dairying, selling liquid milk. No other factor had a controlling effect on profits. 3. The remainder of the farms followed a system which was essentially mixed. There was no indication that the fault of the worst farms was to be found in their system. It was more probably due to the way in which they pursued that system. 4. Although the 3 most successful farms were milk sellers, some who came fairly high in the list followed the more mixed system of butter making and rearing. It would not be true to say that milk selling was essential to success. 5. Some farmers who went in for milk selling showed disappointing returns. Although this was due to other factors, it would not be true to say that milk selling will ensure success. 6. Milk selling introduces more risks into the farming business than are encountered by butter-making and rearing. These risks, however, would appear to be not too great to deter a man from entering this line of farming which on the whole has amply repaid those who have achieved success in it." - Summary.

Broughton, H. H. The handling and storing of grain, with special reference to Canadian methods. p. 69-174. London, Institution of mechanical engineers, 1933. 280.359 B79

At head of title: The Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

Proceedings of the meetings of the Institution in London, Bristol, and Manchester, 27th January, 9th February, and 29th March 1933, issued in excerpt form by authority of the Council.

Bibliography, p. 120.

"Few people have either the time or inclination to investigate the means by which the raw material of which their bread is made comes from remote places at the rate of half a million tons a month; but it behoves one to remember that had the machinery to cease functioning from any cause for a time reckoned in weeks, famine would inevitably result. Although by far the largest importer of wheat, Britain has safe storage facilities for a relatively small tonnage. Adequate storage facilities, which can be provided at no great cost, are as necessary near the centres of consumption as they are near the centres of production.

"Hitherto papers on the subject read before the engineering institutions have been restricted to a consideration of the machinery and methods employed in the unloading of parcel cargoes at British ports. The author deals with the equally important methods practised in, and the machinery used by, one of the principal grain-exporting countries. The movement is traced step by step from the farm, through the country elevator, past the inspection point and on to the terminal elevator, thence through the transfer elevator and on to the ocean port for shipment. Canadian methods are described because Canada excels in the art of grain handling, and it is the ambition of other countries to follow her example.

"The grain-handling problem in Canada is that of collecting several hundred million bushels of uncleaned wheat in small quantities from 250,000 or more farms scattered over a very large area, and of rapidly delivering at minimum cost, inspected, graded, cleaned, and conditioned wheat at the shipping point, 1,700 miles distant from the centre of production when the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence route is not icebound, and a substantially greater mileage when this waterway is closed. The trade is regulated by the Dominion Government under the Canada Grain Act, and grain on the move is inspected and graded by Government officials. Weighing is likewise supervised. Elevators are operated under license, and as the grain is being spouted into the holds of ocean-going vessels it is again sampled for certifying of the grade.

"After brief reference to the method of handling and to certain sections of the Grain Act, the author describes the functions of country, terminal, and transfer elevators. Typical plants of each kind are illustrated, and special consideration is given to a number of the problems connected with the design, construction, and operation of terminal and port elevators. The receiving, distributing, storage, and shipping sections of the elevator are described in detail; the influence of these on design is discussed. Without exception modern elevators are of reinforced concrete and the 'moving forms' used in their construction are described. Itemized costs of elevator buildings are given in an Appendix." - Introductory Note.

Grain Milling - Germany

Lensing, Gustav. Das standortsproblem in der deutschen getreidemüllerei. [6], 84 p. Düren-Rhld., 1932. 298 L54
Inaug.-diss. - Köln.
Bibliography, p. [5-6]
The crisis in the grain milling industry in Germany.

Land Settlement - Germany

Wirth, Hermann. Bedeutung, einrichtungskosten, rentabilität und organisation der erwerbsgartensiedlung. 86p. Berlin, 1931. 282.2 W74
Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.
Bibliography, p. 85-86.
Pt. 1 appeared in v. 15 of Berichte über Landwirtschaft. (18 G31)
An account of the importance, initial cost, profitability, and organization of the garden settlement for profit and its relation to agricultural settlement as a whole.

Land Utilization - Hawaiian Islands

Hawaii. University. Research publications no. 8. Land utilization in the Hawaiian Islands, by John Wesley Coulter. 140p. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, 1933. 500 H31R
Bibliography, p. 135-140.
Partial contents: Environment and population; Maps, tables, and graphs of land utilization; Land used for sugar cane; Land used for pineapples; Pasture and forest; Coffee farming; Cotton production; Rice farming; Taro land; Fruit and nut growing; Truck farming; Diversified agriculture; and Non-environmental aspects of land utilization.

Manchester Statistical Society - Transactions

Manchester statistical society. Transactions of the Manchester statistical society, session 1930/31 - 1932/33, and indices. 3 nos. Manchester, London, J. Heywood ltd. [1931-33] 251 M31
Partial contents:
1930-31. Recent changes in the overseas trade of the United Kingdom, by G. W. Daniels; and French monetary policy, by R. G. Hawtrey.
1931-32. A statistical study of the economics of large scale production, by John Jewkes; The future of the gold standard, by T. E. Gregory; and The financing of industrial enterprise, by Henry Clay.
1932-33. Ottawa and international trade, by H. Glyn Hughes; Statistics of broadcasting, by E. W. Liveing; The economics of road transport, illustrated by statistics relating to Lancashire, by J. Stafford; and The mobility of labour and the localisation of industry, by J. Jewkes.

Dunnett, G. S. Market intelligence: collection and uses. 11 p. [Reading, Eng., 1933]

Issued for the convenience of members of the Agricultural Economics Society, in advance of the society's meeting which was held at London on the 5th and 6th of December 1933.

"The importance of market intelligence as a branch of agricultural economics has been recognised only in the past few years. In this country its significance has scarcely been appreciated and its study almost entirely neglected. Analyses of statistical data in the past there have been in plenty, but the results were in the nature of specialist studies. Yet in an age when the produce of an area may have little bearing on the prices ruling in that area it becomes essential, at the least, for outside conditions to be recorded and, as the ideal, for all the factors affecting supply and demand to be recorded, analysed and properly interpreted.

"Market intelligence might be defined as the provision of information which will enable the agents concerned in the production and distribution of a commodity to assess all the factors affecting the supply and demand of that commodity.

"The chief sources of market intelligence for agricultural products are (1) Government Departments, (2) semi-official bodies, (3) the trade press, and (4) private firms or individuals.

"The outstanding example in the first class is the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, whose market services have reached a high stage of development. Most of you are probably aware of its organisation and achievements. In one Bureau, reorganised shortly after the War, it combines the collection and interpretation of market intelligence as such with the establishment of standards and the inspection of produce for quality and condition. The annual expenditure of the Bureau in the collection and distribution of market news services exceeds three million dollars and the paid staff assigned to the work number over a thousand in addition to the many thousands of voluntary crop reporters. By a recent movement towards a more decentralised system a great deal of the collection, editing and compilation of the primary data for crop reporting is done at the numerous field stations. Analyses and the preparation of summaries for the United States are undertaken at Washington. Market services include daily, weekly, monthly and less frequent mimeographed reports with a circulation running into millions and disseminated through every available channel; by telephone, telegraph, the wireless, the press. Throughout, there is a close co-operation between the Federal Government and the various State agencies.

"Other examples of Government market intelligence are the market reports of the Department of Agriculture for Canada, the services commenced by the Empire Marketing Board and the Agricultural Market Report of the Ministry of Agriculture.

"Among semi-official bodies producing market intelligence services may be cited the Price Reporting Office of the German Agricultural Council, the Danish Agricultural Council and the Swiss Farmers' Union.

The reports issued by bodies in this group generally provide a mass of very useful and extensive price data of mainly local application. As a rule they are less complete on the foreign side and on the future situation. I have omitted reference to the International Institute of Agriculture, as much of their published material does not come within the scope of pure market intelligence, while providing a background for its compilation.

"There is a relationship between the market intelligence of the trade press and of individual firms, for the latter are frequently the source of the information appearing in the press, either directly or in the advertisement columns. The most complete intelligence services under this head are those relating to the grain trade, notably Broomhall's Corn Trade News and the London, Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter. Information on other agricultural products in the United Kingdom falls far below this standard. The material is scanty, badly presented and scattered over a wide range of periodicals. Furthermore, it is not always unbiased and is generally written for one particular section of the trade.

"The existence of a futures market for a commodity is usually accompanied by a relatively extensive service of market information, for the proper functioning of such transactions depends upon a knowledge of existing and likely conditions. Grain, cotton and sugar are examples.

"In this country, the industries of the various agricultural products are badly served in the field of market intelligence from private sources. In certain cases, meat for example, fairly comprehensive information of a general nature is available on the existing supply and price position, but practically nothing on cold storage stocks nor on prospective supplies. This holds for a number of commodities, while in others, particularly tropical products such as spices, coffee and cocoa, published statistics of any kind are almost entirely absent.

"It must be admitted, however, that in the past few years there has been some improvement in the supply of market information furnished by the trade press.

"Miscellaneous purveyors of market intelligence affecting agricultural products are private news agencies, produce exchanges and markets, banks and occasionally, where the commodity has been produced and financed in this country, as in the case of tea, the financial and daily press.

"What constitutes the ideal Market Intelligence Service? Briefly, such a service would give a complete picture of past, present and prospective supplies, past, present and future prices and demand."

"Market intelligence is the basis of planning in agriculture. Who can say that, with adequate market intelligence, adequately distributed and intelligently interpreted, the control and regulation of production need be attempted?"

National Association of Marketing Officials

National association of marketing officials. Federal-state relationship in marketing. Proceedings of the National association of marketing officials, fourteenth annual meeting, Harrington hotel, Washington, D. C., December, 1932. 47p. [Hartford? Conn., 1933] 280.39 N213P 14th, 1932.

Partial contents: Standardization and inspection of farm products,

by C. W. Kitchen; Federal-State relationships and policies in administering shipping point inspection, by S. B. Shaw and R. C. Butner; Marketing control through Perishable agricultural commodities act, by Wells A. Sherman; Co-ordinating research service in marketing: The New England Research Council on Marketing and Food Supply, by Laurence A. Bevan; Newer phases of auction marketing, by W. G. Meal and George A. Stuart; Development of co-operative livestock marketing in the eastern states, by L. B. Mann; Marketing fishery products in the United States, by R. H. Fiedler; Northeastern egg quality program by Alben E. Jones; Selling eggs on basis of federal grades in retail channels of trade, by Roy C. Potts; Preparing a budget for a bureau of markets, by C. M. White; State grades and state identification of agricultural products, by Warren W. Oley, Melvin H. Brightman, and R. R. Pailthorp; Approved roadside markets in Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania quality farm products label, by George A. Stuart.

Prices - Index Number - India

India. Dept. of commercial intelligence and statistics. Index numbers of Indian prices, 1861-1931. 24p. Delhi, Manager of publications, 1933. 284.39 In2V 1861/1931

"The first portion of the volume... consists of four summary tables showing index numbers of prices from 1861 to 1931, the figure for 1873 being taken as the standard or base (100). This year was considered to be a year of normal character, and it was the year when silver began to fall consequent on the general demonetisation of silver by Germany and other countries...

"The second portion of this volume contains a series of general tables ... Table V shows the average price of each article from 1861 to 1931 and table VI their unweighted index numbers. Table VII states the retail prices of food-grains from 1861 to 1931. Table VIII compares the gold prices in India with those in certain foreign countries from 1890 to 1931, the average for the quinquennium 1890-1894 being taken as 100. Table IX shows the prices of bar silver in Bombay and the rates of exchange from 1873-74 to 1931-32.

"The third portion of the publication contains three appendices. (A to C). Appendices A and B contain lists of the articles included in the index numbers and the sources of the price quotations on which the index numbers are based. Appendix C explains the construction of weighted index numbers." - Prefatory note.

Recovery Measures - United States

International labor office, Geneva. National recovery measures in the United States. 224p. Geneva [Printed by A. Kundig]; London, P. S. King, 1933. (Studies and reports. Series B (Economic conditions) no. 19) 280.12 In8

"The present Report consists in the main of a compilation of the principal legislative measures fundamental to the National Recovery Programme in the United States, together with a number of Industrial Codes adopted under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"The Report falls into two parts. The first part gives the texts of six Acts having a more or less direct bearing upon industry and labour:

the National Industrial Recovery Act; the Agricultural Adjustment Act embodying the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act; the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act (Title 1); the Federal Emergency Relief Act; the Unemployment Relief Act; and the National Employment Service Act. These texts are followed by a summary account of other legislative measures entering into the Recovery Programme which, while highly important in themselves, are nevertheless not so directly related to industrial and labour questions.

"The second part reproduces the texts of the President's Reemployment Agreement (the so-called 'Blanket Code'), the modifications of this Agreement approved for certain retail trades, and a selection, in chronological order, of the first Codes of Fair Competition to be adopted under the National Industrial Recovery Act. A list is also given of the various Codes approved up to 20 September 1933.

"No attempt has been made to analyse or comment upon either the Acts or the Codes. In the case of two of the most important Acts (The National Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act and Emergency Farm Mortgage Act), charts have been prepared with the intention of indicating the main provisions of these measures in a convenient and summary form. It should be noted, however, that neither these charts nor the summaries of the Acts not reprinted in full are intended as an interpretation. What it is desired to do is to set before the reader the original documents essential to any adequate comprehension of the action now being taken in the United States." - Introduction.

Rural - Urban Planning

Baker, O. E. Rural-urban migration and the national welfare p.[59]- 126 Cambridge, Mass., 1933. (Annals of the Association of American geographers, v.23, no. 2, June, 1933) 500 As73 v.23, no.2.

"Presidential address delivered before the Association of American Geographers, Washington, D. C., December, 1932; revised, April, 1933."

"In conclusion, may I emphasize the importance of conserving the youth not only on the farms, but also those in the villages and cities. The seriousness of the situation appears to be almost wholly unrealized. For a quarter century great interest has been taken in conserving the natural resources of the nation. This is well. But the human resources are being depleted at a much more rapid rate than the natural resources. The soil resources of the nation have been diminished since settlement, which occurred in much of the United States a century or more ago, possibly 20%. The number of children born annually in the nation has dropped nearly 20% during the past 8 years. There is estimated to be enough coal reserves in the United States to supply the people at the present rate of consumption for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. At the present absolute decline in births, averaging 60,000 fewer each year than the year preceding, the supply of children will not last 40 years.

"Of course, it is no more likely that there will be no children 40 years hence than there will be no coal 400 years hence. Undoubtedly the decline in births, like that of coal resources, will taper off before exhaustion is reached. But if the decline in births continues ten years longer at the rate during the last ten years, the prospect of maintaining permanently the present size of the population of the

United States without heavy immigration from abroad or a notable diminution in the urban influence will have practically disappeared...

"It appears that the economic and social system which has developed during the past century in the cities within the European sphere of civilization is tending toward decline...Moreover, this urban system threatens to drag down with it the older rural civilization, which has become dependent upon it. This rural civilization and the European peoples who have developed it, also many features of the urban civilization, are, I am confident, worth saving. The most feasible means, it seems to me of saving this civilization, is through relocation of industrial establishments in villages, and the further development of suburban residential districts around commercial cities, in the hope that the more pleasant and normal environment will promote family life and encourage the raising of children. This seems a better way than grants from the government of aid to parents, and to be worth while even if it fails fully to prevent a continued decline in the birthrate...

"If the next stage in our national history proves to be the development of villages, thousands of them scattered along the highways, there is a vast task to be undertaken in planning the utilization of the land. Industrialists, engineers, geographers, regional planners, soil experts, agronomists, foresters, agricultural and industrial economists, and others, including farmers, will all have work to do. Many farmers are already moving from the hills down to the highways, while more city people are moving out along these highways and building homes and chicken houses, as well as bizarre eating places and highly illuminated gasoline stations. A few manufacturers are moving their factories from the cities to the small towns and villages. Resettlement of the land has started, and there is grave danger that unless planning precedes settlement there will be inadequate provisions made for the establishment of permanently prosperous industries, pleasant homes, and part-time farms.

"In planning we need constantly to keep in mind that there is plenty of land - the scarcity will be of people, not of land. Let the village roads be wide, the grounds around each house ample, and spaces reserved for playgrounds and parks and primeval forests. In planning we should not think of the land first, but of the people, particularly the young people - what will they want to do, how will they want to live. The young people are the hope of the future, and the future is more important than the present.

"The economic disorder during recent years has emphasized the importance of planning... But it is not yet realized, even by the leaders of the planning movement, so far as I am aware, that if this movement is to be more than a passing whim of the people there must be a change in the national psychology. This change must consist, essentially, of a shift in emphasis from the present to the future.

"During the pioneer period the American people dreamed of the future... The farmers did not lack a vision. Though many of them lived in log cabins or sod houses, amidst stumps and stones, they dreamed of wide fields, fertile soils, and a comfortable home, and spent a lifetime clearing and improving the land. In many cases they did this while realizing that their children, not themselves, would enjoy the fuller life. America before the World War was a land of ideals and confident hope.

"Then came the War and its aftermath. The young people returning from the foreign battle fields or training camps, mostly to the cities, were disillusioned; while in agriculture the economic situation stifled the hopes of those who looked forward to farming. Millions migrated to the cities, attracted by the prosperity and the pleasures which urban life appeared to offer. The vision of the future passed away, and the eyes of the people turned toward the present. Many tried to get rich quick, others sought the pleasures of the day, and nearly all failed to realize the debt owed to the past and the obligation to the future. The national philosophy became Epicurean, and this philosophy has begun to yield its fruit.

"The great need today is a new vision of the future, and a willingness to sacrifice for the sake of the generations to come. It is probable that if we seek first a better world for the children, we will obtain a better world for ourselves. Whether we profit personally or not, the better world must be sought, for a civilization in which the birthrate, after it has reached the population maintenance level, continues to fall 2 to 4% a year is on the road to rapid decline. In planning for the future, we must assume a more stable society and then seek to bring it to pass. And this plan must begin with a vision. I submit for your consideration the vision of the village." - Conclusion.

Social Credit

M., C. G. The nation's credit; a précis of Major C. H. Douglas' proposals. 23p. London, The C. W. Daniel company [1933] 284 M11

Bibliography, p. 23.

"The Present Situation." 1. The inventions of the past 150 years have enormously increased man's power of producing wealth (i.e., goods and services)... 2. At the same time the problem of poverty remains to be solved... 3. Therefore, our means of distribution are at fault. The device by which the goods and services produced by industry are distributed to those who want them is money. Money, then, is the essential link between production and consumption. 4. Nearly all the money used by industry today is 'credit,' i.e., cheque money. Coins and banknotes are only the small change of society. 5. There is no physical limit to the amount of credit that can be created, and there need be no technical limit so long as credit and goods keep step with each other. 6. Owing to the system by which credit is issued and destroyed by the banks a situation has arisen in which the prices of all the goods and services produced by industry are always greater than the money available in the pockets or bank accounts of the public. The joint incomes of the public are now not even sufficient to buy all the consumers' goods (i.e. those goods and services which we all want for personal use) which can be produced. 7. Taking token figures, the present situation is that at any time the total incomes of the inhabitants of this country are £100, whilst the total prices of goods are £250. That is, prices exceed incomes by £150, and in consequence £150 worth of goods cannot be bought in this country. Every other industrialized nation is similarly situated, i.e., they all have a greater or less surplus of goods which their own citizens cannot buy. 8. Neither inflation nor deflation can cure this state of affairs... 9. Each industrialized nation must sell its '£150

surplus somewhere... 10. This competition between industrialized nations to get rid of their surplus production is literally a life and death struggle... 11. It should be particularly noted that this competition to sell surpluses abroad is quite distinct from legitimate foreign trade... 12. If civilization is to survive we must solve this one fundamental economic problem: how to distribute the goods which we can produce in such abundance... 13. The crux of the situation is the present financial system. It is the bottle-neck between the goods, which are there and the people who want the goods. Money should be subordinate to production and consumption; as matters stand today industry and the consumer are subordinate to money... 14. This is caused by the fact that money is issued and destroyed by the money-monopolists (the bankers) at a false rate: at a rate that suits their trade as dealers in money... 15. The banks do not own the nation's credit, although they act as if they did. They create it and account for it, but it is not their property. The only real basis of credit is the nation's power of producing goods and services, using all available skill, organization, labour, plant, etc. This belongs to the nation as a whole. At present it is hypothecated by a group of private trading companies (the banking system), responsible to no one but their own shareholders."

"The Remedy. 16. We have seen that our present troubles arise because the public in this country (and in all other countries) has not the money to buy the goods, which are there and which they want, at the prices which industry must charge. The problem is to make a £100 income buy commodities priced at £250. 17. The solution is to ensure that incomes and prices are always equal to each other. 18. One method by which this can be done is to sell goods to the public below financial cost and to make up the remainder of the price of the goods to the retailer by money specially created for the purpose by the State. ... 19. As a result the public would get the goods they want at less than financial cost; i.e., their purchasing power would be greatly increased." The remainder of the précis sets forth the method of accomplishing the end desired and "the philosophy of social credit."

Hattersley, C. M. This age of plenty - its problems and their solution. [4th ed.] 427p. London, [etc.] Sir I. Pitman & sons, limited, 1933.

Part 1 of this volume is devoted to "the present situation" and discusses the problem of the machine age, the nature and sources of money, prices, and the basis of a national money system. Part 2 is devoted to "constructive proposals" and discusses national money and "producer-credit" "consumer-credit" and other proposals for changes in the existing monetary system. Part 3 consists of various appendices among which are the following: The gold standard act, 1925; The gold basis in Great Britain and America; The £ for \$ scheme of Prof. Soddy; The calculation of the price factor; Land nationalisation and the national dividend; the conferences of 1932, and Bibliography.

Some of Major Douglas' books

Douglas, C. H. The monopoly of credit. 128p. London, Chapman & Hall ltd. [1931] 284 D74

Probably the best summary of the Douglas theory is contained in the Statement of evidence submitted to Lord Macmillan's Committee on Finance and Industry, May 1, 1930, which is reprinted as Appendix 1 in this book as follows:

"(1) That the primary cause of the industrial depression and consequent unrest is financial. It is due to lack of power to buy, not due to lack of either power or will to produce. That is to say it is not in the main administrative, nor due to the technical relationship between employers and employed, but is due to money relationships which are governed primarily by the financial system, and secondarily by financial policy. Such 'remedies' as 'rationalisation' or 'nationalisation' do not touch the fundamental problem.

"(2) That while the policy pursued in regard to credit issue probably controls the general rate of production, and may be the main cause of the differential rate of economic prosperity as between one nation and another, the fundamental defect of the financial system, as operated, is mathematical, not political. The existing financial system is not a correct reflection of economic fact, as it should be, and is both misleading and restrictive.

"(3) Any effective remedy must traverse the claim of the banking system to the ownership of the financial credit extended to industry, a claim which is implied by the fact that at present money, constituting in the main new purchasing power, is loaned to a bank's customers, not given."

Douglas, C. H. Warning democracy. 207p. London, C. M. Grieve, 1931

"It is our contention that the industrial, international and, to a large extent, the social difficulties with which the world is plagued at the present time do not arise either, on the one hand, from anything in the nature of physical scarcity, that is to say, lack of either raw or finished materials, goods, or services, nor, on the other hand, are they the result of the administrative relations between employers and employed, or any lack of what is commonly called goodwill in any of the parties concerned in the actual processes of industry.

"Similarly... we say that the danger of international conflict, which is insistent and growing, also does not arise from any desire on the part of the populations of the world to fight each other... We point, on the one hand, to the half-employed factories, whose one constant preoccupation is to obtain 'orders'; to the farms going out of cultivation because they do not 'pay'; to the shops and stores full of goods which in many cases they cannot sell, to the millions of unemployed and half-employed working people asking to be allowed to make more goods, and, on the other hand, to the millions of people, frequently the same, whose one idea of the better life is that they should be able to obtain more goods, food, clothes, housing and services, which as producers they are not allowed to create. We say that it should not require intelligence above the ordinary to appreciate that there must be something which stands between the mechanism of produc-

tion, with its farms, factories, tools, materials and men, on the one hand, and these millions of people whose only desire is to obtain the products which the productive organisation could give them if it were allowed. Examining the organisation by which goods pass from the producer to the consumer, we find that it is the money system, and we naturally suspect the money system as being at fault. In other words, it is not goods which are scarce, it is money, or, more accurately, purchasing power, which is scarce.

"Now if it were in the nature of things that in some way the quantity of money in the world was fixed by the laws of nature, our case would be desperate, but we find by technical investigation that it is not so fixed, that the amount of money in the world is almost entirely dependent upon the action of those institutions which we call banks, that, in fact, the banking system can, and does, control the prosperity of every country in the world, and that the banking system is a man-made system controlled by men and can be altered by men.

"The method by which this position can be rectified, and with it, at any rate in our opinion, a very large number of the troubles from which humanity at the present time suffers, is technical."

Douglas, C. H. Economic democracy. [3d ed.] 154p. London, Cecil Palmer [1928]

"Major Douglas's central ideas cannot be put into melodramatic language or simple slogans. He claims to be a technician, asserts that there is a technical flaw in the price system and prescribes a technical remedy. Furthermore, he himself has played no organizing part in the whole movement here described. He is officially connected with none of its papers or societies and holds himself aloof from political propaganda. If the British Government should in desperation call on him, he would advise the following steps to be taken: (1) The setting up of the national credit account, (2) the distribution of national dividends to all, and (3) the institution of the scientific price calculus. The first step would enable the community to convert its real credit into financial credit. Major Douglas claims that now financial credit should but does not reflect real credit (defined as the correct estimate of a nation's ability to deliver goods and services as, when and where required). The second step looks toward the supersession of the wage system by dividends based on an unclaimed cultural legacy, the 'state of the industrial arts,' Veblen called it. The third step involves the scientific regulation of prices in accordance with the physical realities of production and consumption.

"What Major Douglas contemplates is a bookkeeping revolution which will, he claims, expand the volume of money and lower prices simultaneously." (From Current History, May, 1933, p. 186, 187)

Douglas, C. H. These present discontents and the labour party and social credit. [1st ed.] 44p. London, Cecil Palmer [1922]

"The practical object of the whole economic and industrial system is to deliver, not 'more,' but the right quantity of the right goods to the whole of the people, with the minimum of discomfort to all concerned, the people themselves, i.e., individuals, being the judge both as to quantity

and rightness. After that object has been attained, the productive organisation may legitimately be an outlet for creative activity. At no time is it a legitimate object of the general productive process to 'provide employment' for the purpose of distributing wages - to make things which the public do not need, and the makers do not enjoy making, in order that some canon of obsolete theological morality, or the premises of an effete financial system, may thereby be satisfied. Still less is it a legitimate tool of the will-to-govern.

"It will be seen, therefore, that the new motive in industry which is required is not something founded on a half-understood altruism, but rather on a well-founded assurance that if the best results are not being attained it is because they are practically unattainable, not because some person or class is obstructing their attainment. This amounts to a demand for the control of the policy (not the processes) of industry in the interest of the consumer, since his demand is the source of all economic production, and we may notice in passing that there is no doubt here, in all probability, that the State Socialist error (for it is an error) took its rise - in the idea that this control of policy is resident in administration; whereas it is resident in Finance, in Credit issue, and price making. 'Socialise' these, and there is no need to, and you had far better not, nationalise administration.

"At this point it is necessary to make clear a fundamental proposition. Men associate together in industry because there is a true unearned increment in association - a telephone system requires a population to give it a value; ten men pulling on a rope can accomplish that which ten separated men could never achieve. With the growth of machine production and the utilisation of non-human sources of energy, this unearned increment is growing enormously more important than the earned increment about which the Syndicalist, in particular, is so concerned...

"Currency being merely a sort of conveyor-belt for this purchasing power, the form the currency may take does not affect the question at issue. The strenuous efforts being made at this time to re-establish gold as the basis of currency are simply the outcome of the desire to monopolise the conveyor-belt in the interests of a comparatively small gang of persons who own the gold.

"If, therefore, we can make the bank the servant of the consumer, and not, as at present, the tool of the financier and the price-maker, we can see that the bank only 'lends' to those enterprises which result in ultimate goods and services needed by individuals for personal use; in other words, we can democratise the policy of production."

Douglas, C. H. The control and distribution of production. 175p. London, Cecil Palmer, 1922.

"Certain of the chapters in this volume were first delivered as lectures before the Sociological society, the Ruskin college at Oxford and the National guilds league; whilst the others appeared in the pages of the New Age and the English Review."

The book is a restatement of the author's views on credit and price-regulation problems.

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Bidwell P. W. Tariff policy of the United States; a study of recent experience. A report to the second International studies conference on the state and economic life, May 29 to June 2, 1933, prepared for the American committee appointed by the Council on foreign relations. 126p. New York, 1933. 285 B47

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Partial contents: The most-favored-nation clause in American Commercial policy, American experiments in tariff bargaining. Agreements with Canada, Hawaii, and Cuba; Tariff bargaining, 1890-1923; The revival of American interests in tariff bargaining; and American colonial tariff policies.

Gilchrist, William. Empire tariff preferences on Canadian goods 3d. ed. 1933. 54p. Ottawa, Dept. of trade and commerce, 1933.

"The year 1932 witnessed a notable expansion of these intra-Imperial preferences. In this regard may be mentioned adoption by the United Kingdom of a new and comprehensive tariff on foreign goods, establishment in several British colonies of Empire preferences for the first time, and reciprocal trade agreements concluded between various units of the Empire at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

"This booklet is designed to give information regarding the scope of these preferential duties as affecting Canadian exports to Empire markets.

"This information is taken from the records available in the Department of Trade and Commerce up to September, 1933. As the world's tariffs taken as a whole, are constantly changing it would not be practicable to guarantee a compilation of customs duties involving many countries to be entirely up to date in all details. Moreover, the material on all the subjects treated, namely, tariffs valuation of goods for duty purposes, and Empire content regulations, is much condensed. Requests for more specific or later information concerning these subjects may be addressed at any time to the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa." - Introduction.

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Dried Fruit Record, v. 1, no. 1, August 1933. (Published monthly at 580 Market Street, San Francisco, California)

This periodical is "devoted to the cultural and marketing interests of the producing and packing factors of the dried fruit industry."

The first issue contains the following short articles in addition to news and comment and current affairs: San Joaquin Valley grower talks on control problem, by Harry F. Schumann; Agriculture must move forward, by Frank Abernathy; California's dominance in the dried fruit world, by S. W. Shear; Shrinkage in prune price differentials.

Market Reviews and Statistical Summaries of Livestock, Meats and Wool. Issued weekly at Washington, D. C. v. 1, no. 1, Aug. 31, 1933. Mimeogr. (Published by U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics, Livestock, meats and wool division)

"This publication is designed to carry in convenient form the more important economic statistics pertaining to the livestock, meats and wool industries as they become available. Current weekly, monthly, and yearly livestock price and supply data will be carried as well as brief interpretative articles and special discussions dealing with economic conditions and developments in these industries."

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***Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Maryland

Carpenter, R. W., and Wise, C. E., jr. How to calculate field areas. Md. Univ. Ext. Serv. Circ. 102, 10p. College Park. 1933.

"The purpose of this circular is to explain methods for calculating the acreage of fields of various shapes."

Walker, W. P., and DeVault, S. H. Farm tenancy and leasing systems in Maryland. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 352, p. 29-78. College Park. 1933.

Massachusetts

Lindsey, A. H., and Brown, A. A. Shipping Massachusetts apples to out-of-state markets. Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 299, 27p. Amherst. 1933.

Massachusetts. State college. Extension service. Angora rabbits for food and wool. 6p., mimeogr. Amherst. 1933.

Includes information on cost of raising, harvesting, and marketing the wool, and a list of references.

Minnesota

Johnson, E. C., and Manny, T. B. Part-time farming in the Duluth area. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., Farm Business Notes, no. 131, p.1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

Waite, W. C. Farm income in Minnesota. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Farm Business Notes, no. 132, p. 1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul, 1933.

Mississippi

Mississippi. State college. Extension service. 1934 agricultural outlook for Mississippi. 23p., mimeogr. State College. 1933.

Missouri

Missouri. Agricultural experiment station. Report... for the year ending June 30, 1932. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 328, 46p. Columbia. 1933. Agricultural economics, p.23-24, Rural sociology, p.36-37.

Nebraska

Filley, H. C., and Hauke, A. W. Local prices of farm products in Nebraska, 1895-1932. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 284, 38p. Lincoln. 1933

New Jersey

Howe, C. B., and Waite, W. C. The consumption of dairy products in seven metropolitan cities of New Jersey N. J. Agr Expt Sta 124p mimeogr New Brunswick. 1932.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The third of a series of studies on marketing fluid milk in New Jersey.

New York

La Mont, T. E. Costs and returns in producing apples in the Newfane-Olcott area, Niagara county, New York, 1926 to 1928. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 565, 87p. Ithaca. 1933.

Underwood, F. L. Costs and returns in producing potatoes in New York in 1929. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 568, 122p. Ithaca. 1933

"During the summer of 1930, records of the entire farm business as well as detailed costs and returns of the potato enterprise for the crop year 1929 were obtained on 406 New York potato farms."

Ohio

Ohio. State university. College of agriculture Extension service. The agricultural outlook for 1933-34. Ohio. State Univ. Col. Agr. Ext. Service. Timely Econ. Information for Farmers, no. 71, 16p. Columbus Nov. 1933.

Tuttle, A. R., Straszheim, R. E., and Wallrabenstein, P. P. Ohio agricultural statistics, 1932. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 530, 54p. Wooster. 1933.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Crop and livestock statistics by counties.

Pennsylvania

Cowden, T. K. Sharon, Farrell and Sharpsville milk market. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. 11p., mimeogr. State College. 1933.

"Publication authorized... as Technical paper no. 582."

South Carolina

Frayser, M. E. The libraries of South Carolina. S. C. Agr Expt. Sta. Bul. 292, 38p. Clemson College. 1933.

"Especial consideration has been given to the effect of the library conditions found upon rural life.

South Dakota

Lundy, Gabriel. Mortgage loans on farm real estate in Turner county South Dakota, 1910-1930. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 12, 49p. Brookings 1933.

Special reference is made to Middleton, Hurley and Norway townships

Utah

Thomas W. P., and Clawson, Marion. Economic factors affecting poultry production and marketing in Utah, 1929, 1930, and 1931. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 244, 82p. Logan. 1933.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The first part of this study contains the analysis of economic factors affecting production which "include the factors influencing the growth of the industry, competition with other poultry-producing areas, available feed-supply, variation in egg prices, and marketing of poultry products." The second part includes "an analysis of the factors in production, costs, and returns as found on poultry farms in Utah."

Virginia

Garnett, W. E., and Seymour, A. C. Virginia county conditions and trends of social significance. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 291, 149p. Blacksburg. 1933

Includes maps and short lists of references, and undertakes to present material useful to organization leaders and high school civics classes.

Virginia Department of agriculture and immigration. Report. 1931-1932 54p. Richmond. 1932.

Division of Markets, p.39-45; Division of Agricultural Statistics, p.53-54.

Wisconsin

Kolb, J. H., and Polson, R. A. Trends in town-country relations. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research bul. 117, 37p. Madison. 1933.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This study of service centers in Walworth county covers the sixteen-year period since the completion of an original study initiated in August, 1911 by C. J. Galpin and published as Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Research bulletin 34 in May 1915.

Mitchell, D. R., and McNall, P. E. Farm systems in Northwest Wisconsin. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 426, 40p. Madison. 1933.

"Shows the farm plans and practices of those dairy farmers in Northwestern Wisconsin who are making their farms pay."

Wisconsin Department of agriculture and markets. Division of co-operative marketing. Cooperative marketing and market information. v. 4, no. 5, Oct.-Nov. 1933. Madison.

Partial contents: Milk marketing agreements, p. 1; Bayfield's new strawberry cooperative, p.1-2; Dairy Marketing Corporation, p. 2-3.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Credit - Bulgaria

Madrow, Nicola. Der agrarkredit in der landwirtschaft Bulgariens. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 38 (2): 552-571. October 1933 (May be obtained from Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

Following a brief review of the present situation of Bulgarian agriculture, the author takes up the question of agrarian credit. The kernel of Bulgaria's agrarian credit system is the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank and the agricultural mutual loan societies (Kreditgenossenschaften). After these, come, in order of importance, the cooperative banks in the villages and cities, the joint stock banks, the Bulgarian Cooperative Bank and the Bulgarian Mortgage Bank. The unsatisfactory situation of Bulgarian agriculture is brought out more clearly. It is pointed out, if we bear in mind that only one fourth of the gross returns of the various estates or farms consist of ready money. A prominent national economist remarked that Bulgaria could more readily overcome its economic difficulties if the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank were backed abroad with adequate credit. A bibliography follows. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Indebtedness - Hungary

Hungary Foreign policy - League representative's report - Agricultural debt relief. Economist 117 (4709): 1018, 1019. Nov. 25, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

Contains the "main features of the Government decree issued on October 24th regulating agricultural debts for a period of two years beginning January 1, 1934."

Agricultural Indebtedness - Rumania

Wynn, A. Rumänien. Die umschuldung der rumänischen landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 18 (1-2): 151-156. 1933 (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

Under the general heading of agricultural debt conversion in Rumania, the author takes up briefly the agricultural indebtedness situation. In his view, the most important cause of the catastrophic situation of Rumanian agriculture is the worldwide agrarian crisis - H. E. Brockway

Agricultural Outlook - Great Britain.

The agricultural outlook. Westminster Bank Rev., no. 237, p. 3-8. Nov. 1933. (Published at 41 Lothbury, London, E. C. 2, England.)

"It is common knowledge that after years of increasing gloom the British farmer has become more cheerful. This better tone, which has

permeated the whole agricultural industry, is only in part attributable to the bumper harvests which the year's fine weather has brought... During 1933, prices of farm produce in Britain have been stable, although not increasing, but the more optimistic view taken of the agricultural outlook is almost entirely due to the National Government's policy of organizing the marketing of agricultural products and of restricting competing imports."

Included in this article are discussions of the Agricultural Credits Act of 1928 and the Agricultural Marketing Acts of 1931 and 1933. The provisions of the Marketing Acts are given.

Agricultural Policy - Germany

The future organisation of German agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform. 48 (6): 162-163. Nov. 6, 1933.

A brief account of the organization of agriculture in Germany as a Food Corporation provided for by an Act of Sept. 15, 1933, and of the Grain Prices Act fixing monthly prices of wheat and rye from October 1933 to June 1934.

Jacobs, Ferdinand. Deutschland. Finanz- und steuerpolitische Übersicht. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 18 (1-2): 127-137. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

This is a survey of financial policy and taxation policy legislation in Germany from Nov. 15, 1932, to June 19, 1933. Attention is also called to the fact that last March a land aid (farm aid) measure was sponsored to help unemployment. Text of the principles for social insurance reform submitted to the Chancellor last March, by the Central associations of German agriculture, is also reproduced. - H. E. Brockway.

Ritter, Kurt. Deutschland. Allgemeiner agrarpolitischer bericht. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 18 (1-2): 74-127. 1933. (Issued by Germany Reichsmisterium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

A general review of German agrarian policy conditions up to June 27, 1933, under the following headings: Fundamental economic ideas of the "national recovery" government; reorganization of the agricultural profession; placing agriculture on a paying basis; agricultural emergency legislation, especially liquidation of indebtedness; Prussian inheritance law (Erbhofrecht); additional measures. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

[Hall, Sir Daniel] Organisation of agriculture. Nature 132 (3341): 755, 756. Nov. 11, 1933. (Published by Macmillan & co., Ltd., St. Martin's St., London, W. C. 2, England.)

From the Alexander Pedler lecture of the British Science Guild delivered before the Cambridge Philosophical Society, on November 6.

According to the author, state organization of agriculture in some form has become "inevitable." He points to one example before us in the Russian plan and then discusses changes in the agricultural industry of Great Britain which were brought about by recent legislation by which producers and processors of any agricultural commodity can now form a guild which will be endowed with a monopoly, and directly or indirectly will exercise complete control of all production for sale."

In conclusion the author states that "world agriculture cannot revive until the wheels of international trade begin to go round more freely "

Agricultural Relief - Argentina and Brazil

Latin America. Brazil aids the farmer. Business Week, no. 223, p. 31. Dec 9, 1933. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

"Argentina has announced several striking changes in economic policy within the week... the Buenos Aires government announced that it would pay a fixed minimum rate on wheat, corn, and flax... All grains will be bought through a government bureau, which in turn will handle all exports..

"Also important is the announcement from Rio de Janeiro that Brazil will automatically reduce all agricultural mortgages contracted prior to June 30 of this year by 50 percent, the government to take over the difference which it will handle in 30-year, 6 percent bonds."

Agricultural Statistics - England and Wales

Agricultural returns of England and Wales, 1933 Acreage under crops and grass and numbers of live stock on holdings above one acre in extent in England and Wales as returned by occupiers on June 3, 1933. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (6): 538-545. Sept. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

Agriculture - Austria

Kallbrunner, Hermann. Österreich. Allgemeiner bericht über das 2 kalendarhalbjahr 1932. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (4): 674-699 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

Agricultural conditions in Austria during the second half of 1932 are discussed under the following headings: Plant production; animal production; dairy farming; commercial policy measures; matters concerning farm workers; ten years of agricultural sickness insurance; laws issued and measures taken by public authorities. - H. E. Brockway.

Agriculture - Czechoslovakia

Heinisch, O. Tschechoslowakei. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 18 (1-2): 143-151. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

In this survey of agricultural conditions in Czechoslovakia the following topics are dealt with: The wheat problem; 1933 acreages; the rural exodus in Bohemia; consumption of meat and fat in 1932; the Czechoslovakian cattle syndicate; reform movements in agricultural and veterinary academic studies. - H. E. Brockway.

Agriculture - England and Wales

Fussell, G. E., and Atwater, V. G. B. Agriculture or rural England in the seventeenth century. Econ. Geogr. 9 (4): 379-394. Oct. 1933. (Published by Clark Univ., Worcester, Mass.)

An appendix (p.382-394) shows the products of the different counties in England and Wales at different dates in the seventeenth century

Agriculture - Switzerland

Howald O. Schweiz. Die landwirtschaft, anfang 1933. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (4): 699-709. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

A survey of the Swiss agricultural situation at the beginning of 1933, under the following captions: General economic situation; agriculture in 1932; activities of the Swiss Federation of Peasants' Unions in 1932; new credit aid to agriculture by the Confederation; production and marketing conditions in Swiss vegetable culture. - H. E. Brockway

Agriculture and the Depression - Denmark

Hollmann, A. H. Die dänische landwirtschaft in der krise. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (4): 654-666. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

Denmark's agricultural problem is production for export. Exports, it is pointed out, play the decisive role in her agriculture, for export prices determine the domestic prices, and without these exports the other branches of Danish national economy, in which more than two-thirds of the total population are engaged, would be ruined. Denmark's agricultural problem is the foreign market, and the explanation of the crisis is to be sought exclusively in the movement of the foreign markets for her agricultural products. Several statistical tables are included. - H. E. Brockway.

Agriculture and the New Deal

Boyle, J. E. A dictator for agriculture? Barron's 13 (47): 20,23. Nov. 20, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The new nationalism as it affects American farmers.

Boynton, Agnes, and Kirkpatrick, E. L. The new deal in rural life - a preliminary syllabus for the use of students. Rural Amer. 11 (9): 9-12. Nov. 1933. (Published at 105 E. 22d St., New York, N. Y.)

"This Syllabus is a part of the Student Section, A.C.L.A., enlarged program for forwarding the Rural Life Movement in colleges and other educational institutions. Although it deals directly with the social and economic aspect of the New Deal, it relates indirectly to the 'Basic Elements of Rural Life,' the theme of the enlarged or long-time program. The basic elements of rural life constitute a large portion of the fundamental values toward which the New Deal is striving." - Footnote

Farrell, F. D. The farmer and the new deal. Successful Farming 31 (12): 8-9, 25. Dec. 1933. (Published at Des Moines, Iowa.)

Socialization of agriculture is the theme of this discussion. The writer states briefly a few "essentials of successful socialization." In conclusion it is stated that "it is important to remember that the New Deal will repeal no fundamental laws - social, economic, industrial or agricultural... If the New Deal for agriculture succeeds... it will mark an end to the era of extreme individualism on the American farm."

Lubell, Samuel, and Everett, W. D. As the farmer sees it. Current Hist. 39 (3): 290-294. Dec. 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

A note at the head of this article states that the authors of the article spent most of the summer in the farm regions of the United States, studying "the popular response to the working of the Agricultural Adjustment Act." The viewpoint of the farmer is described. "The great obstacle to the smooth operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in past months has been the failure on the part of the farmers to cooperate wholeheartedly.

"That failure was due chiefly to 'incompatibility.' The philosophy of the new deal is collectivistic. Farmers are actually more individualistic now than ever before. In meeting the depression they have turned back to doing as 'we did in Ninety-three.' Greater self-sufficiency has become their aid. Farmers are raising more of their own food and placing less reliance upon cash incomes."

Butter Storage - Profits and Losses

Duddy, E. A., and Revzan, D. A. Profits and losses in the storage of butter Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 6 (4, pt. 1): 293-317. charts. Oct. 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

The following is quoted from the first two paragraphs of this article:

"The problem is to determine those periods during which butter held in storage shows the greatest net profit to the owner. By a study of the possible financial results of storage for a period of years it was thought that some average tendency for certain periods to show more favorable results than others might be revealed. The study has been undertaken partly with the idea that the findings might be of some value to those in the trade, either as a guide to storage operations or, more likely, as a basis for comparing actual performance with the potential profits and losses which were realizable under the prevailing price and cost conditions.

"Chicago market conditions were taken as typical of the storage butter market generally."

Coffee

Jonasson, Olof. Natural conditions for coffee culture. Econ. Geogr. 9 (4): 356-367. Oct. 1933. (Published by Clark Univ., Worcester, Mass.)

A section of this article is devoted to a discussion of present and potential regions of coffee cultivation with their production, export, and consumption. In this connection a table is presented showing the data mentioned for the coffee producing countries of the world

Commodity Dollar

Tucker, R. S. Gold, prices and prosperity: no statistical basis for the commodity dollar. Annalist 42 (1089): 707-709. Dec. 1, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

"This discussion leads to three conclusions: (1) That the desirability of a stable wholesale commodity price average has been greatly exaggerated; (2) that since the modern system of banking has become effective the quantity of gold has had very little, if any, influence on the general price level, either immediately or in the long run; and that if extraordinary increases in the gold supply have affected commodity prices at all (which is doubtful) the effect has taken five years or longer to become manifest; (3) that there is no reason to believe that the price level can be raised by manipulating the gold supply, and that attempts to raise the price level by manipulating the credit supply will either fail or lead to worse disasters."

Weir, D. A. What of the commodity dollar? Com. and Finance 22 (48): 1025, 1026. Nov. 29, 1933. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The author writes in conclusion that "this article is intended merely as an explanation of how the commodity dollar plan is designed to work without detailed arguments being presented either for or against the advisability of using it. There is an open and highly debatable question as to how exactly prices of commodities can be affected and regulated by changing the weight of our monetary unit. There are so many factors influencing prices that such a plan, if it should be attempted, must be looked upon as an experiment - as a test of how important the weight of the standard dollar really is as a dominant element in regulation of commodity prices. There is also the open and many sided question which applies particularly to present conditions, regarding the advisability of the government attempting to make an automatic adjustment of debt values. This much, at least, may be admitted as a somewhat negative virtue of the plan; that if we should reach a point where it becomes apparent that a decision is to be made between general currency inflation and a commodity dollar plan, the latter is the less dangerous of the two with which to experiment."

Cooperation - Lithuania

Agricultural co-operation in Lithuania. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 24 (10): 401-416. Oct. 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.)

This study contains the following divisions: I. Historical survey; II. The legal basis of Lithuanian co-operative societies; III. Co-operative agricultural societies (properly so called), co-operative marketing societies and societies for the supply of requisites; IV. Co-operative dairies; V. Rural co-operative credit societies; VI. Other agricultural co-operative organisations; and VII. The council of Lithuanian co-operative societies.

Cost and Standard of Living

Recent family budget enquiries. Internatl. Labour Rev. 28 (5): 635-672. Nov. 1933. (Distributed by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

The following is quoted from the note at the head of this article: "The third International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1926 recommended that family budget enquiries should be held generally at intervals of not more than ten years in order to trace the changes in the standard of living of the people at regular intervals. No country has adopted this recommendation, owing, to some extent, to the unstable conditions since the war; but a large number of enquiries have nevertheless been held, and many more will doubtless be held when conditions become more settled.

"An equally important use of family budgets to that of showing national changes is that of comparing conditions in one country with those in another. How far are differences in the results of such enquiries indicative of real differences in the standards of living and how far are they differences in national habits and customs? [This]... article does not answer this question, but it indicates the principal limitations to international comparison caused by differences in method, date, and scope. The chief data on family income are then summarised, followed by an analysis of expenditure subdivided into its main groups. Finally, some suggestions are offered as to desirable improvements in the scope and methods of future enquiries."

Cost of Production

Kunz, Hans. Zur kostenfrage im landwirtschaftlichen betrieb. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (4): 607-620. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

A study of the question of cost in agricultural operation. In large holdings, as well as small ones, the operating expenditures are a direct function of the amount of agricultural labor employed. The overhead expenditure, and the cost of wages, do indeed show differences in behaviour, under varying intensity, in large and small holdings; but these differences largely disappear when the aggregate costs of production are transferred to the unit costs. - H. E. Brockway.

Cotton - China

Cotton production in Hupeh. Chinese Econ. Jour. 13 (4): 356-363. Oct. 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Shanghai, China.)

Quality, inspection, consumption and export, transportation, and prices are briefly sketched.

Cotton - Prices

Todd, J. A. Comparative cotton prices, 1932-33. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 10 (4): 294-299, tables. Oct. 1933. (Published by P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, England.)

Cotton - Russian Market

Russian market. Cotton Digest 6 (7): 6. Nov. 25, 1933. (Published at Cotton Exchange Building, Houston, Texas.)

"If Russian per capita cotton consumption should increase 100 percent during the next few years to 11.2 pounds, that is, to approximately half the per capita consumption in the United States, Russian annual cotton consumption would be about 3,600,000 bales as against an average of 1,800,000 in the past five years... While it will undoubtedly be a number of years before Russia is equipped to spin substantial imports of cotton over and above her own production of the staple, it is very probable that Russia will use more American cotton this year than for several years past, when her takings were almost negligible."

Cotton and the Depression, Egypt

Bresciani-Turroni, Costantino. Ägypten in der weltwirtschaftskrisis. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv. 38 (2): 384-413. October 1933. (May be obtained from Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

The economic and currency crisis through which Egypt is passing just now, is a reflex of the great confusion in world economics. The price of cotton was the medium through which the international crisis invaded Egypt. In 1927-29 raw cotton (with cotton seed and its by products) accounted for 88% of the total value of exports. Under the first main heading, "The cotton question," are the following subdivisions: The significance of cotton in Egyptian economy; the slump in wool and its consequences; conclusions drawn from the crisis from the standpoint of Egyptian economics. The second part takes up the currency question, under which are discussed in turn: "Foreign value" and "domestic value" of the Egyptian pound prior to the world crisis; balancing of payments and Egypt's currency policy; effects of the devaluation of the Egyptian pound - (a) on domestic prices, (b) on cotton prices, (c) on foreign trade; final conclusions as to the effects of the devaluation of the Egyptian pound. Several tables form an appendix. The article was originally written in Italian. - H. E. Brockway.

Cotton Marketing Plan

Firor, J. W. New cotton-marketing plan. Country Gent. 103 (12): 55. Dec. 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Describes plan proposed for cotton cooperative marketing associations whereby farmers will be paid the market price for cotton when it is delivered and profits will be returned to them as patronage dividends.

Cotton Supply

Case, W. W. World cotton supply at new high record despite AAA program. Annalist 42 (1088): 677. Nov. 24, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Two tables and a chart accompany this article. Table 1 is entitled, World Cotton Production and Consumption; table 2: United States Cotton Production. The period covered in table 2 is from 1920 to Nov. 1933. The chart shows cotton stocks and prices, 1920-1933.

Cotton Trade - United States

Fooshe, G. W. American cotton in 1932-33. Some lost ground regained. Manchester Guardian Com. (Sup., World Textiles with a Review of American Cotton). Oct. 7, 1933, p. 5-6. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England.)

Annual review of the cotton trade.

Cottonseed - Price Spread

Oil mill spread. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 43 (3): 5. Nov. 1933. (Published at 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.)

The table shows the spread between the price received by the farmer for cotton seed and the value of the products of cottonseed, 1916-17-1929/30.

Cottonseed - Prices

Holton, J. C. Why cottonseed prices are so low. A radio address. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34 (46): 3-4. Nov. 19, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Also in Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 11 (3): 3-4. Nov. 1933. The author urges restriction of imports of competing oils.

Economic Forum

Economic Forum, v. 1, no. 4, fall 1933, p. 335-466. (Published at 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: Salvaging depression's victims, by Newton D. Baker, p.335-344; The development of economic thought in America, by Edwin R. A. Seligman, p. 345-352; Constructive phases of nationalism, by Lionel D. Edie, p. 353-359; Futures in the farm problem, by John Dreier, p.360-370

[In spite of the Federal refinancing program, which the writer considers ineffective, a considerable adjustment of farm mortgages will have to be made. A more effective farmer marketing organization is essential to future farm and national prosperity. Adjustments to present day conditions, and a possible return to self-sufficient farming, are needed]; The new leisure, curse or blessing? by Ernest Elmo Calkins, p.371-382; Legislate NIRA gains on an economic base, by Albert L. Deane, p.383-399 [explanation of the Deane plan the object of which is "(1) complete elimination of unemployment, and (2) automatic support of consuming powers at levels which will create a market capable of absorbing the output of industry working at full capacity"]; Economics and the consumer, by F. J. Schlink, p.400-410; Monetary policy and recovery, by S. E. Harris, p.411-424; Amend the securities act! Section I - an evaluation, by Joseph Mead, p. 425-448 [section II is not printed but is available upon application to the Editors]; The relation of economic forces and a corresponding credit theory, by Bassett Jones, p.449-459.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation

[Empire cotton growing corporation] Ten years. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 10 (4): 255-267. Oct. 1933. (Published at 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, England.)

A survey of the work of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Table shows crops produced by the Corporation in each country, 1920-1932. Lists of articles from the Empire Cotton Growing Review are given, classified by phases of the subject.

Experimentation, Agricultural - Statistical Method

Paterson, D. D. Experimentation and applied statistics for the practical agriculturist. Trop. Agr. 10 (10): 267-276, 303-311, 346-351. Oct.-Dec. 1933. (Published at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies.)

"The object of this article is to give, in a form easily assimilated, a brief account of some of the more commonly adopted plot arrangements used in field experiments and to describe for each, a statistical method that will give a valid interpretation of the yield data. It does not in any way purport to be a monograph on modern experimental statistics." - Introductory note.

Farm Management

Schönberg, Max. Grundgesetze der ertragsschaffung in der landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 18 (1-2): 55-73. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

A brief, very technical discussion of the fundamental laws of revenue production in agriculture, divided under the following chapter headings: I. The future of agricultural research. II. The organism and mechanism idea. III. The genetic law of revenue-production. IV. The genetic law of net yield. V. Concepts of farm management and its results VI. States in revenue creation and revenue decline. VII. Computation in agriculture. -- H. E. Brockway.

Farmers' Strike - Corn Belt

Bliven, Bruce. The Corn Belt cracks down the Blue Eagle in the Middle West. New Repub. 77 (990): 36-38. Nov. 22, 1933. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N. Y.)

The grievances of the farmer are briefly stated - "farm prices went away up in July but didn't stay there... and the administration at Washington has been slow in putting its promises of improvement into execution. He feels that the A.A.A. ... has lagged behind the N.R.A. ... Despite all the federal and state legislation, farmers are still being evicted from their homes. Mortgages are still being foreclosed." This is held as being the background of the farmers' strike. The Governors' conference is considered.

Bliven, Bruce. Milo Reno and his farmers - The strike in the Corn Belt - and after. New Repub. 77 (991): 63-65. Nov. 29, 1933. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N. Y.)

The replies of farmers (worked out in percentages) to certain questions are given. They include the following: whether they approved of the farm strike; whether they liked the corn-and-hog reduction program; about proposals for lending money to the farmer on unsold corn by the government; and whether they approved in general, of President Roosevelt and what he is trying to do.

Hard, William. Reno and revolt in Iowa. Today 1 (3): 1-2, 20-22. Nov. 11, 1933. (Published at 152 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Gives the philosophy of Milo Reno, which is that the farmer shall get his cost for what he is able to sell. The ineffectiveness of the farm revolt is pointed out, also what farmers say about the farmers' strike. What the farmers think about the N.R.A., inflation, and the corn-hog plan is also told.

Reno, Milo. What is the farm holiday movement? Today 1 (7): 8, 23. Dec. 9, 1933. (Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

In this article Mr. Reno defends the farmers' holiday movement which he says Mr. Hard inaccurately portrayed in the November 11, 1933, issue of Today.

Foodstuffs - Control - China

Proposed plan for the control of foodstuffs. Chinese Econ. Jour. 13 (4): 364-371. Oct. 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Shanghai, China.)

"The following is a free and unofficial translation of the plan submitted by the Ministry of Interior to the Government for consideration in regard to the control of foodstuffs."

Foreign Trade and American Agriculture

Wheeler, L. A., and Wadleigh, H. J. Foreign trade and foreign relations affecting American agriculture. Agr. Situation 17 (12): 7-10. Dec. 1, 1933. (Published by the U.S. Dept. Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.)

Foreign Trade - United States

United States agricultural reexports decline. Foreign Crops and Markets 27 (21): 602-607. Nov. 20, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Contains two tables which show: reexports of agricultural products as compared with total reexports 1907/09-1932/33; and reexports of agricultural products (by individual products), 1913/32-1932/33.

Foreign Trade Index - United States

Gries, C. G. An index of agricultural exports. Agr. Situation 17 (12): 11. Dec. 1, 1933. (Published by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.)

Contains a table which shows United States index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, October 1931, 1932, and 1933, as compared with previous months. (July 1909-June 1914 = 100.)

Fruit Industry - California

Hodgson, R. W. The California fruit industry. Econ. Geogr. 9 (4): 337-355. Oct. 1933. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Three tables accompany this article which give the following data: Table 1. California crop acreage and farm values, 1927 and 1932; Table 2. Acreage of California fruits, bearing and non-bearing, 1932 (fruits are divided into two groups - subtropical and temperate zone fruits); and table 3. Production and farm value of California fruits, 1932.

Gold and International Trade

Milhaud, Edgard. A gold truce. A constructive plan for the revival of international trade. Ann. Collective Econ. v. 9, no. 1, 153p. Jan. - May 1933. (Published at 8, Rue Saint-Victor, Geneva, Switzerland.)

Grain - Turkey

Stratil-Sauer, G. Cereal production in Turkey. Econ. Geogr. 9 (4): 325-336. Oct. 1933. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Contains information from the 1927 census, regarding the production of wheat, barley, oats, rye, spelt corn, hirse (broom-corn) and rice. In the census of 1927 "the Government tried for the first time to review the population and the economy of Turkey by scientific methods. There has been some doubt as to the accuracy of the census, but by close examination it has proved to be astonishingly correct when compared to the structure of the country."

Tables, maps, and charts accompany the article.

Grain Export - U.S.S.R.

Brutzkus, Boris. Russlands getreideausfuhr: ihre wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Grundlagen und ihre aussichten. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv. 38 (2): 471-504. October 1933. (May be obtained from Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

In a footnote to this consideration of Russia's grain export, its economic and social groundwork and prospects, the author remarks that he makes no claim to take up all questions of the Russian grain industry related to the exporting of grain. His sole purpose is to throw light upon the situation of Russian grain exports within the limits of the social and economic conditions which came into being after the revolution, so as to be able to draw up, on this foundation, a general forecast of the future of Russia's grain exports. An examination of the results of the advance movement in technic and of the pronounced decline in cattle stocks could not, he adds, be made at this time, nor a grouping of grain exports according to variety and quality, nor the recent organization of Russian grain exports. - H. E. Brockway.

Grain Grading - Germany

Konrad, Hans. Zur handelsklassenverordnung für getreide. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (4): 621-630. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

This article deals with the German decree of Aug. 3, 1932, providing for commercial grading of wheat, rye, brew barley, feed barley, and oats. Written six months after the introduction of legally fixed grades for the grain trade, it reports on the first practical results of this commercial grading experiment, from the standpoint of agricultural cooperatives. The law is in no sense obligatory, no one being compelled to purchase or sell grain according to commercial grades. Three commercial grades are provided for domestic wheat, one each for domestic rye and domestic brew barley, and two grades each for domestic feed barley and domestic oats. Each commercial grade is subdivided into three commodity groups, which are differentiated according to (a) the maximum amount of weeds, foreign bodies, damaged and sprouted grain allowed; (b) the maximum limit of moisture content; and (c) the minimum limit of hectolitres weight. In addition, brew barley is differentiated according to classification, germinability and protein content. - H. E. Brockway.

Hog Control Plan - Denmark

Operation and effects of Danish hog control plan. Foreign Crops and Markets 27 (22): 627-630. Nov. 27, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"Summary of a report from H. E. Reed, Meat Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service."

The subjects considered in this report include the objects of the hog control law; the methods employed; financing and operation of the plan; and results of the plan to date.

Hogs - Cost of Feeding - England

Barratt, Stephen. Pig-feeding in winter and summer: a financial study. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (5): 430-435. Aug. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

The result shows a cash margin in favor of winter feeding.

Hogs - Cost of Production - England

Marval, A. J. The cost of a weaner. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (6): 506-509. Sept. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

A study of the cost of a pig by the time it has reached the age of 8 weeks.

Hogs and Bacon - Marketing - Great Britain

The pigs and bacon marketing schemes. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (5): 397-405. Aug. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"The procedure suggested by the [Reorganization] Commission for securing the expansion of the home pig industry may be briefly summarized as the stabilization of total supplies of bacon on the United Kingdom market, the establishment, for bacon pigs, of a minimum price related to cost of production, the regularization of supplies of pigs to factories by means of a contract system, and the regulation of bacon imports to make room for the increased home production which should ensue when stable price conditions have been created... These schemes for the first time give to the producers of pigs and bacon the opportunity to provide for their own industrial self-government."

Horses and the Depression

The relationship of the horse to the depression, farm relief and general recovery. Farmers' Elevator Guide 28 (12): 1-3. Dec. 5, 1933. (Published at 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.)

A review of an address by Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse Association of America.

The machine is held as having contributed "in a large measure" to the farm distress of today. "If prosperity comes back to the farm the horse must come with it."

Industrial Productivity - Great Britain and United States

Flux, A. W. Industrial productivity in Great Britain and the United States. Quart. Jour. Econ. 48 (1): 1-38. Nov. 1933. (Published by the Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

"This paper presents in greater detail the matter of a lecture delivered at Harvard University in December, 1932."

"The fact that there has been established in Great Britain a system of periodic measurement of output in manufacturing establishments the principles governing which are, in the main, similar to those applied in the United States Census of Manufactures, tempts the student of the reports issued on the two sides of the Atlantic to inquire what can be learned from a comparison of the particulars published."

Labor - British West Indies

Wood, R. C., Paterson, D. D., and Seignoret, E. J. Labour and labour rates on the college farm. Trop. Agr. 10 (12): 340-344. Dec. 1933. (Published at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies.)

In the introduction the authors refer to the diversity in conditions under which the agricultural laborer works, also in the emoluments he receives. "The contrast is particularly marked when farms in the temperate regions are compared with those in the tropics, and the latter really require separate consideration. Within the tropical zone itself, there is also great variation in the labour rates paid in different countries and even in different localities in the same country. On the other hand, there are certain general features which are more or less common to the equatorial belt as a whole. In this article, these common characteristics are discussed very briefly, and data extracted from the farm records of the College are quoted as they provide a fairly typical picture of the standards of payment expected by the field workers."

Labor - Germany

Agriculture. Changes of policy in Germany. Indus. and Labour Inform. 48 (6): 182. Nov. 6, 1933. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"By the Act of 22 September 1933, agriculture, including gardening and forestry, is completely excluded from unemployment insurance in Germany... The agricultural employment subsidy, the principal object of which was to place young unemployed workers on farms has now been extended to married agricultural workers and especially those with children under 14 years of age."

Land Distribution - Bulgaria and Yugoslavia

Meyer, Hedwig. Das landproblem in Südosteuropa. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (4): 667-673. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)
A brief study of land distribution in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Land Distribution - Japan

Hayakawa, Miyoji. Sulla distribuzione dei terreni agrari nel Giappone dal 1908 al 1930. Giornale degli Economisti 48 (9): 639-644. September 1933. (Published at Via del Tritone 67, Rome 104, Italy.)

In this very brief contribution, the author's purpose is to compute the degree of inequality in the distribution of agricultural lands in Japan, using Prof. Benini's formula. The land distribution has been divided into two categories: appropriated land and cultivated land. In both cases appreciable changes occurred in the period from 1918 to 1923, which in a general way was a critical period for land distribution in Japan. - H. E. Brockway.

Land Settlement

Milone, Ferdinando. L'Australia e l'emigrazione italiana. Giornale degli Economisti 48 (10): 708-731. Oct. 1933. (Published at Via del Tritone 67, Rome 104, Italy.)

The author discusses the possibilities of increased Italian emigration to Australia - still the least populated of all continents, there being less than one person to each square kilometer. Italian colonists in Australia now number nearly fifty thousand. Australia needs a permanent flow of immigrants of the agricultural type. The 1921 census showed that, next to the Germans, resident Italians account for the largest percentage of rural population. - H. E. Brockway.

Land Settlement - Spain

Rojas, José de Rojas Arrese. La solución del problema agrario. El Progreso Agrícola y Pecuario 39 (1790): 664-666. Sept. 15; 39 (1791): 685-686. Sept. 22, 1933. (Published at Plaza de Oriente 7, Madrid, Spain.)

A discussion of Spain's agrarian problem, the author's plan for solving which is to construct peasant homes along existing and future highways, providing them with adjoining parcels of land which, when they had multiplied sufficiently, would form what is termed a lineal or longitudinal city. In bringing the country near the city, the former would participate in the advantages of the latter. The parcels of land adjoining the dwellings could be exploited to great advantage. - H. E. Brockway.

Livestock - Marketing - England

MacGregor, J. J. Livestock movements in the South-west. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (5): 405-413. Aug. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

Activity in traffic in cattle, calves, sheep and pigs is considered.

Marketing Literature

Converse, P. D. The first decade of marketing literature. Natma-Bul. Sup. Nov. 1933, 4p. (Published by the National Association of Teachers of Marketing and Advertising, 100 Washington Square East, New York, N. Y.)

This article is an interesting survey of some of the early books on marketing.

Migration, Rural - Germany

Oberländer, Theodor. Die landflucht in Deutschland. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 18 (1-2): 1-46. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

A lengthy discussion of Germany's rural exodus. In his summary the author points out that quite a number of different causes, socio-psychological and socio-economic, are involved in the exodus from agricultural occupations. In no case is this phenomenon attributable to one single

cause. His investigation shows that the distribution of farms from the standpoint of size exerts only a very slight influence on the volume of migration. It also reveals that the agraro-industrial combination, in its inception, actually promotes migration, but in the final analysis it makes possible a dense agricultural population which it holds to the land. The differences in wages and working hours between agricultural and non-agricultural vocations are, together with the attractiveness of city life, the most influential causes of migration from the land. Hence, with a balancing of working conditions as between agricultural and nonagricultural occupations and a reaction against city influences, a successful combating of the agricultural exodus cannot but set in. - H. E. Brockway.

Migration, Rural - Hanover

Moeller, A. U. Bauerntum und binnenwanderung in Hannover. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 18 (1-2): 47-54. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

A socio-statistical discussion of peasant conditions and internal migration in the Province of Hanover. In his summary the author brings out that the attachment of the older generation to the land was very pronounced; that as between internal migration and emigration on the one hand, and the size of families on the other, a very clear relation exists, and that it can not yet be decided whether the younger generation shows the same attachment to the land as the older generation. - H. E. Brockway.

Money

Angell, J. W. Money, prices and production: Some fundamental concepts. Quart. Jour. Econ. 48 (1): 39-76. Nov. 1933. (Published by the Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

"Despite the numerous major contributions which have been made to monetary theory in the last decade and a half, I believe that certain fundamental concepts and relations have been inaccurately stated or even ignored, and that from this neglect arises a substantial part of the confusion and conflict which characterize so much of the present treatment of monetary problems. It therefore seems to me worth while to undertake de novo the development of these concepts and relations. The discussion which follows is deliberately oversimplified and rigid, and is unrealistic in the sense that no attempt is made to remove certain vital limiting assumptions; to do so would transcend the bounds of the space here available. Nevertheless, I hope that the results obtained will be found measurably to clarify the analysis and interpretation of monetary phenomena."

Cheaper dollar and effect on cost of living. U. S. News 1 (29): 11. Dec. 4, 1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

A chart accompanies this article which shows what "has happened to retail food prices ... during the present year, and at the same time, what has happened to the dollar..."

"This shows that while the United States currency has hit the toboggan so far as its ability to buy gold is concerned, it still is a dollar with high purchasing power for the things that the average citizen needs and wants. As the picture shows, while the dollar will buy about 16 percent less in the way of food than it would buy last March and April, it still will buy almost as much as it did in the days before the World War."

Currie, Lauchlin. Money, gold, and income in the United States, 1921-32. Quart. Jour. Econ. 48 (1): 77-95. Nov. 1933. (Published by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

This article is divided into six parts, as follows: I. Description of method of compilation of an annual series of money; II. Reliability of various banking series as indexes of change in the money supply; III. Money supply amenable to Federal Reserve control; IV. Time deposits; V. Money, incomes and income velocities; and VI. Money and gold.

Morton, W. A. The effect of devaluation on bank credit, prices and business activity. Annalist 42 (1090): 739-740, 741, 766. Dec. 8, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

"This is the second of two articles on the subject of reducing the gold in the dollar."

National Economic Council - China

History of the national economic council. People's Tribune 5 (7): 365-369. Nov. 1, 1933. (Published at Shanghai, China.)

Contains a statement "outlining the history and organization of the National Economic Council recently reorganized for the planning, coordination and execution of the government economic reconstruction programme, [which] was published on October 21, 1933, by the Secretariat of the National Economic Council at Nanking."

New Deal and the Supreme Court

Dawson, Mitchell. The Supreme Court and the New Deal. Harper's Mag. 167 (1002): 641-652. Nov. 1933. (Published at 49 East 33rd St., New York, N. Y.)

An article in which the writer considers the probable response of the Supreme Court to the New Deal. What will the justices have to say about the New Deal when it comes before them? He writes: "In considering the probable response of the Supreme Court to the New Deal it would be absurd to generalize from personal traits and foibles, but a close scrutiny of the changing and developing legal attitudes and philosophies of the nine justices may be of great value." Following this statement an account is given of each of the justices.

When the New Deal in any of its phases will be forced before the Supreme Court, the "controlling factor in their decision may be their realization that not only is the New Deal on trial but also the supremacy of the Court itself. Is it not possible that a decision sustaining the NIRA would be in itself an act of abdication on the part of the Court, an ac-

knowledge that the far-reaching powers of judicial review by which the Court has forced the nation to follow paths marked out by the Court are now and forever past."

Potatoes - Costs of Production and Marketing - Great Britain

Jones, Arthur, and Makings, S. M. Potato costs and returns. Farmer and Stock-Breeder, Oct. 9, 1933. (Published at London, W.C. 2, England.)

A reprint from the Farmer and Stock-Breeder.

Costs of growing and marketing potatoes in Great Britain are given in this article. Four tables have the following data: Table 1, Average cost per ton of producing and marketing potatoes in the East Midlands. (The cost items are field costs, overhead charges, dressing costs, and other marketing costs); table 2, Estimated normal cost of producing King Edward and Majestic in the East Midlands; table 3, Potato costs and returns in 1932 according to variety; and table 4, Average costs and returns aggregated. Data are based on records kept by over 300 farmers.

Price Changes - Measurement

Flux, A. W. The measurement of price changes: retrospect and prospect. Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n.s.) 96 (4): 606-624. 1933. (Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London, England.)

Paper read before the Royal Statistical Society, June 20, 1933.

Discussion on Mr. Flux's paper, p. 625-636.

Price Fixing

Doane, R. R. Price and prices. New Outlook 162 (6): 36-39. Dec. 1933. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"Can prices be fixed? The theories underlying one of the most important economic plans of the Administration are discussed by Mr. Doane."

Real Estate Taxation Literature

Williamson, K. M. Taxation of real estate: A survey of recent discussion. Quart. Jour. Econ. 48 (1): 96-128. Nov. 1933. (Published by the Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

"This paper is a survey of recent literature dealing with certain aspects of real estate taxation. It is thus a survey of the present status of economic opinion and knowledge concerning what, from the point of view of revenue yield, is the most important of all the American taxes, for the property tax produces roughly one-half of the total tax revenue of all the governments of the country. The literature here discussed has appeared chiefly in the post war period."

Rice - Price Control - Japan

Yagi, Yoshinosuke. Effects of the operation of the rice law. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 8 (1): 68-69. July 1933. (Published by the Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.)

A discussion of the part which the Rice Law has played in stabilizing the price of rice.

In the general survey, purchases of rice for regulation purposes; sales of rice for regulation purposes; and exchanges of rice for storage are considered. Part of the article is a statistical study.

Science and Agriculture

Hall, Sir A. Daniel. The future of agricultural science. Sci. Agr. 14 (1): 1-7. Sept. 1933. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists at Ottawa, Canada.)

An address delivered at the thirteenth annual convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Regina College, Regina, Saskatchewan, July 24, 1933.

Among the subjects considered are specialization, animal health and breeding, plant physiology and the competition between the one-man farm and the great organized scientific farm.

Share Farming - Iraq

Regulation of share farming in Iraq. Indus. and Labour Inform. 47 (13): 423-424. Sept. 25, 1933. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Summary of provisions of act of June 14, 1933 which "regulates the relations of farm owners on certain irrigated lands with sirkals (foremen subcontractors) and fellahs cultivating land in return for a share of the crop or other agreed remuneration."

Silk - Brazil

Cameron, C. R. The silk industry in Brazil. Pan Amer. Union Bul. 67 (11): 857-877. Nov. 1933. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

"This article was compiled from an exhaustive report on 'The Silk Industry in Sao Paulo' made by Mr. Cameron [American Consul General, Sao Paulo, Brazil] and on file at the Department of State." - Ed.

Silk - China

Chang, B. T. Effects of the silk slump and prospects of revival. Chinese Econ. Jour. 13 (4): 331-355. Oct. 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Shanghai, China.)

"The present article will be divided into three main sections, dealing with (1) the effects of the depression on farmers and silk filatures, (2) measures of relief taken by the Government to relieve the situation, and (3) the latest developments in the raw silk market. The writer will concern himself chiefly with conditions in Chekiang and Kiangsu."

Slavery and Cotton Production - Texas

Ashburn, K. E. Slavery and cotton production in Texas. Southwest. Social Sci Quart. 14 (3): 257-271. Dec. 1933. (Published at Austin, Texas.)

"This article is adapted from the author's The Development of Cotton Production in Texas, a doctoral thesis submitted to the graduate faculty of Duke University, 1932." - Footnote, p. 271.

"The history of slavery in Texas, in as far as it is of importance to cotton production in the state, begins with the year 1821, when Moses Austin received permission to plant an anglo-American colony in Texas." The writer traces the effect of slavery on cotton production from that time until after the Civil War.

Sugar - International Agreement

Mikusch, Gustav Das internationale zuckerabkommen nach dem neuesten stande seiner entwicklung. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (4): 631-653. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

This contribution deals with the latest stage development of the international sugar agreement and is a comprehensive presentation of happenings since April 1932, the aims and purposes of the agreement, and how it is being carried out in the individual countries. The earlier history was covered by the author in his Geschichte der Internationalen Zuckerkonventionen, which appeared as sonderheft 54 of the Berichte über Landwirtschaft. Chapter headings: Repercussion of the world economic crisis on the international sugar situation (six distinct reactions are cited); efforts made to effect a change in the agreement; arrangements made supplementary to the agreement; Cuban legislation; founding of the NIVA (Nederlandsch-Indische Vereeniging voor den afzet van suiker). - H. E. Brockway.

Sweden

Childs, M. W. Sweden: where capitalism is controlled. Harper's Mag. 167 (1002): 749-758. Nov. 1933. (Published at 49 East 33rd St., New York, N. Y.)

"The Scandinavian countries have developed during the past hundred years more or less apart from the violent national and political passions of continental Europe. Aside from a healthy national rivalry, they have lived in peace and harmony. Within the past three or four decades they have evolved what may in many respects be considered a new form of economic life. They have achieved a planned internal economy. Wherever the direct interest of the consumer has been involved - the necessities of shelter, food, light, heat, clothing - the profit motive has been drastically curbed or abolished. It is a process of socialization that has gone forward, unevenly, quietly, steadily. But the objective has not been a utopian state built in conformity with the blueprints of some arbitrary theory. The objective has been a practical one: to lower the cost of good living; a pragmatic test has been applied to all reforms.

The objective is expressed in the slogan of the Social-Democratic party in Sweden: 'Comfort in the home for all classes.' It is as modest as that.

"And it has worked..."

Tea - Export Control

Demmann, O. Erfolgreiche tee-restriktion. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.f.) 18 (44): 1516-1518. 1933. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 1, Germany.)

A brief survey of the tea restriction agreement, whereby British India, Ceylon and Netherlands India undertook to regulate tea exports for 5 years. This agreement, the decisive factor of which is limitation of exports, not of production, is characterized as one of the most interesting chapters from recent economic history. Contrary to all experience, its successful outcome has found visible expression in a favorable statistical situation, a simultaneous quality improvement, and an unusually pronounced increase in price. Several tables are included. -H. E. Brockway

Tea - Export Control - British India

British India. Restriction on the export of tea. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 131 (1927): 673. Nov. 9, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

A summary of the provisions of the Indian Tea Control Act, 1933, which received the assent of the Governor-General on Sept. 21.

Tea - Export Control - Ceylon

Ceylon. Control of the export of tea. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 31 (1928): 712. Nov. 16, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

Summary of the provisions of the Tea (Control of Export) Ordinance, no. 11 of 1933, which will be in force in Ceylon for a period of 5 years from April 1, 1933.

Unemployment

Annals of Collective Economy, v. 9, no. 2, June-Nov. 1933. (Published at 8, Rue Saint-Victor, Geneva, Switzerland.)

Contains the following articles: Fresh work, fresh markets; a plan for immediate action against unemployment and the economic crisis, by Edgard Milhaud; Work for the workless, by E. Lederer; Self-help undertakings started by the workless, by Kurt Mendelsohn; The creation of employment, by Frank D. Graham. Mr. Milhaud's article has as appendices: The meaning of the barter exchanges; Back to barter; A million men return to barter; Cooperative self-help activities among the unemployed; and Is municipal scrip a panacea?

Wheat - Bounties - Irish Free State

Irish Free State. agricultural produce (cereals) act, 1933. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (5): 454-456. Aug. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

This act, passed on May 4, 1933, provides for the payment of bounties to wheat growers and millers, and the regulation of the import trade in flour, wheat, bread, maize and feeding stuffs and of the export trade in wheat offals and other feeding-stuff products.

Wheat Futures Markets - Price Leadership

Calkins R. D. Price leadership and interaction among major wheat futures markets. Wheat Studies Food Research Inst. 10 (2): 35-69. Nov. 1933. (Published at Stanford University, California.)

This study was made with the advice of Holbrook Working and the aid of the staff of the Institute.

"This study presents results of an investigation of a neglected phase of price behavior. It is concerned primarily with price leadership and interaction in the development of interrelated price movements in the three principal wheat markets of the world. - Chicago, Winnipeg and Liverpool. Its immediate purpose is to set forth the character of price interaction among these markets in the recording of price movements, and to provide a reliable indication of the price independence and leadership of Liverpool as compared with that of the two North American markets. The broader objective is a clarification of the rôles played by these markets in recording price changes, as a basis for a more adequate understanding of the character and significance of broad general price movements."

NOTES

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Canada. Dept. of trade and commerce. Dominion bureau of statistics. Agricultural branch. The production and distribution of coarse grains. II. Oats; a survey of statistical and other data relating to Canadian oats - Production and trade. 36p., mimeogr. Ottawa, 1933. 281.359 C162 no. 2

Canadian grain trade year book, 1932-33. Full Canadian grain statistics, with summary tables for principal foreign countries and world's production and movement, year ending July 31, 1933. vol. XIII. 106p. [Winnipeg, Can.] Sanford Evans statistical service. [1933] 286.3599 C16 1932/33

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CORRECTIONS

In the December 1933 issue of Agricultural Economics Literature, p. 663, line 19 should read La Parrilla, and line 20, Moncloa; p. 749, line 4 should read Jevons, H. S.

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



It is not statistical calculations, economic theories,
or technical procedure, important as they are, but
the attainment of moral unity among free men
which is raising us out of the depths of
despair and confusion. - Lippmann

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This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Carmille, René. La véritable importance des mouvements de prix. *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* 156 (466): 500-515. Sept. 10, 1933. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, Paris, France.)

This is a critical discussion of President Roosevelt's declaration to the London Economic Conference published in the press of July 3, 1933 which the author characterizes as a new evangel from beyond the Atlantic announcing the passing of the old gods and the setting up of a new one, the substitution for the fixed standard which served as a basis for all scales of value of the monetary symbol with a constant purchasing power, which a tutelary government may vary at will in accordance with the evolution of the average of prices. And this new evangel came not only from the chief magistrate of the largest and richest republic in the world. It came from the country of Benjamin Franklin, from the country that owes its political and economic birth to respect for "ancient fetishes." The tone of the declaration, the position of its author, and the importance of the conference to which it was addressed gave rise to a serious question as to whether this was not a first step towards a golden age, were the use of such a term not too ironical in the circumstances. Did this American declaration of July, 1933 reveal a new economic principle or was it simply the expression of a very old human error, an illusion recurring in times of stress, to which the peculiarly difficult circumstances of the time have lent a spurious intensity, but which without that would be as banal as the search for perpetual motion?

The author attempts to find the answer to his own questions in the history of the economic development of the United States. He attributes the real significance of the declaration to the London Economic Conference to the recurrent abuse of credit at various periods in the recent history of the country. In its emphasis on credit, America has given to price fluctuations an importance which is continually threatening an equilibrium that is none too stable in itself. The value of the symbols of credit in circulation depends in the last analysis on commodities. If the value of the commodities declines rapidly all the symbols that represent wealth in movement lose their value suddenly like the falling of a house of cards.

He compares the existing crisis with that of 1873 and finds one outstanding distinction in the fact that in the latter case the Government resisted the temptation to resort to a monetary artifice to boost recovery. And thus, in spite of widespread suffering and ruin, the country retained a sane monetary situation, and was able to set out to reconstruct its economy without the extra burden of inflation. Recovery was facilitated by a particularly fortunate combination of external circumstances. Europe needed wheat, and the American farmer had no difficulty in obtaining extra help to supply that need which in turn reduced urban unemployment. Economy was preached all over the country. Industrial

political, and social reforms were engineered, and a period of relative stability was inaugurated which lasted till 1910. During this period the population increased by a little over a million a year, and this increase offset the dangers incident to the exercise of credit in all its forms and to the constant increase of production goods. Hence the effects of the successive crises of 1884, 1893, 1903, and 1907 were spread over an ever-increasing number of people. And the price variations which occurred in the case of wheat, for example, weighed comparatively lightly on the producers. The whole wheat crop was not absorbed at home, but the author points out that the quantity of wheat exported did not exceed the proportion retained for domestic consumption taking the periods between the cyclic crises as a whole. During these periods, however, the quantities exported varied considerably which accentuated the price variations. Because of these variations the farmers took full advantage of the easily obtained credit. And thus increase in prices has always been their main, or rather their only desire. They have never ceased to ask for dollar wheat.

Industry suffered less from the cyclic depressions than did agriculture because of its diversity of production, the fact that it is continuous and not seasonal, and because of the expansion of its markets at the end of the last century. Nevertheless, the author believes that the abuse of credit facilities would have led to inextricable difficulties after 1910 had it not been for the period of rapid industrial development which followed and for the outbreak of the World War. The farmer realized his dream of dollar wheat. An unprecedented era of prosperity supervened accompanied by a fabulous increase in prices, an increase to which an appearance of reality was lent because the inflation of the war period was disguised by the influx of European gold towards 1920.

That the idea that prosperity depends on harmony between production and consumption and not on price levels is difficult for Americans and particularly for the American farmer to grasp is shown by the increased prices for other food products, some of which are quoted. How could the American farmer understand that the gold dollar of 1920 was only apparently a gold dollar and that these prices were the result of a disguised inflation? Prices from 1920 to 1929 were not so high as the immediate postwar prices. And in December 1932 grain prices were again those of 1875 to 1878. The industrial production of the United States decreased by 30 percent between 1929 and 1932, and in the same period the average monthly tonnage of foreign commerce decreased by half. This latter consideration is of special importance in the view of the author because it shows a basic trend of which price variations are only the symbol. In the United States, on the other hand, he finds that price variations are looked upon as the cause of movements towards prosperity or depression instead of being merely a sign thereof, and that the belief is current there that the adoption of any means whatever to increase prices will aid in the return of prosperity. Moreover, the price increase since June has helped to confirm the average American in this belief. The farmer got his price of a dollar a bushel back, and he does not stop to inquire the value of that paper dollar since his debts are also payable in those same paper dollars. Nor does he stop to inquire

whether this increase has not a purely speculative character and whether the worldwide monetary uncertainty typified by the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States is not going to retard the normal revival of international trade without which there can be no lasting prosperity.

Three days after the American declaration of July 2, 1933, the head of the French Government issued a statement to the effect that it would be foolish to seek in inflationary measures or in any form of currency manipulation a provisional and precarious remedy which might bring to the Government a short period of temporary relief, but which would inevitably bring about the country's ruin. The author quotes Jean-Baptiste Say and even Copernic in a refutation of Irving Fisher's theories. But he argues that the promoters of dollar wheat are not moved so much by the scientific theories of Irving Fisher as by the simple desire to bring about even a nominal increase in prices in order to decrease the burden of the debtor. It would be more opportune, he believes, to study the formation of price equilibrium and to seek to recognize the signs that portend a rupture of that equilibrium in order to avoid a catastrophe. There is, he says, a science, still in its infancy, which is seeking the laws of price variations as a function of variations of demand and requirement and which has been able to determine such laws in the case of certain commodities or services.

A study of price variations as a function of demand variations presents many difficulties. The most illuminating of these studies the author finds to be that of the sale of postage stamps. Others have been made of gas consumption and of tobacco in France. In the last case, however, substitutions were possible which made the conditions of observation less favorable than in the other two cases. These studies of monopolies have shown that there is a definite connection between price variations and the variations of quantities sold and that the influence of price on demand is in inverse ratio to the need for the commodity or the service. In all these cases it was the price that was fixed and that determined the demand. But, he asks, will the same thing occur when prices are not fixed but are dependent on supply and demand as in the case of wheat and sugar? The difficulty of wheat studies is increased by the effect of possible substitutes, and of freight and tariff rates. But such studies are concerned in the long run with human needs which form the real basis of every economic problem, and they demonstrate the fragility of the results obtained by monetary manipulation. The manipulation of money directly affects prices but does not affect human needs. It disturbs the normal relation between prices and quantities sold by the introduction of a fictitious and ephemeral purchasing power which has no counterpart in actual production. Direct action on the price of wheat is a hazardous proceeding inasmuch as a slight variation in the quantity of wheat in movement causes an important variation in its price. On the other hand, pressure brought to bear on the quantity of wheat offered can maintain its price at a certain level since a very slight difference in supply or demand can make a perceptible difference in price.

And so the author is led to the conclusion which he feels to be irrefutable that a study of price variations can have profitable and lasting results only to the extent to which it is used to regulate production according to human needs. There is then, he declares, no new God and the "ancient fetishes" remain solid realities. - A. M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Economics - Canada

Canadian society of agricultural economics. Proceedings of the fourth annual meeting... held in conjunction with the annual convention of the Canadian society of technical agriculturists at Manitoba agricultural college, Winnipeg, June 15 and 16, 1932, 75p., mimeogr. [Winnipeg? 1932]

Partial contents: The economic problem of western Canada. An approach to the study, by W. A. Mackintosh; The programme of the Canadian Pioneer Problems Committee in western Canada, by R. W. Murchie; Farm management surveys in Saskatchewan, by W. Allen; Farm management programme of the Colonization Finance Corporation, by F. W. Reinoehl; The activities of the Ontario Marketing Board, by J. A. Carroll; Is public utility control the solution of our milk marketing problems? by H. C. Grant; An economic survey of milk marketing in Sydney and Glace Bay, by J. F. Booth; The establishment of a central bureau of records of farmers' organizations, by A. E. Richards.

Agricultural Economics - England

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Reports on the work of agricultural research institutes and on certain other agricultural investigations in the United Kingdom, 1931-1932. 395p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. 10 G796

The Agricultural Economic Section consists of a statement on work in progress and titles of papers issued during the year, from the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford University and the Farm Economics Department of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland.

Agricultural Marketing - Germany

Fuest, Gustav. Die selbsthilfemassnahmen zur behebung der deutschen agrarkrisis und ihre durchführung im kreise Halle i.W. 64p. Halle i.W., 1932. 281.175 F95

Inaug.-diss. - Köln.

Bibliography, p. vi-viii.

The author emphasizes the necessity of marketing, organization and standardization if German agriculture is to be able to withstand foreign competition. He bases his arguments on a study of conditions in the district of Halle in Westphalia.

Agricultural Policy

Orwin, C. S. The new farm policy in operation. 10p. [London, Printed by T. De La Rue & co., ltd. 1933]

"Reprinted from the Fortnightly review, November, 1933."

A clear statement of the reorganization of agriculture in England and the attitude of farmers toward it.

Agriculture - Argentine Republic

Nemirovsky, Lazaro. Estructura economica y orientación politica de la agricultura en la República Argentina. Obra premiada por la Institución Mitre. 241p. Buenos Aires, Libreria y casa editora de J. Menendez, 1933. 281.161 N34

Bibliography, p. [xv]-xxiv.

The author discusses land utilization, and cost of production, prices, export, and import of grain and flax in the Argentine Republic and indicates the economic and political forces that are shaping the future of the country.

Agriculture - Italy

Federzoni, Luigi, ed. I problemi attuali dell' agricoltura italiana. Studi raccolti e coordinati da Luigi Federzoni. Con prefazione di Benito Mussolini. 416 p. Bologna, N. Zanichelli, 1933. 281.176 F31

This is a study of the condition of agriculture in Italy after ten years of Fascist rule. It contains a number of articles by prominent men on agriculture in different sections of Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and of various Italian colonies; articles on various types of production, such as that of grain, rice, forage crops, industrial plants, vines, and olives; and articles on forestry, sericulture, fertilizers and machinery. In addition it contains an article on land reclamation and colonization, by Arrigo Serpieri, one on internal migration and colonization, by Luigi Razza, one on agricultural credit, by Pietro Sitta, and one on the agricultural economy of the corporative State, by Giuseppe Tassinari.

Agriculture - Rumania

Delos, Albert. À travers la Roumanie agricole; les leçons d'un congrès et d'un voyage d'études agronomiques. 45p. Bruxelles, Impr. L. Vogels, 1929. 281.177 D38

Discours prononcé à la Séance solennelle d'ouverture des cours de l'année académique 1929-1930. à l'Institut agronomique de l'état à Gembloux, le 15 octobre 1929.

Extrait des Annales de Gembloux (décembre 1929) 13 G28

An account of agricultural conditions in Rumania, both cultural and economic, and a brief sketch of the postwar agrarian reform.

Business Depression - Argentine Republic

Confederación argentina del comercio, de la industria y de la producción. Tres sugerencias para aliviar la crisis. 18p. Buenos Aires, Compañía impresora argentina, s. a. [1933] (Its Estudio de problemas nacionales. n.º 37) 280.161 C76

The Argentine Confederation of Commerce, Industry, and Production suggests a lower rate of interest, the creation of new industries or the development of those already existing, and the cooperation of the State in the elimination of inconveniences and obstacles to private initiative as a means of alleviating the effects of the depression in the Argentine Republic.

Cost of Production

Midland agricultural college. Sutton Bonington, Loughborough. Dept. of agricultural economics. Farmers' bulletin no. 1-5. 5 nos. Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, 1932-1933. 281.9 M58F

Contents. - no. 1. Potato production costs. Early potato costs, 1932. no. 2. Potato production costs. Maincrop costs, 1932. no. 3. Analysis of financial accounts, Derbyshire, 1931-33, no. 4. Management for milk production; and no. 5. Potato production costs. Early potato costs, 1933.

South Africa. Dairy industry control board. Report on butter and cheese factory production costs. Published by the Dairy industry control board... with permission of and acknowledgement to the Department of agriculture. 47p. Pretoria, The Government printer, 1932. 281.344 So82

Contains report of J. J. Adams on cost statistics of creameries and cheese factories, years 1927-28, 1928-29, and 1929-30.

Cotton Hedging

Garside, A. H. Specimens of cotton hedging illustrating how cotton merchants and spinners use cotton futures for price insurance. 20p., mimeogr. New York [1933?] 280.372 G19

Contains a discussion of "the principle and utility of hedging" and "four specimens of hedging transactions, which are given to illustrate how cotton shippers and manufacturers use cotton futures for price protection."

Credit Control

Weyforth, W. O. The Federal reserve board; a study of federal reserve structure and credit control. 216p. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins press, 1933. (Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science. Extra volumes. n. s., no. 19) 284 W54

"Credit policy... must be based primarily upon considerations that are national in scope, and its execution must be upon a national scale, so that control over the devising and executing of credit policy would appear to be the proper function of a national rather than a local agency. Under our regional banking system the one national agency for these purposes is the Federal Reserve Board. Extensive powers were entrusted to

this body by the original Federal Reserve Act, but experience under that act has demonstrated that these have not been sufficient to make the Board the really controlling factor in the credit policy of the system. Recognition of the inadequacy of the Board's authority in the past is found in the provisions of the Banking Act of 1933...

"These new powers carry the implication of increased responsibility for the credit policy of the system. The Federal Reserve Board, however, cannot assume complete responsibility unless it also has full powers with reference to the two most vital elements of credit control, namely, the discount rate and open-market operations. Heretofore its authority in these respects has been divided with the regional banks and the joint approval of both agencies has been necessary before a change in credit policy could be put into effect... The result may be disagreement at the very time when vigorous action is necessary to check unhealthy developments in the credit structure. Such, for instance, was the situation in 1929 when the serious difference of opinion arose between the Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Timeliness is the essence of effective credit policy, but in critical situations this may be difficult to achieve under our present system of checks and balances. Effective credit policy therefore presupposes concentration of authority, and where that policy must be based primarily upon considerations that are national in scope, such authority should logically be placed in the hands of a national agency, the Federal Reserve Board. This concentration of authority would not only make possible a more effective domestic credit policy but would also place the Board in a position to exercise its control over any international relations that involved the credit policy of the system.

"It may be contended that the centralizing of control in the way here proposed would amount to nothing less than the creation of a central bank. That may be, but if such an organization best meets the requirements of our economic life, we need not be frightened by a name...

"It may also be contended that it would be dangerous to concentrate in the hands of a small group of men like the Federal Reserve Board such vast powers as are involved in the control of credit for the entire nation. The element of danger is to be found, however, in the very nature of central banking machinery, which by providing a more elastic currency multiplies the possibilities of expansion and contraction with their accompanying fluctuations of business activity. If this machinery is to be retained because of the possible advantages which it provides, the only way to avoid the dangers which are inherent in its use is by a management that is efficient and quickly responsive to changing circumstances; and these requirements will best be met, not by division of authority and a system of checks and balances, but by the concentration of power and responsibility in a central national agency...

"Finally, objection may be made to this proposed concentration of credit control in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board, because of the danger that the policy of the Board may be influenced to too great an extent by considerations of political expediency rather than economic necessity. The history of the system indeed indicates that such fears are not without justification under a board organized according to the present plan. But it is believed that this danger might be minimized by so reorganizing the structure of the Board as to remove the Secretary of the Treasury from membership and to provide for representation of

the regional banks... A board thus constituted would be less subject to the danger of political domination, would provide for adequate protection of local interests, would have the capacity to act promptly and effectively when the need arose, and would have the power to formulate and execute a national credit policy suitable for our economic requirements." - Conclusions.

England

Tallents, Sir Stephen. The projection of England. 48p. London, Faber & Faber limited [1932] 238.2 T14

"This pamphlet is a plea for the deliberate study of a new art - the art of national projection - which should embrace all the modern forms of communication, from the printing press, the wireless and the cable to the film and the exhibition, but in which every individual citizen has a part to play."

"I have tried to show how urgent is the need for England to address herself to the study of the art of national projection. I have tried, too, to show what opportunities there are for public-spirited Englishmen to come forward as patrons of this new art. But it is not only those who can afford to perform public 'liturgies' for their country who must be enrolled in this service. The projection of England will be fruitless unless there be in England material worthy to be projected. It is no good dramatizing your industry to the world unless your industry is worth dramatizing. It is useless to study the means whereby the results of agricultural research can be conveyed to the farmer unless your scientific research is of a quality that will justify the projection of its results..."

"The effective projection of England depends not merely upon outstanding achievements but in the last resort upon the faithful performance of their daily tasks by Englishmen and Englishwomen."

Farm Accounts

International institute of agriculture. Comptabilité agricole: recueil de statistiques pour 1929-30. Farm accountancy statistics for 1929-30. 616p. Rome, Imprimerie de la Chambre des députés, 1933. 251 In82Re 1929/30

In this third volume of farm accountancy statistics the method of presentation is essentially the same as that used for the statistics of 1928-29. The scope of the study has been extended to include France, Italy, Scotland, and the Punjab, bringing the total of the countries studied up to 20. The introduction contains 2 additional tables, one showing the conditions of agriculture in each of the countries represented in the study and the other containing prices of the principal agricultural products. An appendix contains studies of the representative characteristics of the statistics based on farm accountancy, the capital used in agriculture and the comparative profitability of European agriculture from 1927/28 to 1929/30.

Farm Accounts - England

Wye, Kent. South-eastern agricultural college. Dept. of economics. Report no. 17-18. 2 nos. Wye, Kent, 1933. 280.9 W97

Contents. - no. 17. Food recording and cheaper milk production (a report on three years' results from a food recording scheme for dairy cows.) by M. Allan Knox.-

"One of the weaknesses of the ordinary accounting method of investigation is that it deals in the main with results whereas from the point of view of improving managerial efficiency it is still more important to determine the causes of these results. This indeed is one of the chief differences between ordinary financial accounting and cost accounting: the latter not only gives results but also a basis for explaining the results. But even a limited experience of cost accounting shows that some of the necessary original records are by themselves of very great help in pointing the way to more efficient management. The records of food consumption fall into this category: these are essential in cost accounting but they are also extremely useful even although cost accounting is not being practised. It is not sufficient merely to keep such records as will enable leakages to be discovered at the end of the year; it is far more important to take steps to stop the leakages as they may be occurring from day to day and week to week...

"The first object of this scheme was to determine whether or not it is possible and practicable to control the consumption of foodstuffs on the farm just as the consumption of raw materials is controlled in the factory. Experience has shown that it is both possible and practicable, always provided the management is willing to take the little extra trouble."
- Introductory note.

no. 18. Financial results on the college farms, [pt.] IV. General financial results for six years, 1926/27 to 1931/32 by James Wyllie... and N. V. Hewison.

Farms, Size of

Loyo, Gilberto. La concentracion agraria en el mundo. 188p. Mexico [Imprenta Mundial] 1933. 282 L95

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Land distribution according to size of enterprises in different countries.

International Congress of Women

International congress of women, Chicago, 1933. Our common cause - civilization. Report of the International congress of women, including the series of round tables, July 16-22, 1933, Chicago, Illinois. 974p. New York, National council of women of the United States, 1933. 280.9 In87

Partial contents: The economic collapse, by Paul R. Douglas; Economic security under communism, by Rosa Laddon Hanna; Economic security under Fascism, by Guistini E. Bosio; Economic security under democracy, by Margaret Bondfield; Controlling labor reduction, by Mollie Ray Carroll;

Labor and the National Recovery Act, by James Mullenbach; Who gets it? Who spends it? by Hazel Kyrk; Proposals for distribution, by Helen Fisher Hohman; Can nations cooperate in the economic field; by M. Craig McGeachy; The farm family and buying power, by Bess M. Rowe; Which way agriculture? by Caroline B. Sherman; Disordered markets, by Oswald Knauth; Consumer organization, by Amy Woods; Government lends a hand, by Lucy R. Mason; Consumers' interests in the National Recovery Act, by Mrs. Joseph J. Daniels; Security in the development of natural resources, by David Lilienthal; Industrial planning - its promise and its dangers, by Henry T. Rainey; Planning the urban community, by Harlean James; Enriching the rural community, by Helen Dingman; and Blighted communities - Why? by Frederick Ackerman.

International Trade

Yntema, T. O. A mathematical reformulation of the general theory of international trade. 120p. Chicago, Ill., The University of Illinois press, [1932] ([Chicago. University. Materials for the study of business. Special studies]) 25l Y6

"Originally submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the doctorate in the University of Chicago, August, 1929. Except for the addition of section 4 in chapter V, no important revisions have been made in the original thesis." - Preface

Bibliography, p. 114-115.

"The contributions to be found in these pages consist in (1) a more accurate definition of assumptions; (2) a simpler and more elegant statement of equilibrium conditions; (3) a technique for analyzing - subject to the assumptions made - the effects of a disturbance in conditions of demand or supply or in trade balances; (4) a method for generalizing many of these conclusions to any number of commodities and countries; and (5), perhaps, a basis for a statistical approach to some problems in international prices." - Introduction.

Labor - Germany

Wildermuth, Albrecht. Die ausländerfrage in der deutschen volks- und landwirtschaft. 79p. Hohenheim, 1929. 283 W64

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Hohenheim.

Bibliography, p. [5]

The author discusses the danger to German agriculture of a preponderance of foreign labor, and calls upon the united efforts of State, employers, and workers to avert it. One of the methods mentioned is the development of land settlement.

Land Settlement

Uhlemann, Gerhard. Die neuere ländliche kolonisation der welt unter besonderer berücksichtigung der siedlungsformen. 101p. Berlin, 1930. 282.2 Uh6

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, p. [97]-101.

Land settlement in its various forms in the Old and the New World

is studied. The factors that influence the type of settlement adopted in various countries are discussed and some of the problems of the land settlement of the future are indicated.

Land Settlement - Palestine

Palestine. Development dept. Reports on agricultural development and land settlement in Palestine, by Lewis French. 112p. London, Printed for the Palestine government by the Crown agents for the colonies [1933] 282.2 P17

Contents. - First report ... 23d December, 1931. - Supplementary report... 20th April, 1932.

The authority and terms under which the work reported has been done are set forth as follows in Part I;

"1. In Despatch No. 487 dated June 26th, 1931, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the High Commissioner for Palestine dealing with the agricultural development and land settlement of the country, reference was made to the papers in which His Majesty's Government have explained their policy in regard to these matters. The intention was also stated of finding the funds required for the active pursuit of this policy by means of a loan which Parliament would be asked to authorise His Majesty's Government to guarantee. Before, however, the Bill for the guarantee of the development loan could be settled, a Report or Interim Report was to be awaited from the Director of Development whom it had been decided to appoint for the purpose of carrying out the policy of His Majesty's Government.

"2. The major objects of this policy which the Director of Development has been instructed by the terms of the Despatch to consider may be summarised as: (i) the re-settlement of landless Arabs of the category specified in the Despatch: (ii) the ascertainment of what State and other lands are or properly can be made available for close settlement by Jews under reference to the obligation imposed upon the Mandatory by Article 6 of the Mandate: (iii) the improvement and intensive development of land in the hills in order to secure to the fellahin a better standard of living without, save in exceptional cases, having recourse to transfer.

"3. The Arabs whom I have compendiously named 'landless' were defined in the Despatch as those 'who can be shown to have been displaced from the lands which they occupied in consequence of the lands falling into Jewish hands, and who have not obtained other holdings on which they can establish themselves or other equally satisfactory occupation.'

A register was to be prepared of those who can be shown to come within this definition: and to assist in its preparation a legal assessor was to be appointed whose duty it was to be to scrutinise claims and advise the Director as to the sufficiency of evidence in each case before the claims were admitted.

"4. The scope of the enquiry necessitated by the second of the objects named above was to include the whole land resources of Palestine; the area of cultivable land, the possibilities of irrigation and the absorptive capacity of the country in relation to immigration being all elements pertinent to the issue to be elucidated.

"The Director's investigation, it was further enjoined, should include (i) the feasibility and advisability of providing credits for Arab cul-

tivators and Jewish settlers, and if so, the best methods of achieving this purpose: and (ii) proposals for draining, irrigating and otherwise reclaiming land not at present cultivated or cultivated only to a limited extent.

"The Director was to estimate as closely as possible the cost of resettling landless Arabs and of carrying out the other objects specified above; and he was to intimate the order of preference in which schemes should be taken up. Towards the cost of the necessary preliminary surveys and experiments His Majesty's Government announced their intention of authorising the High Commissioner to incur expenditure not exceeding £50,000.

"Finally, the Director was asked to submit his Report or such Interim Report as could be completed, not later than December 31st, 1931."

Among the subjects upon which progress is reported are the establishment of a Land administrative agency, Government control of lands, Government control of water supplies, and recommendations for legislation.

Land - Smallholdings - Scotland

Scott, James. The law of smallholdings in Scotland. 398p. Edinburgh, W. Green & son, limited, 1933. 282 Sco33

"This book deals comprehensively with a large and difficult subject. The Landholders Acts are many and complicated, and Mr. Scott's book is, in effect, a plea for a Consolidating Act of Parliament. Legislation originated with the Crofters Act, 1886, by which the Crofters' Commission was set up to deal with all questions relating to the tenure of smallholdings in the seven Crofting Counties. A series of Acts followed, the most important being the Small Landholders (Scotland) Act, 1911, the Land Settlement (Scotland) Act 1919, and the Small Landholders and Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1931. It is some measure of the importance of these Acts that they regulate the conditions of tenure of two-thirds of the whole number of agriculturists in Scotland. The 1911 Act extended the provisions of the Crofters Act to the whole of Scotland; the Board (now Department) of Agriculture for Scotland was established as the administrative office for smallholdings, and a Land Court was constituted to supersede the old Crofters' Commission. The decisions of the Land Court have given rise to a large body of case law, and the judicious selections Mr. Scott has made from these decisions indicate the vast scope and complexity of the work of the Court. It is part of the duties of the Land Court, and by no means the least part, to deal with applications from smallholders to define their status, and much may depend on the decision as to whether the applicant is a Landholder or Statutory Small Tenant. The Act of 1886 legislated for two classes only, the crofter and the cottar, but since then many distinctions have been created as regards categories of tenure, all of which are faithfully recorded and dealt with by the author.

"This book is a very thorough exposition of the law as it stands; it is copiously illustrated with references to relevant decisions of the Land Court, and is to be recommended to any student of the Scottish Land Law."

Land Utilization - Gt. Britain

Land utilisation survey of Britain. Ordnance survey of England and Wales. 4 maps. London, London school of economics [1933?] 282 L223

Director of the survey: L. Dudley Stamp.

Popular edition sheet 4 (Zetland) South Mainland (Shetland Islands) - Sheet 35. (Cheshire. Flintshire & Lancashire) Liverpool & Birkenhead. - Sheet 58. (Norfolk) Cromer. - Sheet 87. (Suffolk) Ipswich.

Milk Industry - New York

New York (State) Legislature. Joint legislative committee to investigate the milk industry. Report... April 10, 1933. 473p. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1933. (Legislative document (1933) no. 114)

Dr. Leland Spencer, Research Director and Editor.

From the conclusions and recommendations of this Report the following has been taken:

"1. The production and distribution of milk in this state is a paramount industry and affects in a large measure the health and prosperity of the people of the state. It is the duty of the state to take such measures as are necessary and reasonable to preserve this vital industry... 2. The financial situation of dairy farmers in the state is desperate and has grown increasingly critical during the period of the Committee's investigation... 3. The principal causes of the extremely low prices paid to producers for milk are: The unprecedented decline in the general level of prices; a periodic increase in the number of cows and in milk production; the prevalence of unfair and destructive trade practices in the distribution of milk leading to a demoralization of prices in the metropolitan area and other markets and the failure of charges for transportation and distribution to be reduced in proportion to the reduction in retail prices of milk and cream... 4. The fluid milk industry is affected by factors of instability peculiar to itself which call for special methods of control... 5. Among the remedies which might be applied to mitigate the evil of price-cutting are: Universal application of the classified price plan with uniform prices to all milk dealers for milk utilized in each classification; the fixing of minimum prices to be charged by milk dealers for milk and cream sold to consumers and other customers; the imposition of a graduated tax to be paid by milk dealers on their sales of milk and cream in excess of the normal or average proportion of the milk supply of the entire milk shed which is sold by the dealers in fluid form... 6. Universal application of the classified price plan and control of surplus milk by the producers through effective cooperative organization appears to offer the best prospect for permanent stabilization of the dairy industry in the New York milk shed... 7. As an emergency measure, a temporary milk control board should be created, with broad powers to regulate and stabilize the milk industry as well as may be done under the circumstances. This board should also foster and promote the more complete organization of the producers as outlined

above... 8. Definite action should be taken without delay, conferring upon either a joint legislative committee or a commission appointed by the governor, the requisite authority: To further investigate and study the operation of cooperative organizations; to initiate and perfect a plan and recommend remedial legislation by which a more perfect union of all milk producers both within the state and within the milk shed may be attained, and by which the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut, or any two or more of them, constituting what is commonly known as the New York Milk Shed, may cooperate and to that end coordinate their laws and rules and regulations adopted thereunder so as to effect a fair, just, equitable and legal relation between the producer, distributor and consumer of milk and milk products, and to have power to apply to the Congress of the United States for requisite legislation to legalize such plan or for any legislation that may be necessary to be enacted by Congress under the Constitution of the United States, in order to define, adjust and make fair and equitable the relation between producers, distributors and consumers in the New York milk shed... 9. Authority should be conferred upon the department of agriculture and markets to license and require regular reports from milk dealers disclosing where applicable the relation of such milk dealers with the holding company of which it may be a subsidiary or affiliate; also trade associations of milk dealers, to the end that the producers and consumers of the state may be more fully protected against the exercise of arbitrary power through the medium of holding companies or milk dealers, either individually or in combination. Appropriate state and federal legislation is recommended... 10. Since the drastic decline in prices, the distributors' spread has absorbed a disproportionate share of the price paid by consumer for fluid milk and cream. This is not due primarily to excessive profits, but rather to the existence of high costs of transportation and distribution which have not been reduced in proportion to the reduction in prices... II. There should be a drastic reduction in basic freight rates on milk and cream, not only in order that the producers of milk may obtain a more equitable share of the price paid by the consumer, but also to prevent the diversion of a major part of the milk traffic to trucks and the development of a costly duplication in transportation facilities... 12. The state should make provision either by enlarged appropriations or by a bond issue for prompt completion of the program of bovine tuberculosis eradication... 13. The greatest assurance of future progress in the efficiency of milk production, the efficiency of both private and cooperative organizations engaged in the handling and distribution of milk, the stabilization of the milk supply so as to avoid excessive surpluses and shortages and the achievement of more complete union of milk producers lies in the continuance of the research and educational activities by public institutions such as the New York State College of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture and Markets, as well as by the farm organizations and by milk dealers and their associations. The development of harmonious relationships between the various elements in the industry is essential for the solution of their mutual problems."

Milk Prices

Cohen, R. L., and Murray, K. A. H. The effect of butter and cheese supplies on 'surplus' milk prices. 19p. Oxford, Agricultural economics research institute, Dec. 1933.

Contents: "I. The British milk market and imported milk products; II. The relation of butter and cheese supplies to prices - (a) Adjustments for changes in purchasing power: (b) Restriction of butter imports and New Zealand returns. (c) Restriction of cheese imports and New Zealand returns; III. The possibilities of restriction. Appendix."

Money

Pasvolsky, Leo. Current monetary issues. 192p. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1933. (The Institute of economics of the Brookings institution... Publication no. 52) 284 P26C

Dr. E. G. Nourse, Director, writes in part as follows in the preface:

"The present volume... undertakes to lay a foundation for... subsequent books and pamphlets in this series by presenting a general survey of the monetary issues which have dominated world economic discussions during the past year. After showing the divergence of opinion between various groups and nations participating in international discussions and negotiations during the course of the year, it sets forth the trend of monetary developments in the United States."

Mortgage Bankers Association of America

Mortgage bankers association of America. Proceedings - twentieth annual convention, October 10-11, 1933. 8pts. Chicago, Ill., 1933. 284.9 M84 20th, 1933.

Partial contents: Mortgage bankers and their relationship to Government credit agencies, by William F. Stevenson; Constitutionality of mortgage moratorium legislation, by Lowell G. Paget; Straight mortgages versus long term amortization loans, by Owen M. Murray; Rehabilitation and servicing of farm mortgage properties, from the life insurance company's viewpoint, by Hudson Burr. Appraisals, by A. P. Greensfelder.

Motor Transportation

Bureau of railway economics, Washington, D. C. An economic survey of motor vehicle transportation in the United States. 219p. Washington, D. C., Nov. 1933. (Special series no. 60)

"Sources consulted in the preparation" of this bulletin was issued separately in mimeographed form (20p.)

Contains a section on social and economic effects of motor vehicle development and an appendix showing total miles of all rural highways in the U. S. by States.

National Recovery

Beard, C. A., and Smith, G. H. E. The future comes; a study of the new deal. 178p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1933. 280.12 B38F

Chapter 5 is devoted to agriculture. In this, after a careful analysis of the Farm Relief Act, approved May 12, 1933, the author writes as follows:

"This Credit Act, together with the Agricultural Adjustment Act, constitutes the major foundations of the agricultural section of the Recovery Program. When the broad effect of the whole is fully grasped, the revelation is amazing. Without taking over agriculture, as was done in Russia, the Government has so penetrated the institutions and procedures of the industry, from the highest national groupings to the smallest local units throughout the land, as to gather into its hands absolute control over every act of production, processing, manufacturing, and marketing of practically all agricultural and associated commodities. Within the framework of the land bank system, it has established a net-work of banks and credit institutions adequate to meet almost every conceivable need for agricultural finance and credit. If developed and not upset, this alone may come to mean the end of the private financing of agricultural operations and the abolition of speculation purely for profit in agricultural products. The program affirms the determination of the Administration to organize agriculture from the soil to the market, which is a first essential step toward gearing agricultural productivity to effective consumptive capacity within the nation. The world has been waiting in vain since 1873 for one of the Western nations to realize the inevitability of such a step. From it, in time, true surpluses, such as Adam Smith envisaged in an international exchange of commodities, may emerge.

"This is not to say that any task now attempted in agriculture is finished. The entire program in this field has merely entered upon a transition stage in which the major problems are still to be solved. The structure, erected with such haste and under such trying conditions over the past seven months, is very awkward, grotesque, and cluttered with useless debris. But from all appearances the lines of advance seem to point in the right direction - which is to overcome in terms of the 20th century, the curious and mystifying paradox of want within the very presence of abundant supply."

The library has on file two interesting reviews of this volume, by John Chamberlain and Florence Finch Kelly respectively which appeared in the New York Times for Dec. 8 and Dec. 19, 1933.

New England Institute of Cooperation - 1933

New England institute of cooperation. Proceedings of the seventh annual [meeting] held at Connecticut state college, Storrs, Connecticut, June 20, 21, 22, 1933. [Storrs? Conn., 1933] 60p., mimeogr. 280.29 N44

Cooperating agencies, Farm Credit Administration, New England agricultural colleges, New England departments of agriculture, New England cooperative associations, New Jersey extension service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Partial contents: The status of cooperative poultry and egg marketing in New England, by Harold B. Rowe; Cooperative marketing of eggs in New Hampshire, by E. H. Rinear; Discussion of the auction system of marketing by Sanford E. Alger; Auction marketing of poultry and eggs

in New Jersey, by E. A. Gauntt; Discussion at the New England Institute of Cooperation 1933, by F. O. Miner; The relationship of the present administration policies to the cooperative movement, by E. G. Nourse; State and Federal control of the fluid milk industry, by Leland Spencer; An economic appraisal of public milk control by I. G. Davis; The philosophy of cooperative membership by Dr. E. G. Nourse; An analysis of the development of cooperative marketing of fruits and vegetables in New England, by L. A. Bevan; The New Jersey produce auctions, by Dwight M. Babbitt; Present cooperative effort in fruits and vegetables marketing in New Hampshire, by L. A. Dougherty; Cooperation among vegetable growers around Providence, Rhode Island; Cooperative marketing of fruits and vegetables in Connecticut by G. B. Clarke.

Osaka University of Commerce

Osaka university of commerce, Journal ... no. 1, September 1933. [annual]

Osaka, Japan. 280.8 Osl, no. 1

Contents: - Price standardization in government control of rice, by Shiro Kawata; What directs management activities, by Fukumatsu Muramoto; Tax exemptions in Japan, by Kohichi Oyamada; Gemeinschaft, gesellschaft und wirtschaft, by Koji Fukui; Zur kritik der zweikontenreihentheorie, by Wasaburo Kimura.

Prices

Waller, F. G. The significance of the prices of cereals from the standpoint of the origin and continuance of the depression. 39p. [Delft, 1933] 284.359 W15

Translated from the Dutch.

The author states in his introductory remarks that "we have sought to establish the significance of the curve in the prices of cereals and in their production, with particular reference to the present depression. With this end in view we shall successively consider the following subjects: 1. The variation in the production and prices of cereals before and since the war; influences which have made themselves felt in this connexion; 2. The economic effect of the yield of the cereal harvests; its significance from the standpoint of the world economic crisis; 3. Forecasts with regard to agriculture and conditions upon which the overcoming of the crisis is dependent."

Production Trends

Burns, A. F. Production trends in the United States since 1870. 363p. New York, 1934. (Publications of the National bureau of economic research, inc. no. 23) 280.12 B93

Sources of production data, p. 326-346.

From the brilliant "Summary of the findings" by Wesley C. Mitchell the extracts below have been taken:

"The production studied is the physical output of commodities and services as shown by annual statistics in the United States since the years 1870-85. One hundred and four series are used, 20 for agriculture, 3 for fisheries, 22 for mining, 45 for manufacturing, 2 for construction, 7 for transportation and 5 for trade. It is estimated that

about two-fifths of the country's total production is covered by these series in 1925. Though the original data are subject to various defects, they constitute a sample sufficiently representative and reliable to justify analysis...

"To measure production trends, he breaks each of his series into overlapping eleven-year segments (1870-80, 1875-85, 1880-90 and so on), adjusts these standard periods so that the end years in each segment of each series represent approximately the same phase of a cycle in production, fits exponential curves to the successive segments by the method of moments, and finally computes the average rate of growth during each segment. Thus Dr. Burns describes the trend of a series, not in the usual fashion by fitting a single curve to all the years covered by the data, but by using a number of curves fitted to brief periods with centers five years apart. In this way he is able to give a more faithful picture of the secular movements in production than if he had relied upon the customary technique...

"The first use to which Dr. Burns puts his measurements in Chapter III is to make broad comparisons among the rates of growth in different branches of industry. For this purpose he reduces the several decade rates computed for each series to a single arithmetic mean. The figures show that 'mining has grown at a spectacular rate, manufacture at a somewhat lower rate, and agriculture at a decidedly lower rate.' The fisheries have declined in relative importance, while transportation and trade have gained. In general, the output of producers' goods has grown faster than the output of consumers' goods. When smaller divisions of production are considered, the most rapid growth is found among relatively new industries such as beet sugar, raisins, sulphur, Portland cement, aluminum and cigaretts, while the slowest growth is found among relatively old industries such as cane sugar, whaling, mercury, non-Portland cements and roofing slate.

"Turning back from his general averages to the rates of growth for successive decades, Dr. Burns next shows that not a single industry in his list has grown at a constant rate. More than half of the 'basic' industries have undergone a shrinkage in at least one of the eleven-year periods. As measured by the differences between the decade rates, fisheries has had the least variable increase and sulphur the most variable...

"This significant fact of retardation in industrial expansion is the theme of Chapter IV... The exceptions to the rule are mainly industries of secondary importance. Careful measurements thus bear out the first impression: retardation is a prevailing characteristic of industrial growth. To what is it due?

"The gist of Dr. Burns' answer is that rapid growth in general production and decline in the rate of growth of individual industries go together. The latter is as characteristic of a progressive state as the former. The incessant introduction of new commodities restricts the increase in the demand for old commodities. The faster these new industries expand at first the greater is this restrictive influence, and the harder it is to sustain their own rates of growth for long. Doubling output each year may be feasible when a novel product wins favor; but a continuation of that rate of growth for a generation or two would mean the marketing of impossible quantities. Change in methods also

lead to retardation. For example: 'The increasing replacement of farm work animals by automobiles and tractors has resulted in a rapid retardation in the production of horses and mules, has tended to retard the lumber industry, and has released millions of acres of crop land - which means that the increasing mechanization of agriculture has contributed to the retarded growth of certain of its branches, especially the production of oats and hay.' ...

"There seems no warrant for the common notion that industries grow until they approximate some maximum size and then maintain a stationary position indefinitely. No one of Dr. Burns' series shows a broad plateau at the apex; once an industry has ceased to advance it soon begins to decline...

"Even more general than retardation is a second characteristic of production trends as Dr. Burns measures them- the undulatory movements spoken of above, 'trend-cycles' as they are called in Chapter V. Since the rate of secular growth is unstable in all the series analyzed, each series must show trend-cycles in the sense that it has alternations of more and less rapid growth. Granted the undulations, that is a matter of course which excites no interest. But it is a highly significant fact that the trend-cycles of different series tend to concur in time with one another.

"Economic life in this country since the Civil War has been pervaded not only by the short-term rhythm of business cycles but also by a long-term rhythm of accelerated and retarded secular growth. These two rhythms are interconnected. Each time the national economy has experienced an exceptionally rapid secular advance, the production trends of different industries have diverged so widely as to suggest a partial loss of balance, and progress has been checked by a business depression of great severity...

"Business cycles from this viewpoint are short waves super-imposed upon the long waves of trend-cycles. That there is a close connection between the two phenomena is suggested by theoretical analysis and the suggestion gets some support from chronology...

"To this point Dr. Burns has dealt primarily with measurements of secular movements in individual industries. Retardation in growth and trend-cycles are found in most of the one hundred and four series with which the investigation started; also in most of the supplementary series introduced for special purposes. Both retardation and trend-cycles in individual industries indicate an orderly transformation in the pattern of national production. It remains to examine the increase in total production.

"This task drives Dr. Burns back to a critique of the available statistics. Several attempts have been made to compile index numbers representing changes in the total output of American industry over considerable periods of time. How far can these indexes be trusted to show whether total production has grown at a steady, at a declining or at an increasing rate?...

"Taking the indexes as they stand, Dr. Burns finds that the least defective for his purpose are the Day-Persons and Warren-Pearson indexes. In 1870-1930 the first shows an average annual rate of growth of 3.7 percent, while the second shows a rate of 3.8 percent. The actual increase of total physical production has almost certainly been more rapid than these figures suggest - quite possibly a good deal more rapid.

"Further, the two indexes named show rates of retardation amounting

respectively to 0.5 and 0.6 percent per decade. The higher of these rates is only half of that cited above for pig iron. Most individual industries, indeed, show higher rates of retardation than these indexes. Nor does that fact cast doubt upon either the indexes or the individual series; for declining percentage rates of growth in all industries taken one at a time would not be mathematically inconsistent with an increase in the percentage rate of growth of total production, and that quite apart from the birth of new industries. In view of the moderate retardation shown by the least defective indexes and of their inadequate representation of new industries, Dr. Burns concludes: 'If there has been any decline in the rate of growth in the total physical production of this country, its extent has probably been slight and it is even mildly probable that the rate of growth may have been increasing somewhat.'

"While this general proposition must be stated in these cautious terms, two supplementary remarks can be made in bolder form. (1) Population has grown at a declining percentage rate. Hence production per capita has experienced retardation, if any, at a lower rate than total production. (2) Despite their downward growth bias, the Day-Persons and the Warren-Pearson indexes show an increase on the average in the absolute yearly increments of total production."

Public Lands - Texas

Lang, A. S. Financial history of the public lands in Texas. 262p. Waco, Tex., 1932. (Baylor bulletin. Baylor university... v.35, no. 3, July 1932) 282 L25

Bibliography, p.[256]-262.

"This is a history of the public lands in the State of Texas written primarily from the viewpoint of the student of public finance. It is an historical treatment of the public lands as a source of public revenue... An earnest attempt has been made to give complete statistics of receipts from public lands, annually or biennially, depending upon the fiscal period covered in the official reports. The study is largely statistical, but much interpretative, historical data have necessarily been included, bearing particularly upon the economic and legal status of the lands."

Rationalization - Germany

Brady, R. A. The rationalization movement in German industry: a study in the evolution of economic planning. 466p. Berkeley, Calif. University of California press, 1933. 280.175 B72

Contains a section on rationalization in agriculture and an appendix consisting of charts of the organization and functions of some of the central coordinating organizations in Germany.

Silver

Leong, Yau Sing. Silver, an analysis of factors affecting its price. 168p. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1933. (The Institute of economics of the Brookings Institution... Publication no. 49) 284 L55

Published also as thesis (Ph.D.) Columbia university, 1933. Selected bibliography, p. 157-162.

Dr. E. G. Nourse, Director, writes in part as follows in the preface:

"From both the political and the economic side the silver question is highly controversial. There is a sharp clash of interests - industrial, regional, national, and international. Contending views, though put forward with great positiveness, have generally lacked broad foundation in established facts about the commodity under discussion. The present volume neither lays down nor takes up the gauge of battle on the monetary question as related to silver. It attempts rather to supply the necessary store of reliable, related, and co-ordinated facts as to the production and use of silver which determine its economic position. Such factual materials and analysis of their relations and meaning are essential to any true understanding of what might or what should be done about silver as an element in our monetary system."

Social Credit

Douglas, C. H. Social credit... Third edition, revised and enlarged. 212p. London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1933. 284 D74S Ed.3

In the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for January 1934 this volume is reviewed by William J. Carson of the University of Pennsylvania. From this we have copied the following extract:

"The author of this book has been concerned apparently for some years as to the increasing difficulties in modern industrial countries to consume their growing production. He is an engineer and has turned to economics for an answer to his query, and finds it in the present organization of the financial system. Through its control of credit he feels that finance controls industry, and by thus controlling industry it strangles and restricts consumption. In his judgment, money is unsatisfactorily distributed under the present system and is less in total amount than is needed to take the goods that are produced off the market. Consumers, he feels, must therefore be provided with buying power in the form of money in somewhat the same way that banks today expand credit to industry over and above the amounts of cash actually possessed.

"In order to provide such 'social credit' the author advocates far-reaching changes in economic organization. In particular, he suggests calculating the value of the assets of the Nation and adding to this sum the capitalized value of the population. Dividends are then suggested to be distributed against this capital fund regularly in equal amounts to individuals. 'Social credit' thus provided will constitute initial purchasing power to everybody...

"In the absence of any provision for the retirement of the money issued as 'social credit,' one is prompted to question the dangers from continuous inflation which the plan necessarily seems to involve."

Douglas, C. H. Credit-power and democracy, with a draft scheme for the mining industry... With a commentary on the included scheme by A. R. Orage. [Ed.3], 212p. [London] C. Palmer [1931] 284 D74Cr Ed.3

Social Science - Research

Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Bulletin no. 15, 17-21. New York, 1933. 281.29 Sol

Contents. - no. 15. Research in agricultural cooperation - Scope and method. June 1933.

Partial contents: Cooperation as a field of research, by John D. Black; History of research in agricultural cooperation in the United States, by H. E. Erdman; and Analysis by projects.

no. 17. Research in social psychology of rural life - Scope and method June 1933.

Partial contents: The nature of the research problems, by C. Arnold Anderson and T. Lynn Smith; Outline of projects, by C. Arnold Anderson and T. Lynn Smith.

no. 18. Research in rural institutions - Scope and method. June, 1933.

Partial contents: Definition of the field, by John D. Black; Analysis of the field, by Robert G. Foster; The qualitative approach, by C. C. Zimmerman; Testing the reliability of data of family research by F. Stuart Chapin; and Analysis by research projects.

No. 19. Research in farm real estate values - Scope and method. June 1933.

Partial contents: The field of research, by E. H. Wiecking; Summary of Research by E. H. Wiecking; Sources of data, by E. H. Wiecking; and Analysis by projects.

no. 20. Research in agricultural land tenure - Scope and method. April 1933.

Partial contents: The field of research, by G. S. Wehrwein; Summary of research, by G. S. Wehrwein; Federal census data on land tenure, by M. M. Kelso; and Analysis by projects.

no. 21. Research in agricultural policy - Scope and method. June, 1933.

Partial contents: Agricultural planning and agricultural policy; Groups concerned with agricultural policy; Development and present status of research in the field of agricultural policy; Relation of research in agricultural policy to other agricultural research and to research in other social sciences; Research objectives in agricultural policy; Research method in agricultural policy; Types and qualifications of research workers in agricultural policy; Agencies best fitted for research in different phases of agricultural policy; and Types of research in agricultural policy.

Social Science - Statistical Methods

Davies, G. R., and Crowder, W. F. Methods of statistical analysis in the social sciences. 355 p. New York, J. Wiley & sons, inc.; London, Chapman & Hall, limited, 1933. 251 D28M
Bibliography, p.349-352.

"At the present time the tendency in an introductory course of statistics as applied to the social sciences is a concentration upon the methods and logic of statistical analysis. This concentration is justified because sources of data and fields of application are now more adequately considered in connection with many other courses making use of statistical data and affording opportunity for the extension of statistical research. Methods of presenting data in graphic form are somewhat familiar to the student, hence the introductory course need do little more than to summarize and illustrate the usual rules, leaving more specialized methods to be worked out in research practice by reference to the excellent manuals on charting now available. Such a reduction of the scope of the work makes it possible to concentrate attention upon laboratory methods and the logic underlying them, and to give sufficient practice in computation to fix these methods in mind.

"This text-book has been prepared in view of the above considerations. The general scope of the subject is suggested in an introductory chapter, and specific reference to the logic of statistics is made in appropriate places throughout the book. Although references are made to sources of statistics, little is said specifically upon the subject of gathering data for the reason that this process can be learned only by practice in a given applied field. The same thing may be said of specific fields of application. These fields are by no means standardized, and the research student who has learned a method and its significance must discover for himself in his chosen field of research just what use he can make of his tools. The exposition, however, of standard methods of computing averages, dispersion, index numbers, trends, cycles, and correlations has been expanded to include typical methods and procedures now in use, and to suggest ways of adapting such methods to specific problems." - Preface.

Subsistence Homesteads

U. S. Dept. of the interior. Division of subsistence homesteads. Circular no. 1. General information concerning the purposes and policies of the Division of subsistence homesteads. [Washington, D. C., 1933 13p. 156.86 C49 no. 1

This excellent statement of the purposes of the legislation relating to subsistence homesteads and the policies formulated for its administration contains the introductory statement which follows:

"Underlying the enactment of this legislation is the widely held belief that large numbers of the population of this country face a period of employment difficulties so severe and prolonged that special measures of much more than an emergency relief character are required to deal with the situation. The unexpected duration of the depression forcefully emphasized the existence of basic weaknesses in our economic and social structure which had been developing for some time as a result of the planless, unguided national development of the past, and served also to call attention to markedly changed and in some cases, new factors which can only be brought under control through a conscious policy of national

planning. The planned redistribution of population contemplated in the subsistence homesteads legislation is essential in order that large groups of people, caught in a situation from which they are powerless to extricate themselves, unaided, may have an opportunity to gain for themselves some degree of economic security and a more adequate standard of living."

Taxation - Michigan

Caverly, H. L. A survey of the tax situation in Michigan. 66p., mimeogr. Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards brothers, inc., 1933. (Michigan municipal league. Bulletin R-3) 284.5 C31

"This bulletin seeks to bring together into a single brief compilation the essential data on the revenues and expenditures of the state government, the aggregate public revenues and expenditures of Michigan, property tax levies, collections and delinquencies, and school and highway finance, together with a limited amount of comparative tax data from other states. This information is presented in a series of tables and charts, and the accompanying text is designed chiefly to provide the necessary explanations of the sources and meaning of the statistical material. Particular attention may be called to the section in which a forecast is made of the probable fiscal and precedural results of the recent tax limitation amendment of the Michigan Constitution. No attempt has been made in this study to present any critical discussion of the fiscal system of the state in connection with this factual material." - Preface.

Taxation - Pennsylvania

Nicholson, B. E. Collection of local taxes in Pennsylvania. 325p. Harrisburg, Pa. 1932. (Pennsylvania. Dept. of revenue. Special bulletin, no. 1) 284.5 N52

"The purpose of this study... is to try to determine whether local taxes are collected conveniently, efficiently, and economically under the present extremely decentralized system. In order to do this it is necessary to examine not only the legal machinery set up by the Legislature, but, in addition, the actual operation of the various collection systems and the results obtained thereunder.

"While most of the data was collected in 1930 and 1931, much of it necessarily pertains to previous years, and especially 1927 and 1928. Official records and statistics were used whenever possible and the information thus obtained was supplemented by data secured by means of personal interviews, questionnaires, and direct correspondence."- Preface.

Tennessee Valley Authority

U. S. Tennessee Valley authority. General information. 25p., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C.] Dec. 1933.

This useful compilation of information concerning the Tennessee Valley Authority is presented in the form of questions and answers. From the introductory statement the extract below has been taken to show the scope

and character of the undertaking:

"The work of the Tennessee Valley Authority includes the generation and sale of power, the building of dams, power plants and transmission lines, the development of fertilizers, and, under the immediate direction of the President, a program of social and economic planning with the aim of promoting the social and economic welfare of the region and of the nation. This more general program includes soil erosion, forestry, the balancing of agriculture and industry, the better and fuller use of mineral resources, and such problems as the vocational adjustment of unemployed men and women to new or more productive fields of work."

Twentieth Century

Beard, C. A., ed. A century of progress. 452p. New York, Harper & brothers, Publishers, 1933. 277.12 B38

Partial contents: The idea of progress, by Charles A. Beard; Agriculture, by Frank O. Lowden; Labor, by William Green; Government and law, by Charles A. Beard; The process of social transformation, by Jane Addams;

U. S. Farm Credit Administration

A call for action, by Henry Morgenthau, jr., Sept. 19, 1933. 4p.

Circular A. Three steps to production credit. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., Oct. 1933] folder.

Circular no. 1 (rev.) Federal land bank loans and land bank commissioner's loans. How and where to apply. Sept. 1933. 15p.

Farm credit in the recovery program [a radio address] by Henry Morgenthau, jr., [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., Oct. 4, 1933] 8p.

U. S. S. R.

Buchwald, N., and Bishop, R. From peasant to collective farmer. 101p. London, M. Lawrence, limited [1933] 281.179 B85

Solidarity of purpose and people was the lesson of the First Congress of Collective Farmers which met at Moscow in 1933 with 1500 delegates, to show what had been and could be accomplished, and to stimulate the farms that were lagging. Soviet leaders, champions from the leading factories, and representatives of the Young Communist League and the Red Army attended. The book gives simple explanations of the development of collective farms with its methods and difficulties; sponsorship arrangements between factories and farms and between the Red Army posts and neighboring farms; tractor centers and their diversified educational work among farmers; state quotas of grain deliveries; differences between methods and results in Russia and in capitalistic countries.

Stalin's summary of the results of the first four years under the Five Year Plan is followed by his announced next objective of making collective farms well-to-do, to be accomplished merely by improving the way they are doing the things already prescribed. The farmers do not lack employment, markets, or credit; they do lack a chance to buy the manufactured articles they can afford.

Unemployment and Land Settlement

Mann, Willi. Entlastung des städtischen arbeitsmarktes durch die landwirtschaft (abgeschlossen im juni 1930) 65p. Düren-Rhld., 1932. 283 M313
Inaug.-diss. - Köln.
Bibliography, p.[4-6]

The author discusses the possibilities of the relief of urban unemployment by agriculture, and especially by various types of land settlement.

Wheat

Caño Garcia, Rafael del. Producción y mercado del trigo. Primera edición. 127p. Madrid, [Imp-rot (Imprenta rotativa)] 1933. 281.359 C169
(On cover: Biblioteca de cuestiones agrarias I)

A study of the effect of the depression on the production and marketing of wheat.

World Resources and Industries

Zimmermann, E. W. World resources and industries; a functional appraisal of the availability of agricultural and industrial resources. 842p. New York and London, Harper & brothers publishers, 1933. 278 Z6
Bibliography, p. 810-824.

Bernard Ostrolenk reviewed this volume in the New York Times Book Review for Dec. 3, 1933. From this review the extracts below have been taken:

"Dr. Zimmermann translates agricultural resources into terms of human energy; industrial resources into terms of mechanical energy. For example, he attributes the high proportion of wheat in the diet of Occidental populations and of rice in the diet of Oriental populations to the fact that these two foodstuffs give the highest degree of human energy and caloric value for the least amount of productive effort. The 12.3 percent of potatoes consumed in the German diet against 3.5 percent in the American diet he explains by the fact that potatoes, also high in energy value, are relatively cheaper in Germany than here.

"Sugar is an illustration of the translation of food into terms of human energy. While tastes in food may change, the total amount of foodstuffs that the world population can consume remains more or less inflexible. The rapid increase in the use of sugar for about eight years after the World War was because sugar was being increasingly recognized as a cheap form of human energy. On the other hand, the increasing consumption of sugar must of necessity replace other forms of food. Recent overexpansion in sugar production is the consequence of the self-sufficiency ideal that dominates many nations. The present world sugar surplus was created by the overdevelopment of sugar cultivation on inferior lands, thus leaving economically prostrate those acres that by nature are best equipped to produce sugar. Difficulties experienced by various nations during the World War in supplying their populations with sugar formed the incentives for domestic sugar production.

"In his analysis of human consumption of agricultural resources Pro-

fessor Zimmermann points out the vital difference between 'fundamental' human needs, such as food, and other needs...

"Increase of income cannot expand foodstuff consumption to a considerable extent, although it too may influence the quality and variety of food consumed... "It means that there may be genuine overproduction - beyond real needs, not only economic needs - in agriculture. On the other hand, other human needs, as distinguished from 'fundamental' needs, can be constantly expanded by appeal to the 'want' psychology of individuals, as illustrated by the high-pressure advertising which makes Americans so eager to satisfy unfilled wants...

"Professor Zimmermann discusses in detail the major agricultural resources, such as wheat, rice, sugar, rubber, coffee, fibres; delves into the history of their development, discusses their utilization as resources, the processes by which they are made ready for human consumption, and gives us an insight into what his studies indicate are the futures of these various commodities."

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The dairy industry in the United States, 1932 and 1933. A selected list of references, comp. by Margaret Harrison and Louise O. Bercaw, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Dec. 21, 1933. 23p., typewritten.

May be borrowed for copying.

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Compiled by M. I. Herb

Borsodi, Ralph. Flight from the city; the story of a new way to family security. 1933.

Reviewed by Malcolm Cowley in New Repub. 77 (991): 77, 78. Nov. 29, 1933.

Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Canada year book, 1933. Reviewed in the Economist Mo. Book Sup. No. 4, p.31. Dec. 9, 1933.

Reviewed by St. Nihal Singh in Indian Jour. Econ. 14 (pt.2, Serial No. 53): 246-251. Oct. 1933.

Clark, Colin. The national income, 1924-31. 1932.

Reviewed by L. F. Giblin in Econ. Rec 9 (17): 319-322. Dec. 1933.

- Connor, L. R. Statistics in theory and practice. 1932.
Reviewed by R. G. D. Allen in *Economica* No. 42, p.498-500. Nov. 1933.
- Davies, G. R., and Crowder, W. F. Methods of statistical analysis in the social sciences. 1933.
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Reviewed briefly in the *Economist Monthly Book Sup.* No. 4, p. 29. Dec. 9, 1933.
Reviewed by J. A. Hobson in *New Statesman and Nation*, (n.s.) 6 (146): 774, 776. Dec. 9, 1933.
- Hicks, J. D. The Populist revolt; a history of the Farmers' Alliance and the People's party. [1931]
Reviewed by Frederick A. Conrad in *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 39 (4): 546, 547. Jan. 1934.
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Reviewed by L. Dudley Stamp in *Economica* no. 40, p.236-237. May, 1933.

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Reviewed briefly in Barron's 13 (52): 5. Dec. 25, 1933, under title "A Fallacious Theory."
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Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

*Economic bases for the Agricultural adjustment act, by Mordecai Ezekiel and Louis H. Bean. 67p. Dec. 1933.

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283. Distribution of the varieties and classes of wheat in the United States in 1929, by J. Allen Clark and K. S. Quisenberry. 76p. Nov. 1933.

288. Market classes and grades of pork carcasses and fresh pork cuts, by W. C. Davis and B. F. McCarthy... and J. A. Burgess. 36p. Oct. 1933.

293. A pioneer one-variety cotton community in Collin County, Tex., by R. F. Saunders. 11p. Nov. 1933.

Miscellaneous Publication*

171. The Crop and livestock reporting service of the United States, prepared by the Statistical staff of the Division of crop and livestock estimates, Bureau of agricultural economics. 104p. November 1933.

Addresses of Secretary Wallace**

The farmer and social discipline. Address... before a joint meeting of the American economic association, American statistical association, and the Farm economic association, at Philadelphia, Pa., Thursday evening, December 28, 1933, at 8 o'clock. 15p., mimeogr.

Remarks [on land utilization] ... in a series of broadcasts on conservation: National Farm and Home Hour, NBC, January 12, 1934, at 12:30 p.m. 6p., mimeogr.

The social advantages and disadvantages of the engineering-scientific approach to civilization. An address... before the American association for the advancement of science, at Boston, Mass., Dec. 29, 1933, at 8:30 p.m. 10p., mimeogr.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics***

Amendment no. 5 to Service and regulatory announcements (B. A. E.) no. 125. [Regulations of the Secretary of agriculture under the United States cotton standards act] 4p. [Dec. 15, 1933]

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

***These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

Business and agriculture, 1920-1933. A partial bibliography of material on the interdependence of business and agriculture, comp. by Vajen E. Hitz, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. 151p. Nov. 1933. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 51)

Corn, oats, barley, rye, and flax outlook charts with explanations 1933-34. 21p. Oct. 1933.

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Hog outlook charts with explanations 1933-34. 24p. Oct. 1933.

The operation and results of the hog production control plan in Denmark, by H. E. Reed. 33p. Dec. 1933. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign agricultural service. F. S. 59)

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Statistics relating to the citrus industry 1933. 47p. Dec. 1933.

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Use of cotton bags and other containers in flour mills of the United States - 1932. A preliminary report, by John T. Wigington and R. G. Cheatham. 13p. Dec. 1933.

Why does foreign wool bring better prices than domestic? by Warner M. Buck. 9p. Dec. 1, 1933.

Radio Talks*

The December pig crop report, by C. L. Harlan. 2p. Dec. 21, 1933.

General review for 1933, by W. F. Callander. 2p. Dec. 22, 1933.

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Administrative rulings and instructions relating to the 1934 and 1935 cotton acreage reduction plan for extension agents, county committeemen and community committeemen, in setting up county cotton production control associations and for conducting the 1934 and 1935 cotton acreage reduction plan. 25p. Dec. 1933 (Form no. Cotton 5)

Administrative rulings relating to corn-hog reduction contracts. 4p. (Form C.-H. 20, Dec. 19, 1933)

*These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Burley tobacco adjustment program. Information for producers. 8p. Dec. 1933. (Form T-41)

Burley tobacco production adjustment program. Instructions to field workers for sign-up campaign. Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri. 14p. Dec. 1933. (Form T-48)

Burley tobacco; the problem for 1934. 4p. Dec. 1933. (Form T-47)

Code of fair competition series - code no. 6. Code of fair competition for the alcoholic beverage wholesale industry. Approved by the President of the United States December 9, 1933. 14p. (Form M-35)

Code of fair competition series - code no. 7. Code of fair competition for the distilled spirits rectifying industry. Approved by the President of the United States December 9, 1933. 9p. (Form M-34)

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The dark air-cured tobacco adjustment program. Information for producers. 8p. Dec. 1933. (Form T-51)

Dark air-cured tobacco production adjustment program. Instructions to field workers for sign-up campaign, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Indiana. 13p. Dec. 1933. (Form T-53)

Dark air-cured tobacco. The problem for 1934. Issued Dec. 1933. 4p. (Form T-55)

Directions for filling in corn-hog reduction contracts. 23p. Issued Dec. 28, 1933. (Form C.H.-27)

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The flue-cured tobacco adjustment program. Information for producers. 6p. Nov. 1933. (Form T-29)

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Flue-cured tobacco. The problem for 1934. 4p. Issued Nov. 1933. (Form T-25)

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General regulations, Series 4, revision 1. General regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. 5p. Jan. 1934.

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The Maryland tobacco adjustment program. Issued Jan. 2, 1934. 5p. (Form T-57)

Questions and answers covering 1934 and 1935 cotton acreage reduction plan. 12p. Dec. 18, 1933. (Form Cotton 4)

Questions and answers relating to the corn-hog production adjustment program and contract. 12p. (Form no. C.-H.-28, Jan. 2, 1934)

What the adjustment program offers corn-hog producers. 4p. Issued Nov. 1933. (Form C.-H.-10)

Mimeographed Addresses*

Changing conditions in the grain world; address by Frank A. Theis... before the annual meeting of the Kansas agricultural convention, Topeka, Kansas, 9:30 a.m., January 11, 1934. 18p.

A program for tobacco growers; address by J. B. Hutson... before Kentucky farm bureau federation at Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, January 10, at 1:00 p.m.

Radio Talks**

Answering questions concerning the corn-hog adjustment plan; a radio interview between Dr. A. G. Black... and Morse Salisbury... December 29, 1933, in the ... National farm and home hour. 6p., mimeogr.

The corn-hog adjustment program, a radio talk by A. G. Black... delivered in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour... December 15, 1933, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 3p., mimeogr.

Cotton adjustment in 1934, a radio talk by Cully A. Cobb... delivered in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour... December 14, 1933, over a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 3p., mimeogr.

* May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

**May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

- Food for thought; a radio talk by L. H. Bean, economic adviser to the Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment administration, broadcast January 9, 1934, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, by NBC and a network of 48 associate stations. 2p., mimeogr.
- The 1934 cotton campaign; address by Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural adjustment act, over Columbia broadcasting system, January 9, 8:15 p.m. 6p., mimeogr.
- The plan of the 1934 cotton adjustment program; a radio talk by C. A. Cobb, on the National farm and home hour, January 2, 1934, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 3p., mimeogr.
- Progress of corn-hog adjustments, a radio talk by A.G.Black... delivered in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, Thursday, January 11, 1934, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations. 2p., mimeogr.
- Progress of tobacco adjustment program, a radio talk by J. B. Hutson... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations ... December 18, 1933. 3p., mimeogr.
- Progress of tobacco adjustment program, a radio talk by J. C. Lanier... in Farm and home hour program... December 19, 1933. 2p., mimeogr.
- The replacement crops program for the cotton belt; a radio interview between J. Phil Campbell and Frank L. Teuton, broadcast in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour program by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations, January 11, 1934. 6p., mimeogr.

Miscellaneous (Mimeographed)*

- Fitting the extension program to the needs of the adjustment program, by C. W. Warburton. Dec. 1933. 6p., mimeographed. (Issued as U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of cooperative extension work. Extension service circular 195)
- Prospectus on rural electrification in the Tennessee River basin, by George W. Kable. 45p. August, 1933. (Issued by Bureau of agricultural engineering)

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

California

- Kraemar, Erich, and Erdman, H. E. History of cooperation in the marketing of California fresh deciduous fruits. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 557, 121p. Berkeley. 1933.
- Paper no. 40, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics "Co-operative marketing in the California fresh-deciduous-fruit industry has been in process of development for sixty-odd years."
- Tetreau, E. D. The objectives and activities of the California Farm Bureau. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 563, 89p. Berkeley. 1933.
- Paper no. 44, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Bureau issuing them.

Wellman, H. R., Shear, S. W., and Voorhies, E. C. The 1934 agricultural outlook for California. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 83, 70p. Berkeley. 1933.

Paper no. 48, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Colorado

Colorado. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-sixth annual report... for the fiscal year, 1932-33. 24p. Fort Collins. 1933.

Projects in economics and sociology, p. 11-13.

Heckart, S. R., and Klemmedson. County consolidation in Colorado. Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 406, 57p. Fort Collins. 1933.

Connecticut

Clarke, G. B. Tax system of Connecticut. Conn. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 184, 19p. Storrs. 1933.

Hawaii

Henke, L. A. A survey of dairying in Hawaii. Hawaii Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. Bul. 19, 12p. Honolulu. 1933.

Includes statistical information on production and consumption.

Iowa

Iowa. State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Extension Service. Iowa agricultural outlook report for 1934. Iowa Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 195, 32p. Ames. 1933.

Kentucky

Bradley, C. J. Use of credit on selected Kentucky farms. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 343, p. 149-188. Lexington. 1933.

"Slightly over 400 large owner-operated farms, located in four sections of the State and representing different types of farming are included in the study." The counties chosen to represent the four sections were Christian and Todd, Bourbon, Taylor and Knott.

Maryland

DeVault, S. H., and Ingersoll, Mary. An economic study of 147 turkey flocks in Maryland. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 355, p. 145-176. College Park. 1933.

Includes costs of production and marketing, profits and factors affecting profits.

Walker, W. P., and DeVault, S. H. Part-time and small-scale farming in Maryland. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 357, p. 223-253. College Park. 1933.

"Detailed information for the calendar year 1932 was secured by questionnaire and personal interview with 198 families living on tracts of land of 20 crop acres or less."

Massachusetts

Massachusetts State College. Departments of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management. Massachusetts agricultural outlook for 1934. Mass. State Col. Depts. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt. Farm Econ. Facts v.6, no. 11, p.1-13, mimeogr. Dec. 1933.

Michigan

Aylesworth, P. F. Changes in farm income in Central Michigan. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Quart. Bul. v. 16, no. 2, p. 69-73. East Lansing. Nov. 1933.

Hill, E. B. Amounts and kinds of feeds fed to Michigan dairy cows. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Farm Management. Mimeograph. 16p. East Lansing, 1933.
Data were obtained from Herd Improvement Association records. Feed costs are included.

Minnesota

Jesness, O. B. The farmer's interest in exports. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Spec. Bul. 164, 8p. University Farm, St. Paul, 1933.

A short discussion of the nature of trade, the farmer and the tariff, effect of international debts and restoration of the agricultural export market.

Minnesota University. Agricultural Extension Division. The agricultural outlook in Minnesota for 1934. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Pamphlet 34, 7p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

Nebraska

Hinman, E. H., and Rankin, J. O. Farm mortgage history of eleven southeastern Nebraska townships, 1870-1932. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bul. 67, 67p. Lincoln. 1933.

Data were obtained from county records of deeds. "The county records... had certain limitations. For example, they gave no information on the costs of placing loans, and very little information concerning amortization payments actually made and arrears of interest. Accordingly these topics are of necessity omitted from this study."

Nevada

Brennen, C. A. Cattle production and selling policy. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. News Bul. 7 (12): 1-4, mimeogr. Reno. Dec. 1933.

New Mexico

Hauter, L. H. New Mexico agricultural outlook - 1934. N. Mex. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 127, 16p. State College. 1933.

New York

Cornell University. College of Agriculture. Extension Service. The New York State 1934 agricultural outlook. Cornell Univ. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 277, 16p. Ithaca. 1933.

Fish, Marion. Buying for the household as practiced by 368 farm families in New York, 1928-1929. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 561, 92p. Ithaca, 1933.

Contribution from Studies in Home Economics.

Includes data on expenditures, amounts and prices of food and clothing.

Harriott, J. F. Results of cost accounts on New York farms. Cornell Univ. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 274, 20p. Ithaca. 1933.

Includes data for the year 1932.

Ohio

Hauck, C. W. An experiment in packing Ohio apples. Ohio State Univ. and Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. of Rural Econ., Mimeogr Pub. 68, 9p. Columbus, 1933.

Henning, G. F. Motor transportation of livestock in Ohio. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 531, 38p. Wooster. 1933.

Sitterley, J. H. Short-term credit used by 131 Ohio farmers. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. of Rural Econ. Mimeogr. Bul. 67, 7p. Columbus. 1933.

Oklahoma

Ballinger, R. A., and McWhorter, C. C. Economic aspects of the grade and staple length of cotton produced in Oklahoma. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 212, 55p. Stillwater. 1933.

The basic data used in this study were secured in cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v. 6, no.6. Blacksburg. Dec. 1933.

Partial contents: What is the significance of Russian recognition to Oklahoma farmers, by J. T. Sanders, p. 129-135; Economic nationalism versus economic internationalism for American agriculture, by R. D. Thomas, p. 135-137.

Oklahoma. Panhandle Agricultural Experiment Station. Panhandle bulletin no.52, Goodwell. Dec. 1933.

Partial contents: Local variation in protein content of wheat, 1932, by H. H. Finnell, p. 11-14; Local marketing of high protein wheat in 1932, by H. H. Finnell, p. 15-21.

Oregon

Burrier, A. S., and Schuster, C. E. Costs and practices in establishing walnut orchards in Oregon. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 315, 50p. Corvallis. 1933.

"This publication deals only with the investigational work on non-bearing orchards. The investigational work on bearing orchards will be reported in a separate bulletin."

Oregon. Department of Agriculture. Division of Grain Inspection. Value of protein testing of wheat. Oreg. Dept. Agr. Bul., no. 24, p. 31-32. Salem. Dec. 1933.

The first of a series of articles.

Selby, H. E., and Jones, I. R. Cost of keeping dairy herd sires and suggestions on their selection and management. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 312, 37p. Corvallis. 1933.

Pennsylvania

Weaver, F. P. and Alderfer, H. F. County government costs in Pennsylvania. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 297, 79p. State College. 1933.

South Dakota

South Dakota. State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Extension Service. Farm economic review and outlook. Circ. Letter 102, 20p., Mimeogr. Dec., 1933.

A number containing a review of 1933.

Virginia

Virginia. Polytechnic Institute. Virginia Farm Econ., no. 26. Blacksburg. Dec. 1933.

Partial contents: Prices of beef cattle, by S. K. Cassell, p. 352, 355-357; Prices of fluid milk and dairy feed in Virginia, by G. H. Ward, p. 357-360; Cost of producing early potatoes in Virginia in 1933, by W. J. Nuckolls, jr., p. 360-363.

Washington

Willard, R. E. and Johnson, N. W. Present land uses - Washington. Types of farming series, part I. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 288, 40p. Pullman. 1933.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Includes a large size map which "shows in a broad way the distribution of land under four general classifications as follows: irrigation farming, non-irrigation farming, national forests, and other land."

The appendix includes 20-year average weather data compiled from U.S. Weather Bureau reports.

Wisconsin

Clark, Noble. Using farm lands to provide unemployment relief. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Stencil Bul. 6p., Mimeogr. Madison. 1933.

The author thinks that part-time farming has much to recommend it and that garden tracts for the unemployed should be encouraged but that "sustenance" and "maintenance" farms do not meet the needs.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Advertising and Consumption

Cochran, Roswell. An advertising man looks at the farmer's new job. Dried Fruit Rec. 1 (4): 5, 10. Nov. 1933 (Published at 580 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.)

"If the average yearly production exceeds average yearly consumption ... something must be done to bring supply and demand into a more permanent balance. Either drastic steps must be taken to reduce the average yearly production - or demand must be increased."

The author holds that the latter seems the better plan.

Continued advertising is advocated as a help to increase consumption.

Agricultural Credit - Persia

An agricultural and industrial bank in Persia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 48 (11): 324. Dec. 11, 1933 (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, Distributed in the U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

A Persian Act of June 6, 1933 established a Bank of Agricultural and Industrial Credit to grant short-term and long-term loans to farmers and landowners, and to encourage those branches of Persian industry in which agricultural or pastoral products are utilized.

Agricultural Credit - United States

Benedict, M. R. Function of production credit. Calif. Cult., 80 (27): 547, 563. Dec. 9, 1933. (Published at 317 Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

Morgenthau, Henry, jr. Shifting billions in farm loans. Nation's Business 21 (11): 46,48,50,51. Nov. 1933. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

"The man in charge of the new program of farm relief tells here something of the nature of the problem and the methods which are being used to meet it."

Agricultural Relief - England

Reviving British agriculture. Economist 117 (4710): 1061, 1062. Dec. 2, 1933. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E.C.4., Eng.)

The writer objects to the restrictionist policy debated in the House of Commons and outside. "The remedy is to reduce British costs by increasing efficiency and not to increase import prices by restricting supplies... The alternatives are, on the one hand, to increase demand and efficiency, and so expand production and consumption to the advantage of producer and consumer alike; and, on the other, to restrict production by efficient producers, force up prices to the level demanded by the costs of the inefficient, and so stabilize a low level of production, consumption and efficiency to the detriment of the consumer and of the efficient producer."

Agricultural Relief - United States

Carey, P. B. Farmer the keystone of recovery arch. Com. and Finance 23 (2): 41. Jan. 10, 1934. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

A short article in which the writer reviews the changes that have been inaugurated "with the single view of regaining lost purchasing power of the farmer's products and thereby assisting the entire national recovery."

Knappen, T. M. Spotlight on monetary measures obscures basic recovery obstacles. Mag. Wall St. 53 (4): 170-172, 214. Dec. 9, 1933. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

A discussion of the Administration's recovery program and the fundamental obstacles to recovery. In the consideration of the Agricultural Adjustment program the writer says in part: "Mere curtailment of production is no permanent remedy in a world that is full of underclothed and underfed people. Part of the cure of the economic ills of agriculture must come both emergently and permanently from industrial recovery. The farm problem is in some phases as much one of under-consumption as of over-production."

U. S. farm conflict. Economist. 117 (4708): 956. Nov. 18, 1933. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London E.C.4, Eng.)

Reviews briefly the farm situation, especially the efforts to raise prices. "The Administration may find in the end, however, that the farmers' demand for a price that will enable them to exchange as much agricultural for industrial produce as before 1913 is ultimately impossible of achievement."

Wallace, H. A. The Roosevelt Administration and the farmer: What the new deal aims to do in agriculture. World Today (Sup. to Encyclopaedia Britannica) 1(2): 33-35. Dec. 1933. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

Wallace, S. C. Farm relief. Today's lessons in government. Today 1(8): 22, 23. Dec. 16, 1933. (Published at 152 W 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.)

The writer tells how the government's program for farm relief has benefited the farmer. The following commodities are considered: cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn and hogs, dairying, beef, poultry and eggs.

Wallace, S. C. Restoring the farmer's markets. Today's lessons in government. Today 1 (9):18. Dec. 23, 1933. (Published at 152 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

The second of a series of articles on Farm Relief.

Restoration of the home market and recovery of our former foreign markets are held exceedingly important. The extension of credit abroad and the depreciation of the American dollar are two lines of attack that have projected to aid in recovery of our foreign markets.

Agricultural Statistics - Germany

Quante, Peter. Die amtliche deutsche agrarstatistik-ihr heutiger stand und ihre bedeutung für die agrarpolitik. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 18 (3-4): 300-316. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

A discussion of the present-day status of Germany's official statistics and their significance in the agrarian policy. The first part takes up plant production, the second animal production. In his closing paragraph the author says, in substance, that exact information on fundamental questions pertaining to supplying Germany with food - and feed-stuffs is now obtainable from the official agricultural production statistics. In the long run statistical accuracy depends almost entirely on the individual farmers taking the trouble to collaborate in the carrying out of the statistical service. The earlier conception of a possible divergence between the interests of the State and those of the individual farmer is now no longer tenable in any way. Every attempt of the national government to provide the farmer with appropriate production facilities and production results must prove abortive if the measures planned rest wholly or individually upon uncertain data or even data known to be false regarding the volume of German agricultural production. From this it follows that to some extent the professional and social duty of each farmer is to collaborate in the improvement of the statistics. Officials entrusted with getting out the statistics (both at headquarters and in the country) must be thoroughly clear as to these prerequisites for the success of their work. To that end, more and more factors should be embodied in the data; above all, the existing data should be made more far-reaching with the idea of making them increasingly dependable.- H. E. Brockway.

Agriculture - Theory and Practice

Leake, H. M. Agricultural production, theory and practice. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 207, p.269-271. Dec., 1933. (Published by British Empire Producers' Organization, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1, England.)

The author emphasizes the distinction between a research officer

and a technical operator in industry and urges the necessity of a technical operator class in agriculture. He claims that in agriculture "contact is left to be established directly between the practical agriculturist and the research officer; and it is an arrangement leaving much to be desired for the problems of practical agriculture are essentially local, while the results of research are frequently generalizations requiring local interpretation." The business element in agriculture has not yet learned that "it will pay to include in its costs a charge for the services of technically trained men and to hold them there by adequate prospects."

Bacon Industry Control - England

Denmark and the bacon quota. New Statesman and Nation 6 (n.s. 148): 833, 839. Dec. 23, 1933. (Published at 10 Great Queen St., Kingsway, London, W. C.2., Eng.)

Concerning the refusal of the Danish Government to accept a voluntary reduction in the Bacon Quota and the difficulties of the Danish position.

"Danish agriculture has been caught by the slump in its cruellest form. The Danish farmer faces not only a drastic fall in prices, but the prospect of a growing measure of exclusion from his only markets, the markets for which he has built up his industry and on which he has depended for nearly two generations. No hopeful alternatives present themselves either at home or abroad. It is not surprising to learn that payment of interest, loan installments and taxes have all slowed down, and that, on a rough estimate, 20 percent of the farms are actually insolvent."

The plan for aiding the British hog industry. Foreign Crops and Markets 27 (25): 703-709, Dec. 18, 1933. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"A preliminary report from Meat Specialist H. E. Reed at London."

The study contains the following subject headings: Summary; Situation prior to adoption of the plan; Policies and administrative agencies; The Pigs Marketing Board; The Bacon Marketing Board; Other agencies; Supply regulation; Operation of the contract system; and Grading.

Banking, Rural

Taylor, E. H. Is rural banking doomed? Country Gent. 104 (1): 6-7, 52, 53. Jan. 1934. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

"A disturbing uncertainty hangs over the country towns and farms of the interior. It concerns the kind and extent of the banking that will be available to them in the future."

This uneasiness has resolved itself into certain questions, among them being these: "Are the country banks to be forced into a perman-

ent and rigid observance of the commercial banking policies of the big city banks?

"Is a centralized banking system, with a single type of functions, policies and requirements, on the way?"

The working out of certain phases of the changed order of banking is described and the question of the future "particularly as foreshadowed by the recent banking legislation" is considered.

Business Cycles

Jevons, H. S. The causes of fluctuations of industrial activity and the price-level. Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n.s.) 96 (pt.4): 545-588. 1933. (Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2, London, Eng.)

References, p. 583-588.

Discussion, p.588-605.

Paper read before the Royal Statistical Society, May 16, 1933.

"This paper is not confined... to a study of the trade cycle. It is a mistake to suppose that the so-called cyclical fluctuations of prices and trade can be isolated and attributed solely to causes specially their own. The whole theory of prices is one and indivisible: for there are actions and reactions between the cyclical causes and effects and those which certainly are not of a cyclical character, or even recurring. I shall therefore have to take into account secular changes of price-level, and of industrial organization, transport and the distribution of population, but intend to omit, as being well understood, annual fluctuations of seasonal character, and shorter fluctuations due to monetary practices, as well as all non-recurring, or 'accidental' causes, the effects of which, being temporary and local, are obvious."

Cattle Farming - Kenya

Simba. Cattle farming in Kenya. Great strides made by the industry. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 207, p. 272-273. Dec., 1933. (Published by British Empire Producers' Organization, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1, England.)

Commodity Dollar

Anderson, B. M. On the practical impossibility of a commodity dollar. Chase Econ. Bull. 13 (4): 3-28. Dec. 13, 1933. (Published by the Chase National Bank, New York, N.Y.)

An address delivered before the Round Table, at the University Club, St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday evening, December 12, 1933.

"A study of the reactions of human beings in their relations to money leads to the conclusion that it is impossible, by artificial manipulation of the gold content of the dollar, to maintain a fixed level of commodity prices. Human beings who have to use dollars simply will not stand still while the government or the central bank is putting through the manipulations. They will, on the contrary, inevitably, in order to protect their own interests, do things which will defeat the purpose of the government or the central bank. The following analysis of the main types of pro-

posals for stabilizing commodity prices by currency manipulation is designed to demonstrate this proposition."

Hardin, J. R. Commodity dollar and majority rule. Tex. Weekly 9 (51): 8,9. Dec. 23, 1933. (Published at McKinney and Fairmount Sts., Dallas, Tex.)

The writer says "such a unit of currency would be politically impossible, because voters would not permit increase of gold content when prices are high."

Whelden, C. H. Jr. Gold, prices and prosperity: A reply to Dr. Tucker on the commodity dollar. Annalist 42 (1093): 835-837. Dec. 29, 1933 (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N.Y.)

A reply to Dr. Rufus Tucker's very "vigorous discussion of 'Gold, Prices and Prosperity: No Statistical Basis for the Commodity Dollar' (The Annalist, Dec. 1, 1933)... Dr. Tucker's discussion may be said to comprise twenty propositions, three conclusions and an epilogue. The analytical criticism of the discussion could undoubtedly be made more forceful by giving the material a somewhat more logical organization but for the sake of controversial clarity the twenty-four items of the discussion will be taken up in sequence."

Commodity Exchange and the New Deal

Baer, J. B. The place of the commodity exchange in the New Deal. Com. and Finance 23 (2): 33,37. Jan. 10, 1934. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Compensated Dollar

Meredith, L. D. Some problems involved in "compensated dollar" Economist 90 (29): 580,587. Dec. 29, 1933. (Published at 12 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"Prof. Meredith makes it patent that the 'compensated dollar' is far from the possibilities of accomplishment at this time, despite the support it may be accorded. He presents the major arguments for and against such a valuation, however, with reservations which indicate the nature as well as the extent of the experiments the compensated dollar must undergo to prove its worth. 'The apparent desirability of a dollar with stable purchasing power will be generally conceded by most persons,' he writes, 'but it must be recognized that this ideal dollar as thus far proposed cannot be attained without solving many of the objections' which are described in this article." - Editor's note.

Consumption - The Deane Plan

The Deane Plan. Internatl. Mangt. Inst. Bull. 7(11): 157,158. Nov. 1933. (Published at 2, Boulevard du Theatre, Geneva, Switzerland.)

A review of the Deane Plan, a plan for the relief of unemployment, issued by Albert Lytle Deane and Henry Kittredge Norton of the United States.

The writer says of the plan that it is "a model of rational explanation of a complex economic question.

"The basis of... [the author's] idea is that the return to industry and the value of industrial capital are functions of earning power. That is to say, it depends upon consumption. If therefore in any given period any proportion of the national income which is necessary to maintain consumption is expended on productive equipment, the effect is a lack of balance which creates unemployment, eliminating profitability, and destroys the values of existing capital."

Control of Production

Ezekiel, Mordecai. Can we starve ourselves rich? Today 1(3): 8-9, 22. Nov. 11, 1933. (Published at 152 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

"We are destroying crops while thousands are hungry. Why? Here is the answer."

Hoyt, Ivan. Agriculture goes under the knife. Does farming have a serious case of surplusitis? Will cutting production insure prosperity? Why have we never seen this in all the history of farming? Hoard's Dairyman 79(1): 2, 22. Jan. 10, 1934. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

Conclusion in part: "Let's be cautious about an operation for 'surplusitis' if underconsumption is our trouble. That American agriculture will all go to smash if this operation is not successful is cowardly talk. Farming is too fundamental a business to tolerate such. Our business has a strong heart, and though sorely tried it will pull us through the many mistakes that may have been already made."

Murray, N. C. Controlling agricultural production. Grain & Feed Jour. Consolidated 71(12): 489. Dec. 27, 1933. (Published at Chicago, Ill.)

Article in opposition to the agricultural production control program of the administration. "The government attempt to control agricultural production, by paying farmers to withdraw land from cultivation and taxing processors is meeting some unfavorable and evil consequences." Some of these consequences are pointed out.

Snow, B. W. Flirting with famine. Farm Jour. 57 (12): 5, 21. Dec. 1933. (Published at Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

An article regarding the ability of the government to determine volume of crop production by acreage limitation. The writer holds that "national safety requires a surplus of food production as our annual program, and this margin of surplus of storage products must be disposed of through the channels of foreign trade. I am not advocating a program of producing crops for the deliberate purpose of exporting them..."

"I am advancing the plain common-sense thought that instead of attempting the impossible task of determining exactly how much we need of each crop for our own food use, and then trying to get just that amount by allotting the acreage of each crop, our aim should be to insure sufficient food for our own people even though it involve in years of good yields a small surplus."

Control of Production and Prices

Copland, D. B. Restriction of production and the price level. Econ. Rec. 9(17): 293-296, Dec. 1933. (Published at the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N.3, Victoria.)

"It is the purpose of this note to examine briefly the claim that restriction can raise general prices."

Cooperation

Allen, J.W.T., and May, H. J. An international cooperative undertaking under the joint management of producers and consumers. Ann. Collective Econ. 8(4): 346-349. Nov. - Dec. 1932. (Published at 8 Rue Saint-Victor, Geneva, Switzerland.)

An outline of the organization and administration, of the New Zealand Produce Association formed by the consumers' cooperative movement in England and the cooperative marketing association of farmers in New Zealand, and of some of its results.

Cooperation - Development of the cooperative movement throughout the world. Monthly Labor Rev. 37(6): 1404-1414. Dec. 1933. (Published by the U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.)

The material in this article was "compiled from a number of sources... [It] covers considerably over 400,000 cooperative societies of various types in 43 countries. Of these societies, the largest proportion (about 40 percent) are credit societies, while another large group (some 33 percent) is composed of the agricultural associations; these two types together account for over three fourths of the whole number."

Tables are given which show by countries the number and membership of the societies, also the volume of business transacted.

The present position of the cooperative movement in various countries. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 26 (10): 386-390, Oct., 1933, (11): 434-437, Nov., 1933. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W.1, England.)

An account of the effect of the depression on cooperation in various countries.

Cooperation - Latvia

Agricultural co-operation in Latvia. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 24 (12): 483-498. Dec. 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

Reprint from the 'International Review of Agriculture'.

In this account of agricultural co-operation in Latvia, information is given of pre-war co-operation; post-war co-operation; and of co-operative marketing societies of agricultural products. Among the societies of this latter type "there has been full development of one branch of co-operation only, viz., the dairy societies." Figures are given to show the progress of the co-operative dairy societies.

Cooperation - Tropics

Colombain, Maurice. Cooperative societies in the Tropics. Ann. Collective Econ. 8(4):289-334. Nov. - Dec. 1932. (Published at 8, Rue Saint-Victor, Geneva, Switzerland.)

The author points out the part played by cooperative societies in the tropical regions and the relation between their activities and certain aspects of the colonial problem.

Cooperation - Viticulture - France

Milhaud, Maurice. Cooperation in a French viticultural commune (Mandel, Gard). Ann. Collective Econ. 8 (4): 289-334. Nov.-Dec. 1932. (Published at 8, Rue Saint-Victor, Geneva, Switzerland).

"We have aimed above all to show the advantages which the population of Mandel derived from the adoption of cooperative methods of organisation and the far-reaching influence of these on the economic and social environment of a rural community." The economic advantages "consisted in the rational organisation of viticultural labour and production, the concentration of production and the amelioration of the products, the simplification of distribution, and, as a consequence, an increase in the purchasing power of the population... The most remarkable [of the social benefits] were the birth and development of a spirit of solidarity and the accession to peasant proprietorship of a formerly proletarian population."

Cost of Living and the New Deal

How prices keep step with wage-earner's gains. U. S. News 2(2):6. Jan. 15, 1934. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

An article in which the effect of the recovery program on the cost of living is considered. Two charts accompany the article which show the changes in cost of living since 1913, and the drop in the cost of living since 1927-1928.

Cotton - Baling

Jordan, Harvie. Drastic change needed in baling cotton. South. Cult. 91 (11): 2. Nov. 1, 1933. (Published at Atlanta, Ga.)

A reform in cotton baling is advocated. "The cotton growers of the south for more than a generation have been exploited and made the helpless victims of a system of baling and marketing cotton which has burdened them with losses running into the billions of dollars."

The reform is advocated "through the medium of high density gin compression."

Cotton - Cost of Production - United States

Lancastrian. U. S. cotton costs and prices. A survey of the belt. Manchester Guardian Com. 27 (702):452, tables. Dec. 2, 1933. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, Eng.)

"A comparative survey of the cost of production in the various portions of the American cotton belt." Tables show cost in different states of preparing and planting, cultivating, harvesting, fertilizer, seed, ginning, miscellaneous and land rent.

Cotton - Credit Corporation - Mississippi Delta

(Staple cotton cooperative association) The origin of federal aid production credit in the Delta. Staple Cotton Rev. 11(11): 1-4, Nov. 1933. (Published at 210-214 W. Market St., Greenwood, Miss.)

Reprinted from the Staple Cotton Review for November 1923.

Report of a committee appointed at a meeting of members of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, October 10, 1923, on the matter of organizing a credit corporation for the purpose of financing cotton production in the Mississippi Delta.

Demand - Theoretical Studies

Roos, C. F. Theoretical studies of demand. Econometrica 2(1):73-90. Jan. 1934. (Business office of Econometrica, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

Titles of the seven parts of this article are as follows: The role of mathematics in economics; Factors influencing demand; Dependence of demand upon past prices; Price forecasting and speculation; Time lags; The elasticity of demand; Conclusion.

Economic Crisis - France

Valeur, Robert. The economic crisis in France. Current Hist. 39(4): 421-427. Jan. 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N.Y.)

After discussing the unfavorable French trade balance, the enormous reserves of gold in the country, agricultural conditions and the unemployment and budgetary situations the writer concludes with a statement that "Worse than any of the results of economic depression and unemployment is the change that has taken place in the past two or three years in the outlook of many French people." Many are dissatisfied with their lot. "The French are beginning to know haste and...there are many who despondently tell you that 'France is becoming Americanized'."

Economic Policy - Germany

Nazi economics. *New Statesman and Nation* 6(n.s. 146): 725-727. Dec. 9, 1933. (Published at 10 Great Queen St., Kingsway, London, W.C.2, Eng.)

"The author of the following article is an economist of international reputation. We believe this is the first attempt to give a comprehensive survey of Nazi economic policy. Incidentally, it supplies an answer to the question: How far can Germany be autarchie"?- Editor's note.

The following subjects are considered: The population problem and the Jews; A sound money policy; The land; Industry; and Tribal autarchy. In the discussion of agriculture the writer states that the "greatest change so far has been in agriculture, though... it is more a change in aspirations than in achievements." The changes are briefly stated.

Economics

Hayek, F. A. von The trend of economic thinking. *Economica* (40): 121-137. May 1933. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St. Aldwych, W.C.2., Eng.)

Inaugural lecture delivered at the London School of Economics and Political Science on March 1st, 1933.

In conclusion: "And so I come back to the point from which I started - the isolation of the contemporary economist and the refusal of modern progressivism to avail itself of the knowledge he can provide - a knowledge which is the product of the only persistent attempt systematically to explore the possibilities of change. The peculiar historical development which I have sketched has brought it about that the economist frequently finds himself in disagreement in regard to means with those with whom he is in agreement with regard to ends; and in agreement in regard to means with those whose views regarding ends are entirely antipathetic to him - men who have never felt the urge to reconstruct the world and who frequently support the forces of stability only for reasons of selfishness. In such a situation, it is perhaps inevitable that he should become the object of dislike and suspicion. But if he recognizes the circumstances from which they spring, he will be able to bear them with patience and understanding, confident that he possesses in his scientific knowledge a solvent for differences which are really intellectual, and that although at present, his activities have little effect, yet in course of time they will come to be recognized as serving more consistently than the activities of those he opposes, the ends which they share in common."

Kaufmann, Felix. On the subject-matter and method of economic science. *Economica* (42): 331-401. Nov. 1933. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, Eng.)

"The source of the following reflections is my conviction that the sterility of the methodological controversies of the last fifty years is due to a lack of precision in the formulation of the problems involved. Take the question how one ought to define the subject-matter of economics, e. g. whether it is or is not a purely social science or again whether some particular methods (such as the analytical, statistical or historical

method) should be applied. In most cases the problem is presented in the form of a rigid alternative which precludes the possibility of deeper analysis. Worst of all, economists usually operate with such antithetical categories as subjective-objective, formal-material, analytic-synthetic, strict law-mere tendency. These are assumed without further reflection to be rigid alternatives - though actually they need the most careful analysis. When they are used uncritically the result is usually a dogmatic decision in favour of the one or the other alternative without any real appreciation of the implications involved.

"In the following pages we shall try to illustrate, with the help of some particularly significant examples, how a way can be found out of this confused state of affairs. We shall examine firstly the problem of the definition of the subject-matter of economics, in particular how far it depends for its solution on questions of the method of economics. We propose further to show by analysing one of the methods applied in our science, namely the method of the subjective theory of value, how the analysis of the logical structure of a method ought to be carried out. Finally, we shall apply our results to the investigation of certain other problems."

Farmer in the New German State

Kraemer, A. Der neue deutsche staat und der deutsche diplomlandwirt. La Technique Agricole Internationale, 3 (2-3): 117-122: April-Sept. 1933. (Published by the Fédération Internationale des Techniciens Agronomes, 7 Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy.)

The author discusses briefly the part played by the certificated (diplomirt) German farmer in the newly constituted Germany, in the political development of which the Reichsbund Deutscher Diplomlandwirte occupied a leading position. The creation of the Reichsführergemeinschaft des deutschen Bauernstandes (a national association of leaders of German peasantry) under R. Walther Darré, signalizes the end of party struggles among the peasants. National socialism is no longer a party: it is the new Germany, the German people and State united on one single front.- H. E. Brockway.

Folk High Schools - Scandinavian Countries.

Cameron, Donald. The Folk high schools of Scandinavia and their contribution to the national life. The U.F.A. 13(1): 16--18. Jan. 2, 1934. (Published at Calgary, Alberta.)

The writer spent the summer in Europe studying the adult educational movement of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, as it is carried on in the folk high schools of those countries.

An account is given of the Folk School Movement, its origin and its method.

Food Consumption - Statistics

Food consumption of working-class families in certain countries. Internatl. Labour Rev. 28(6):870-876. Dec. 1933. (Published by the International Labour Office, Ruskin House, 40 Museum St., London, W.C.1. Eng.)

Contains a table which gives "for a number of counties or towns, information obtained from recent family budget enquiries regarding the consumption of some important articles of food in working-class, employees, 'and officials' households."

Gold and Agriculture

White, C. R. Agriculture and the gold standard. Bur. Farmer (N.Y. State Farm Bur. Fed. News) 9 (4): 7,10d. Dec. 1933. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address at the eighteenth annual meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau.

"...The index price of 874 commodities is a sound criterion upon which to fix the amount of gold for which the dollar shall be redeemed. It is the only one based on scientific study which has ever been offered."

Gold and Prices

Rist, Charles. Gold and the end of the depression. Foreign Affairs 12(2): 244-259. Jan. 1934. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

According to the author there must be a "fundamental difference between the countries that have lost, and the countries that have kept, their faith in the gold standard. That difference lies, in my judgment, less in any conflict of interests than in a different interpretation of the events of these past ten years.

"The one group ascribes the violent drop in prices since 1929 to an unprecedented rise in the value of gold. Gold is the thing that can no longer be trusted. Gold is asserted to have shown its incapacity to serve as a standard. The other group views the rise in the value of gold as merely apparent, and the violence of the crisis as the consequence of serious - perhaps unavoidable - errors in financial policies which long prevented any return to normal price levels. Gold, in this view, has not been at fault. The trouble comes from the previous mistake of trying to tie to gold a scale of world prices that had been artificially raised too far by inflation. What we have been witnessing is the failure of that effort, not any failure on the part of gold.

"If this second interpretation is the correct one, and I believe it is, there is nothing to prevent a reestablishment of the gold standard, with all the well-known advantages which the use of that standard has meant to the world."

The writer continues by going into the two interpretations more fully.

Smith, B. B. Money manipulations and recovery. Barron's 14(2):3,8. Jan. 8, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"The chief task before the nation is to get out of this depression. One of the ways in which the Administration is trying to do this is by manipulating the money. These efforts assume that there are close relationships of cause and effect between money and gold, on the one hand, and business and price levels, on the other, and that by manipulating the money it will be possible to produce better business. It accordingly seems worthwhile to ascertain if these relationships do exist, and if so, to determine their precise nature. If they are non-existent, then tinker-

ing with the money is futile misdirection of effort. If such relationships do exist, then their nature should dictate the type of tinkering which would prove effective. This article examines the relationships between money, gold, production, and prices. It is a modest hunt for facts, and not a judgment-pronouncing tour."

Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F.A. The statistical position of gold relative to world prices and production. *Annalist* 43 (1094):3-6. Jan.5, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N.Y.)

A paper read by Professor Warren before the American Economic Association, Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1933.

Hay-Labor Requirements - Germany.

Greve, H. H. Der arbeitsaufwand bei der wiesenheuernte unter besonderer berücksichtigung verschiedener werbungsarten und norddeutscher verhältnisse. *Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher*. 78 (5): 701-769. 1933. (Issued by Prussia. Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

A lengthy discussion of the labor output in harvesting and storing meadow hay, giving special consideration to the various methods in vogue and conditions obtaining in Northern Germany. On this subject there is said to be a dearth of suitable data in the agricultural literature in the Reich. The purpose of the author is primarily a comparison of the working procedure followed in the various processes of harvesting and storing hay, which are gone into in considerable detail. The investigations were carried out almost exclusively on large-scale farms -- five in all -- in North Germany. For the greater part the author does not concern himself with organized tests, but rather with observations which were carried out at farms actually in operation.

A bibliography is appended.-- H. E. Brockway

Housing, Rural - England

Townroe, B.S. Rural housing. *Country Life* 74(1926): 643-645. Dec. 16, 1933. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Strand, London, W.C.2. Eng.)

Contains a review of the legislation enacted in the past in regard to rural housing. At the present time the Minister of Health "is urging upon local authorities and private enterprises that the time has come to advance on three lines: (1) The reconditioning of cottages to be let to agricultural labourers at agricultural rents; (2) The clearance of rural slums; (3) The building of small cottages, suitable for rural workers, to be let at low rents, either with or without State aid."

Industries - Changes in Location - Chicago Region

Mitchell, H. N. Trends in industrial location in the Chicago region since 1920. *Chicago Univ. School Business, Studies in Business Admin.* v.4, no.1, 76p. maps. 1933.

The purpose of the study as stated in the author's preface, is to "sketch in outline the changes in industrial location which have occurred in one important metropolitan area during a period of great industrial activity.

Inflation and Farm Prices

Farm prices under inflation. Farm Jour. 58(1):7,24,29. Jan. 1934. (Published at Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Farm Journal "addressed to about 15 of the best-known economists of the country this question: 'Does history support the theory that in a fiat money inflation resulting in rapid price advances the selling prices of farm commodities advance further or faster than the retail prices of manufactured goods?' The replies received are not all conclusive. But practically all agree that wholesale prices in the first stages of other historical inflations advanced more rapidly than retail prices. It is not so certain that this advantage is retained." Following this a selection of the statements by "well-known authorities" is given.

The authorities include Professor Irving Fisher, Dr. H. Parker Willis, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Roger W. Babson, Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, Dr. H. E. Erdman, Dr. Edwin Seligman, Dr. Rufus S. Tucker, Dr. T. N. Carver, and Dr. B. H. Hibbard.

Insurance, Agricultural

Rohrbeck, W. Agricultural insurance in relation to international action. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 24(12):498-510. Dec. 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

Reprint from the 'International Review of Agriculture'.

Three phases of agricultural insurance are discussed - hail insurance; livestock insurance and international re-insurance of agricultural insurances. "The difficulties involved in international settlement of claims are due to the following causes:-

"(1) The marked difference in the extent to which hail insurance is adopted by the farming class in the different countries...

"(2) The varying average yield capacity of soils...

"(3) Differences between principles of contracts in the various countries are so great that it is impossible to guarantee such equivalence of mutual conditions of contracts as is essential in international relations."

International Monetary and Economic Conference

Shann, E. O. G. The World Economic Conference. Econ. Rec. 9(17):161-175. Dec. 1933. (Published by the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N.3, Victoria.)

This article is divided into six parts. I. The Proposed Monetary Truce; II. Its Rejection by the United States; III. Views of the Advocates of the Gold Standard; IV. Professor Cassell's Memorandum; V. The British Proposals; and VI. The Joint Declaration of British Empire Delegations.

Land Ownership - Germany

Germany adopts new land ownership law. Foreign Crops and Markets 28(3):53-58. Jan. 15, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"On October 1, 1933, the 'New Federal Hereditary Farm Law' applying to all of Germany became effective and is believed to mark the beginning of a new epoch in the agriculture of that country. It expressly supplanted the Prussian law passed in May 1933 that provided for the establishment of hereditary farms and it further cancelled practically all other regulations contained in state laws and pertaining to farm inheritance. The law provides that farms under certain conditions shall become definitely hereditary and not subject to free sale or purchase. A fixed order of inheritance is established and to preserve the hereditary farm intact definite protection against foreclosures or other liens on this land is provided for."

The provisions of the law are explained and the historical background is given. The probable economic and social consequences are also considered.

Land Settlement - Germany

Brinkmann, Carl. Siedlungsaufgaben in Baden. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n. f. 91. Sonderheft. 27p. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin).

Baden's land settlement problem is discussed, the possibilities of encouraging inner colonization, and the recent development of suburban settlement by the unemployed dependent on welfare help and by the part-time worker in the nearby city.

Strauch, Axel. Der einfluss der absatz und vervehrlage auf die entwicklung der neusiedlungen in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n. f.) 18(3-4): 237-266. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

A study of the influence of market and transportation conditions on land settlement development in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The author recommends that henceforth settlers be established in the neighborhood of large markets.

Uhthoff, Günther. Der einfluss der siedlungen auf die arbeitsmarktlage im lande Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n. f.) 18(3-4): 267-299, 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

The development of land settlement in Mecklenburg-Schwerin is discussed as a factor in the relief of the labor market, the decrease of unemployment, and the maintenance of the agricultural population on the land.

Land Tenure - Chekiang Province, China

The tenant system in western Chekiang. The People's Tribune 5 n. s. (8): 410-413. Nov. 16, 1933. (Published at Shanghai, China.)

"An investigation of the system of land tenure in the western part of Chekiang Province was recently conducted under the auspices of the Institute of Social Research, Peiping. Conditions in eighty-five villages were studied, but owing to the incompleteness of a number of the reports only seventy-five out of the eighty-five reports were analyzed."

A brief review is given of the findings.

Land Theories of Professor Tugwell

Fell, Stephen. Prof. Tugwell's land theories. Com. and Finance 23(1): 5,6. Jan. 3, 1934. (Published at 95 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.)

A review of an address by Professor Rexford G. Tugwell, before the American Economic Association "in Philadelphia last week".

"Professor Tugwell's address is admittedly the product of a man whose knowledge has outrun his understanding. He postulates problem after problem, and the only answer vouchsafed is the necessity of making further investigation along that line. The only thing of which he seems to be certain is that the government will yet find it necessary to "hold and administer, as public forests, parks, game preserves, grazing ranges, recreation centers and the like, all areas which cannot at the time be effectively operated under private ownership," and to "control the private use of the areas held by individuals to whatever extent is found necessary for maintaining continuous productivity."

Extracts from, and comments on, this paper are also printed in the Economist (Chicago) 91(1):13,14, Jan. 5, 1934.

Marketing- Great Britain.

Walworth, George. Agricultural marketing in Great Britain. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 26(12): 449-451. Dec. 1933. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.)

A distinction is made between marketing conditions in Great Britain and those in other countries inasmuch as Great Britain's interest is in the import of agricultural products while countries outside Great Britain work mainly for an agricultural export market.

Meat - Import Restriction - England

Restriction of meat imports. The Statist. 122(2913): 1000,1001. Dec.23,1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Critics of the Government's agricultural policy point to the continued low level of prices of cattle "as proof of the futility of the import restriction schemes" to raise prices. It is held that conditions might be still more serious if Britain had continued to remain an open market. Announcement is made of further steps to be taken "to avoid further reductions in cattle prices" and these steps are to take the form of "a curtailment of imported supplies."

Milk - Compulsory Pooling - England and Wales

Kane, Donald. The milk pool scheme of England and Wales. Coop. Marketing Jour. 7(6): 137-138. Nov. - Dec.1933. (Published at 1731 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D. C.)

"A gigantic experiment in compulsory pooling is now operating in England and Wales, where the entire sales output of all dairymen is being handled by a single milk marketing board..."

"The heart of the scheme is a regional pool price, with some leveling among the eleven regions, coupled with prohibition of sales other than through the milk marketing board. Only two groups are exempt: (1) dairymen having four milk cows or less, provided they are not selling milk retail; (2) dairymen producing milk only for their families and servants."

Milk Industry

Milk - The largest single source of farm income. The Index 13(12):226-232. Dec. 1933. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

After discussing briefly the growth in milk output the writer considers the following subjects: factors governing prices; seasonal variation in output; small unit profit in distribution; distributor's services; large scale organization; excess stocks of butter; marketing agreements; and prospects for market expansion.

Milk Surplus - England

That surplus milk. New Statesman and Nation 6(n.s.149): 861,862. Dec. 30, 1933. (Published at 10 Great Queen St., Kingsway, London, W.C.2.)

A plea that the surplus milk be improved in quality and then distributed "where a distribution of milk seems advisable on the grounds of national health."

Milk War - Chicago

Mallon, Paul. From beer to milk. Today 1(11): 10-11, 22, Jan. 6, 1934. (Published at 152 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Regarding the milk war in Chicago. "The main factor in the situation is the P.M.A. (The Pure Milk Association), cooperatively representing 18,000 farmers of the Chicago milk shed and handling ninety-five percent of the milk sold in Chicago. It buys from the farmers and sells to the four big distributing retailers commonly known among its enemies as The Trust. "The P.M.A. has a contract with each farmer to take a specified amount of milk from him each day at a specified price...

"But more milk is being produced than the P.M.A. can handle... Some of the farmers are selling this surplus on the sly, particularly when there is a special consumer demand. Independent milk dealers have been springing up to get this bootleg milk and sell it, on the average, around seven cents a quart retail. That is what started the war."

Population - United States

Truesdell, L. E. Population changes in the United States as disclosed by the last census. World Today (Sup. to Encyclopaedia Britannica) 1(2): 52-54. Dec. 1933. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

Poultry and Eggs - Cooperative Auction Marketing Associations

Scanlan, J. J. Cooperative egg and poultry auction marketing associations. Coop. Marketing Jour. 7(6):145-148. Nov.-Dec. 1933. (Published at 1731 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D. C.)

"The most recent, important, and rapidly growing development in the cooperative marketing of eggs and poultry has been that of the cooperative auction association in the areas close to the large eastern markets, especially New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

A summary of some essentials for success is presented and a list of the advantages of auction type of association as well as a list of the disadvantages is given.

Power on the Farm

Nieschulz, Adolf. Untersuchungen über das zweckmässigste verhältnis zwischen tierischer und motorischer zugkraft an hand der unterlagen aus drei märkischen grossbetrieben. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, 78 (5): 659-700. 1933. (Issued by Prussia. Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

The author outlines the results of some investigations of three large estates some 40 kilometers East of Berlin, made for the purpose of establishing the most purposeful relation between animal and motor traction in farm work. Chapter III is devoted to a cost calculation of tractive power of both types covering two working years; chapter VI deals with the determination of team requirements on the basis of the investigations made; chapter VII with the determination of the efficiency limit of mechanized traction. - In his conclusions the author points out, inter alia, that there is a fundamental difference as between the costs of the two types of traction; and that under present-day conditions of technique it is only in purely agricultural work that the tractor is able to secure a favorable output ratio as compared with the use of horses. On those farms investigated the tractor did the work of ten horses.

The article contains statistics, and a bibliography is appended. - H. E. Brockway.

Price Changes, Reaction of Consumers To

Staehle, Hans. The reaction of consumers to changes in prices and income. A quantitative study in immigrants' behavior. Econometrica 2(1): 59-72. Jan. 1934. Business office of Econometrica, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

The writer, in this paper, considers particularly Scandinavian, an especially Swedish, immigrants in the United States.

Rice - Import Control - China

Ching-Wei, Wang. The control of rice imports. People's Tribune 5 n.s. (8): 388-393. Nov. 16, 1933. (Published at Shanghai, China.)

This is part V of the section entitled "Observations and Commentaries."

According to the writer the import of foreign rice into China has been steadily increasing in recent years.

"There is little doubt that with improved methods of farming, the suppression of poppy-growing and the refertilization of land devitalized by it, and the cessation of civil war and disorder, China's present farm population could not only feed itself adequately but produce a sufficient margin for the cities and towns. With more economical methods of marketing, better and cheaper transport, lower taxes, and less profiteering all along the line, this surplus could be brought to the cities and could replace the big foreign imports." Government handling of food-stuffs is considered one of "the first and most necessary steps."

Social Isolation - French Settlements of Louisiana

Gilmore, H. W. Social isolation of the French speaking people of rural Louisiana. Social Forces 12(1): 78-84. Oct. 1933. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press (Chapel Hill, N.C.) by the Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"It should be made clear in the beginning that this paper does not constitute a report on a finished research project. Rather, it is an attempt to outline in a broad way a subject which deserves thorough study, on which some research is in progress."

After presenting a historial background of the isolated French speaking settlements in Louisiana, the social isolation of the Acadians and the effects of the isolation on these people are considered.

Subsistence Homesteads

Borsodi, Ralph. Subsistence homesteads. President Roosevelt's new land and population policy. Survey Graphic 23(1): 11-14, 48. Jan. 1934. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer thinks that the establishment of subsistence homesteads is "one of the positive indications that we are actually on the eve of a new land and population policy." To show the "way of living" toward which this new policy points the writer reviews the history of the first project to receive a federal loan, the Dayton Homestead Unit. The writer thinks that homesteading must be treated primarily as an education problem if the movement is to gather headway. Three things are needed to realize the possibilities of the movement: a definition of the term subsistence homesteads; an organizing and educational institution covering the whole country; and ample capital to finance the homesteaders and the communities they establish. Congress is asked to consider the possibility of appropriating a billion dollars for the financing of homesteads in 1934.

Subsistence-Homestead movement under National Recovery Act.

Monthly Labor Rev. 37(6): 1327-1330. Dec. 1933. (Published by the U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.)

Under the National Industrial Recovery Act the Secretary of the Interior "set up in his department the Division of Subsistence Homesteads and created an advisory committee. That committee held its first meeting September 26, 1933." The recommendations of the committee are given. Two projects under way-- the Arthurdale community at Reedsville, near Morgantown, W. Va., and the Dayton project in Dayton, Ohio - are described briefly.

Sugar

Lagemann, Walter. Sugar influenced by many factors. Com. and Finance 23 (2): 38. Jan. 10, 1934. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"What is hampering an improvement in the world sugar markets above anything else is excessive protection of home and colonial crops behind high tariff walls. The most glaring example of this is to be found in the United States with her insular possessions. As the country's domestic and insular crops have increased, the price c. & f. in New York has declined. If an effectual curb is not placed on the increase in United States production it is not possible for a fundamental recovery to take place in world markets."

Sugar (Beet) Factory - Indiana

Moore, J. R. Farmers cooperate in reopening Indiana's only sugar plant. Hoosier Farmer 19(1): 7,27. Jan. 1934. (Published at Indianapolis, Ind.)

"A cooperative plan was the means of reopening Indiana's only beet sugar factory during the past year at Decatur in Adams county. The operators of the factory and the producers of sugar beets in seven counties in the Decatur area got together last Spring and agreed to grow beets and manufacture sugar on a cooperative basis."

The agreement between the factory operators and the producers is given, also the outcome of their arrangement.

Tea - Export Control

S, E. S. Regulation of tea exports. The governments of India, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies have passed the necessary enforcement acts. Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 65(4): 344. Oct., 1933. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

"The Indian Tea Control Bill was passed by the Indian Legislative council on the 18th of September. This bill limits the exportable quantity of tea from India during the twelve months from the 1st of April, 1933 to the 31st of March, 1934... prohibits the exportation of tea seed from India, and the planting of further areas of land for tea cultivation in excess of the amount agreed to by the tea producers of India, Ceylon, and the Dutch East Indies, under the international agreement... The agreement is now in force in all three countries." The effect of the agreement has been to practically double the price of tea on the market. "The international agreement is for a period of five years."

Tennessee Valley Project

Morgan, A. E. Bench-marks in the Tennessee Valley. Survey Graphic 23(1): 5-9,42,43,44,46. Jan. 1934. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

Part 1. The Strength of the Hills.

The first of a series of articles "through which I hope" writes the author, "to share some of our adventures in the Tennessee Valley. They will be in the nature of an informal log of the work in process; less of a log, however, in another sense, than armfuls of situations, encounters, possibilities, plans and developments. The installments will be written as we go along, but are less likely to stick to the calendar than to

follow the bench-marks of our planning - to employ a term we use in civil engineering when we mark and record the elevation of points for future reference. I shall draw on letters, memoranda, notes of staff meetings, reports and addresses."

Timber - South Africa

Speight, W. L. Timber in South Africa; work of the Forestry Department. Empire Prod. and Export, No. 207, p. 275-277. Dec., 1933. (Published by British Empire Producers' Organisation, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, England.)

The author points out that if the Forestry Department "aims to make South Africa self-supporting in timber requirements it will have to follow a much more vigorous policy than at present."

Tithe Commutation and Land Ownership - England

Lavrovsky, V. Tithe commutation as a factor in the gradual decrease of land-ownership by the English peasantry. Econ. Hist. Rev. 4(3): 273-289. Oct. 1933. (Published at 4, 5 & 6 Soho Sq., London, W. 1., Eng.)

"The present essay is concerned with the results of the tithe commutation which often accompanied Parliamentary enclosures in England at the end of the eighteenth and at the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is based on an analysis of twenty enclosure awards selected at random from a multitude of similar awards at the Public Record Office. This source is almost unused by historians, though it contains abundant and reliable material... The Acts of Parliament, while they establish the general principles of the division of the land assigned for enclosure, do not give a picture of its actual redistribution among the individual landowners and the various classes of the village population. In order to obtain this picture it is necessary to study enclosure awards, which contain abundant material and which allow one to determine the results of tithe commutation as well as the influence this commutation had on the decrease of peasant landownership. The period with which we are concerned - 1793 to 1815 - is marked by revolutionary changes in the English village. These changes were due to a number of causes, but largely to the rise of corn prices, the development of capitalist farming, and to the rapid liquidation of the system of common fields during these two decades.

Tobacco

World Tobacco Markets. Empire Prod. and Export No. 207, p. 285-286. Dec., 1933. (Published by British Empire Producers' Organisation, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, England.)

A continuation of answers to questionnaires sent to correspondents in different countries. This article contains replies from Iraq and Cape Town,

Tobacco - Future Trading

Brown, E. A. Future trade in tobacco. Com. and Finance 23(2): 42. Jan. 10, 1934 (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"The latest arrival among New York's futures markets - the New York Tobacco & Commodities Exchange, Inc. - will initiate trading early in 1934, upon the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, in tobacco, potatoes and citrus fruits, leading off with tobacco."

Trade - United States and U. S. S. R.

Cresswill, J. C. What will Russia use for money? Mag. Wall St. 53(4): 183, 206, 207. Dec. 9, 1933. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

According to the writer Russia "has an enormous capacity for absorbing certain of our products while we have virtually none for taking hers in return... The statistics of normal years attest... [the] fact: Russia takes from us five times as much as she sells. It cannot be otherwise."

Long-time loans are held as the only way into substantial trade and a question is raised as to the wisdom of such a course.

Weart, S. A. Profiting by Soviet recognition. Barron's 13(49): 7. Dec. 4, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Now that Russia has been recognized after an interim of 16 years, conjectures as to trade benefits are many. Mr. Weart has analyzed the trade reports with the Soviets over a number of years, and has come to the conclusion that benefits will come principally to the capital-goods industry. While former Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, Russian trade adviser to the Farm Administration, predicts potential annual trade of \$520,000,000, not so hopeful are the predictions of the American Manufacturers Export Association, which declares that the volume will come nearer to \$120,000,000 annually."

Six tables accompany the article showing imports and exports of Soviet Russia.

Trade, International

Cole, G. D. H. Planning international trade. Foreign Affairs 12(2): 231-243. Jan. 1934. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

In conclusion, the author says in part: "There was ample evidence at the World Economic Conference that many of the world's statesmen and leading business men, when their thoughts turned in the direction of planned national and international trade, considered this far more as a means of restricting output and so raising prices by the creation of artificial scarcity than as an instrument to be used for increasing the world's total wealth and prosperity... National planning in itself affords no way of escape from ... [the] regime of national isolation. It is an instrument which, like most instruments, can be used for good or ill according to the character and motives of the

forces which control its operation. But national planning on a good or on a bad basis is bound to come; and it is for those who believe in international solidarity, and in the international division of labor as means of increasing the world's wealth, to use all their efforts to ensure that, when it does come, it shall come under the right auspices."

Hodson, H. V. The 50-cent dollar and foreign trade. Barron's 13(52): 5. Dec. 25, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"British opinion on the international effects of devaluation of the dollar is being held in abeyance until the President's policies have been more clearly explained. The...author...essays in this article to estimate the effects of American money policy upon world trade. After analyzing the competitive nature of imports and exports which might be affected, he comes to the conclusion that although dollar devaluation will disturb world trade, it will not disorganize it." - Editor's note.

Lippmann, Walter. Self-sufficiency - Some random reflections. Foreign Affairs 12(2): 207-215. Jan. 1934. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

"This article has grown out of discussions held in New York on October 23 and 24, 1933, under the auspices of the Council on Foreign Relations. The group was non-partisan in character and was composed of persons holding a variety of views...

"The meetings of this group were private and the article is in no sense a report of the proceedings. Even where certain ideas are recognizable as similar to those which members of the group have publicly expressed, the emphasis and the implications are entirely the author's own." - Editor's note.

The note also gives the names of the members of the group, including Secretary Wallace.

Thomas, P. J. The trend of international trade. Indian Jour. Econ. 14. (pt. 2, Serial No. 53): 127-144. Oct. 1933. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

The author lists certain conclusions that arise from this survey. They include the following: "The recent decline in world trade is an inevitable result of the old ill-adjusted world economy, in which agricultural countries obtained too small a share of the world's total income.

"The rise of economic nationalism has been the immediate cause of the fall of world trade, but economic nationalism has risen greatly as an unconscious effort on the part of world economy to re-adjust itself on a more equitable basis.

"Economic nationalism has led to agricultural countries getting more and more industrialized and industrial countries conserving their agricultural resources; therefore the *raison d'etre* of international exchange is getting weakened.

"The present trend of international trade points to a continued decline, but when world economy is equitably re-adjusted, world demand will grow and this will lead to a revival of international trade, larger in magnitude and superior in quality, than in the past."

Wallace, H. A. American agriculture and world markets. Foreign Affairs 12(2): 216-230. Jan. 1934. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

An article regarding world trade and the "difficult adjustments" that confront the United States no matter what path is taken. "There are at least three paths: internationalism, nationalism; and a planned combination of the two...

"I have the feeling that a changed attitude toward world trade in this country, when and if it comes, will come much more quickly than anyone now anticipates. That the tide of public opinion may change abruptly is evidenced by our sudden abandonment of the Prohibition Amendment. A reversal in tariff policies may come as quickly."

Trade, International, and U. S. S. R.

Scroggs, W. O. Russia and world trade. Foreign Affairs 12(2): 331-334. Jan. 1934. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

Short article accompanied by four charts showing Soviet trade.

Underconsumption.

Hobson, J. A. Underconsumption- An exposition and a reply. Economica (42): 402-427. Nov. 1933. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St. Aldwych, London, Eng.)

A reply to Mr. Hobson by E.F.M. Durbin is given on pages 417-425 and a rejoinder by J. A. Hobson, p.425-427.

Mr. Durbin states "In his article Mr. Hobson sets forth his reasons for rejecting the view, common to Professor Robbins' 'Consumption and the Trade Cycle' (Economica, Nov. 1932) and my own book, Purchasing Power and Trade Depression, that industrial depression cannot be due to excessive saving. Mr. Hobson, in refutation of this view, sets forth his own position, very much as he has stated it ever since his Industrial System was published in 1909. In his present article, however, he begins by laying down certain principles which are not stated in his earlier work and which constitute fundamental grounds of agreement between him and most other economists. I should like, therefore, to make plain where I agree with Mr. Hobson before I make any attempt to defend my own position from his attack." (p. 417-418).

Unemployment Relief - Wales

Jones, Griffith. Drainage work as a means of relieving unemployment. C.L.A. Jour. 14(4): 334-336. Dec. 1933. (Published by the Central Landowners Association, 7, Charles St., St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, England.)

Gives the cost, number of men employed, and the average period of employment in connection with a scheme to alleviate unemployment by stimulating agricultural drainage work in the county of Anglesey.

Wealth

Cresswill, J. C. The redistribution of wealth ceases to be a theory. Mag. Wall St. 53(6): 279, 314. Jan. 6, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

In this discussion of the redistribution of wealth, which is one of the "fundamental tenets of the New Deal" the writer states in conclusion: "The unmistakable tendency of the times... is to use taxation to distribute wealth and income rather than to encourage accumulation. If governments exist, in the last analysis, for the benefit of all the people a patriot can not consistently oppose well considered methods to check accumulation of wealth and the enjoyment of the lion's share of income by a few. Taxation is the easiest implement for that purpose, but it is a dangerous tool. From heavy income surtaxes and estate taxes it is but a short step to outright confiscation through capital levies. When it comes to that complete socialization may be preferable to paralyzed capitalism."

Yntema, D. B. Measures of the inequality in the personal distribution of wealth or income. Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28(184): 423-433. Dec. 1933. (May be obtained from W. I. King, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 530, Commerce Building, New York University, New York, N. Y.)

Wheat - France

The French wheat act. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 26(2): 458-459. Dec. 1933. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1.)

The essential points of the Act are outlined. The result has been an increase in the price of bread in France above that of bread in other countries made with French wheat.

Wheat and Population Development

Henkelmann, Werner. Population development, wheat production and wheat trade of the world. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 24(11): 423-479. Nov. 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

"The present study is almost exclusively based on the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome (International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, etc.)"

The study is divided into three parts which have the following titles: (A) The Significance of Population Development for World Wheat Production and for the World Trade in Wheat; (B) Population Development, Wheat Production, Importation and Consumption in the Principal European Wheat Importing Countries; and (C) Population Development, Wheat Production, Exportation and Consumption in the Principal Overseas Wheat Exporting Countries.

A general survey is given in conclusion. There are numerous statistical tables.

Wheat Prices

Grimes, E. J. Which way for wheat prices? Mag. Wall St. 53(4): 178-179, 207,208,209. Dec. 9, 1933. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

In conclusion: "From a world point of view prices ought to ascend from their present low level. But monetary experimentation at home and abroad and governmental meddling everywhere with supplies, demand, and prices, makes prophecy difficult. A reserved prediction might be ventured that the American domestic situation portends a fall in prices which, if it happens, will sympathetically lower world prices. On the other hand, if inflation takes hold, prices may ascend into the stratosphere."

Wheat Pools - Canada

U. F. A. 12(12): 353-392. Dec. 1, 1933. (Published by the United Farmers of Alberta at Calgary, Alberta.)

The tenth annual wheat pool number. Included in the contents are the following: Report of Alberta Wheat Pool Board of Directors: Wheat Pool Manager Presents Annual Report (p. 358-359) by R. D. Purdy; Auditor's Report and Financial Statement (p. 361); Alberta Wheat Pool Balance Sheets (p. 362-364); Central Manager Reports (p.365,383) by John I. McFarland; Some problems of the organization - A frank discussion, by Norman F. Priestley (p.366,367); A review of Provincial taxation by, J. Russell Love (p. 369-370); and The decline of farm incomes by the Bureau of Social Research, Ottawa (p. 371).

Wheat Situation

Gautier, Jules. The present position of the wheat problem. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 26(12): 455-457. Dec., 1933. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1.)

The outlook for wheat. Economist 117(4712): 1164,1165. Dec. 16, 1933. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Contains statistical tables showing the world's wheat production, the world production supplies and stocks of wheat and the average price of all wheat. "Despite the apparent improvement in the statistical position of wheat, prices have recorded a substantial decline since September."

In conclusion the writer states that if the importing countries "persist in their present policy, the only remedy for the exporting countries seems to lie in a further reduction of the acreage under wheat, and a further step towards self-sufficiency and insulation from world trade - which will be worse for everybody."

The world wheat situation, 1932-33. A review of the crop year. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Inst. 10(3): 71-142. Dec. 1933. (Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

"This review was written by M.K. Bennett and Helen C. Farnsworth, with the advise of Joseph S. Davis and Holbrook Working and the aid of Robert F. Lundy on tables and of P. Stanley King on charts." (p.119).

The Appendix (p.120-142) contains statistical tables showing among other data wheat production, acreage and yield per acre in principal producing areas, 1923-32; cereal and potato production in Europe ex-Russia and USSR, 1923-32; Rye, corn, and potato production countries ex-Russia, 1927-32; United States wheat production by classes, 1925-33; North American wheat crop forecasts and estimates, 1926-33; Wheat marketings in North America, Monthly, 1923-33; International shipments of wheat and rye (Broomhall) from 1923-24; Summary of International trade in wheat and flour, annually from 1923-24; Exports of wheat and flour to specified ex-European countries from principal sources of exports, annually from 1923-24; World wheat visible supplies, August 1, 1922-33 and monthly 1932-33; and Annual and monthly average prices of import and domestic wheat in Europe.

Young People and Agriculture

Ulm. A. H. The march of youth into farming. New Outlook 162(5): 53-54. Nov. 1933. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

An article regarding the problem of surplus young men and women of the farm population. The maturing group now "that is the one 12 to 25 years old - will be 'excessive' in some 2,500,000 extent; and much the greater part of that excess is on farms, and the present prospect is that most of the persons who are of that excess will stay on the farms."

According to the writer "any program of farm relief, or long-time national policy as to agriculture, which does not take account of maturing youth on farms, is likely to run into unexpected difficulties."

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Adams, R. L. and Crawford, L. A. Farm management crop manual. (first reprint) 200p., mimeographed. Berkeley, 1933. 281.010 Ad1

"Collection of pertinent crop data applicable to farm organization and management in California." - Introduction.

Alberta wheat pool. Annual report, 1931-1932. 73p. Calgary, Alberta, 1932. 280.39 A112 1931/32

Contains also Report of Canadian Cooperative Wheat Producers Ltd. and Canadian Pool Agencies Ltd.

Ashby, A. W. Some characteristics of Welsh farming. 4p. [Aberystwyth, 1933]

"Reprinted from 'Welsh outlook', v. XX, no. 11, 1933, for Department of agricultural economics, University college, Aberystwyth."

Bogart, E. L., ed. Some American proposals for war debt revision. 44p. Urbana, University of Illinois, 1933. (Illinois. University. College of commerce and business administration. Bureau of business research. Bulletin no. 47) 280.9 I16 no.47

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch. The department of agriculture; its history, organization and work. Compiled and edited by the Publications branch, Department of agriculture. 42p. [Ottawa, Canada, J. O. Patenaude, acting king's printer] 1933. 31.2 C164

Collins, E. H. Inflation and your money. The story of money that everyone can understand. 32p. New York, Printed by Francis Emory Fitch, inc. [1933]

Cooperativa bananera del Magdalena, limitada. Estatutos y documentos relacionados con la constitución de la sociedad. 69p. Bogotá, Editorial "A B C" [1933] 280.2939 C78

Organization and administration of the Banana Cooperative of Magdalena in Colombia.

Donald, W. J. Trade associations, management policies, organization, personnel, services... 1st ed. 437p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1933 286 D71

Gomez Haedo, Francisco, and Soares Netto, Edmundo. Cómo estabilizar la agricultura nacional - crédito habilitador, seguro agrícola integral. 246p. Montevideo, Imp. "El Siglo ilustrado", 1932. 284.2 G582

Stabilization of national agriculture - credit facilities - agricultural insurance.

Hammerich, Seb. Über die wertanteilige veränderung des produktionsfaktors arbeit unter dem einfluss des technischen fortschritts. (Dargestellt an einem betrieb einer grossen süddeutschen maschinenfabrik) 68p. Würzburg, 1932. 283 H18

Diss. - Tech. hochschule, Karlsruhe.

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Effect of mechanization on labor.

Heseltine, G. C. Town to country; a guide for townsmen who seek a living on the land. 72p. London, Burns, Oates & Washbourne ltd. [1933] 281.2 H45

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Humbert, R. L., ed. Virginia; economic and civic. Prepared in the Virginia polytechnic institute in collaboration with the Virginia state chamber of commerce. With a foreword by Honorable John Garland Pollard. R. Lee Humbert, editor, Willard H. Humbert, associate editor, Melville L. Jeffries... Edited for the Virginia state chamber of commerce by Clarence W. Newman. 427p. Richmond, Va., Whittet & Shepperson, 1933.

Contains a chapter on agriculture and another on markets and trade areas. The bibliography appended to each chapter, is a useful feature.

Kundzyn, Zh. E. Voprosy khozrascheta v maslosovkhovakh. 85p. [Moskva] 1933. 281.179 K96

Questions of accounting on state farms for butter making.

McNabb, V. J. Nazareth or social chaos. 98p. London, Burns, Oates & Washbourne, ltd. [1933] 281.2 M23

Group home-colonization, p. 88-92.

Manchuria. Dept. of foreign affairs. Bureau of information and publicity. Manchoukuo, handbook of information. 161p. Hsinking, Bureau of information and publicity, Department of foreign affairs, Manchoukuo government, 1933. 280.184 M313

Contains a section on agriculture.

Mosher, A., and Wolfe, E. J., comp. Self-help projects in the United States; an annotated list... Nov. 1933. 32, 6p., mimeogr. [New York city] 1933. 225 M85

Compiled under the direction of E. J. Wolfe, Home Study Department, Columbia University.

This directory may be obtained at Room 715, 130 East 22nd Street, New York City.

The appendix (6p. at end) contains "FERA grants to self help organizations," Information from applicants for self-help and barter exchange funds [questionnaire] and Grants to cooperatives and self-help associations made by F.E.R.A. under subsection (c) of Section (4) of the Federal emergency relief act of 1933.

"New York (State). Temporary emergency relief administration. Emergency unemployment relief laws in the state of New York. 1931-1932. The interpretation and application of emergency relief laws by the Temporary emergency relief administration established October 1, 1931. 202p. Albany, N. Y. [J. B. Lyon company, printers] 1932. 283 N485

"Issued and published jointly by the Temporary emergency relief administration and Attorney general's office of the state of New York.

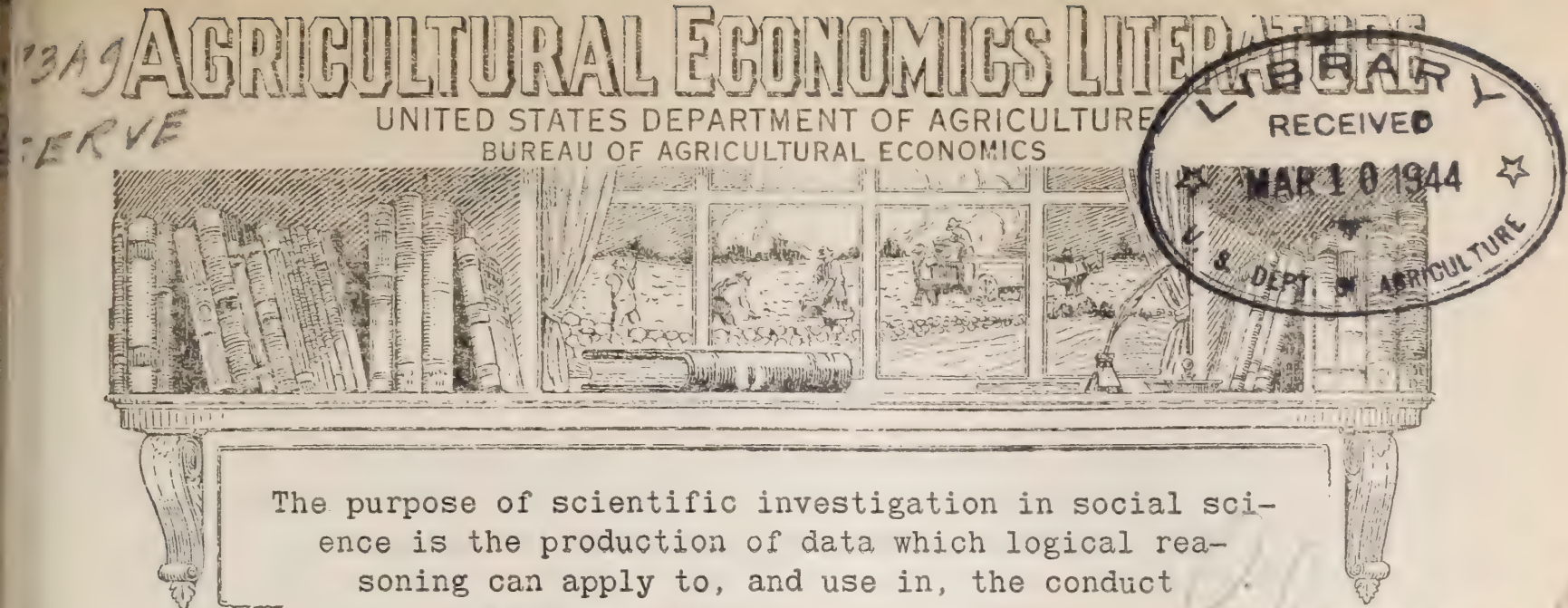
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The purpose of scientific investigation in social science is the production of data which logical reasoning can apply to, and use in, the conduct of human affairs. - J. C. Cobb


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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Doane, R. R. The measurement of American wealth; a study of the monetary measures of the total wealth, income, expenditures, profits, losses, debts and savings of American producers, consumers and institutions, from 1860 to 1933. 242p. New York and London, Harper & brothers publishers, 1933. 284 D65

It is too bad book titles always have to be short. This book attempts to do a good deal more than to measure American wealth. The subtitle gives a much better indication of the kind of material which is covered, "A study of the monetary measures of the total wealth, income, expenditures, profits, losses, debts and savings of American producers, consumers and institutions, from 1860 to 1933."

There have been during the past few years several studies of national wealth and income, but so far as the reviewer knows, there has been no previous study made, in this country or in any other country, which attempts to cover the broad field included in this book. The tables give estimates not only of the total annual wealth, expenditures, income, profits, losses, and debts in the United States, but also include many breakdowns and classifications of this material, showing the distribution among different groups of the population, among different groups of commodities, among kinds of businesses, etc. The author brings together in one book a much needed summary of year to year changes in the general economic situation in the United States.

The book should be particularly useful in the development of economic science along the lines now often called "econometrics", that is, in the combined use of theoretical and statistical analysis in arriving at an understanding of and a measurement of economic relationships.

The statistical material included should be of great value in the study of several kinds of economic problems, for example in the analysis of business cycles. Study of some of these data should help us to understand the causes of depressions and should suggest methods of preventing or minimizing them.

We have never had adequate statistics to use in the study of changes in demand. For that reason most studies have assumed, either that the demand for a commodity is constant during the period studied, or that the level of demand changed gradually during the period. It is apparent, however, when we study the demand for a commodity over any considerable period of time that there may have been rather abrupt changes both in the level and in the slope of the demand curve. The demand for many things has changed sharply since 1929, for example. Demand research needs to take account of these abrupt changes and to explain them. A study of such statistical material as is given in tables of consumer expenditures for different groups of commodities and the distribution of

expenditures by income groups, as well as the tables on savings and on debts, should help us to understand the changes in the demand situation and possibly to forecast what changes are likely to occur.

Underlying the whole theory of demand in terms of price are the concepts of the utility of commodities and the utility of money. In fact, if consumers as a whole are rational, price itself must be the ratio of the utility of the marginal unit of a commodity bought to the marginal utility of a dollar. The recent researches of Ragnar Frisch of the University of Norway and Irving Fisher of Yale University have developed methods of measuring the marginal utility of money. These methods have been applied so far only to study of certain selected groups of people and the results of such studies apply to the population as a whole only to the extent that the groups studied are representative of the whole population. The material in this book estimating expenditures for the population as a whole gives the basis for measuring the average marginal utility of money in the United States as a whole. Not only that; it makes possible the study of changes in the marginal utility of money over a period of several decades during which there were important changes in the general price level, in the consumers' incomes, and in the general business situation. This subject needs a great deal more research to enable us to understand better the forces back of demand changes. Research in this field may also provide facts about money utility which can be applied to problems of taxation.

It is very difficult to judge the reliability of the many statistical estimates included in this book. They should, of course, be considered as estimates and as including an unknown degree of error. Undoubtedly a great deal more detailed work needs to be done continuously to make estimates of this kind more exact. The same can be said, however, of most statistical estimates, including, for example, the census reports, market price quotations, and many other statistical series which are used constantly. Mr. Doane has noted in several cases that certain minor items have been estimated on a basis of very incomplete and inaccurate material. Even in the case of the important groups of items neither the price data nor the quantity data now available are at all complete. However, there appears to be enough of this kind of material so that it is possible to make useful estimates of total values.

Although the reviewer realizes the book already includes a great deal of detail, and breakdowns of the material, it seems to him that it would be desirable to have a further breakdown of some of the tables on expenditures to show quantities and prices as well as total values. Of course, it would be practically impossible to list each year all the individual items included in the estimate and to show the quantities of each and the prices paid. However, all these calculations must have been made in preparing the tables, and some of the detailed figures would be of great value in research. It should be possible at least to compute index numbers of quantities and prices of some of the major groups of items, such as food and clothing, and to publish these indexes along with the estimates of total expenditures for these groups. The indexes of quantities would be particularly useful in determining trends in real income and real expenditures. The standard of living depends not on the total amount of money received and spent by the population, but on the quantities of goods and services consumed by the average person or the average family. - Frederick V. Waugh, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Clay, C. M. The mainstay of American individualism; a survey of the farm question. 269p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1934.

The proper name of this book is the subheading "A Survey of the Farm Question". It appears that an ambitious publisher preferred a more pretentious title and hit upon the popular phrase including individualism. The fact that most of this text was written before the discussion of individualism arose would indicate that the title was a second thought rather than a theme.

This book presents a survey of the farm question from the viewpoint of a Manhattan lawyer with a farm background and an interest in economic and social changes. He has gathered his information from current discussions of the last ten years, primarily popular articles, proceedings of economic meetings, and a few of the outstanding books which appeared since 1920.

While the author states that "The farm question is a century-old problem that goes to the roots of American life", he is apparently judging the circumstances of the century by the second decade of the twentieth century. It might well be contended, and the argument supported with abundant data, that the change in agriculture really began to be apparent in 1900, that the farm problem emerged in 1912 when the first new deal appeared in the form of "new freedom". Then the depression of 1921 intensified our realization that some fundamental change had happened in American agriculture and brought forth the beginning of what has been a constantly increasing wave of political and social attack on the farm problem. In this book, this lawyer-farmer-author has prepared a brief directed toward his conclusion and what is apparently a firm conviction that there is a real conflict between agriculture and urbanized society. He seeks to show that a healthy agriculture is the greatest assurance we can have of the continuance of the capitalistic system and says that if capitalists were to consider what is to their best interest from a long-range standpoint, they would make the well-being of agriculture their special concern. In this phrase appears to lie the purpose of this book and the reason for the title and also apparently the reason for writing the book. While it was written in part in the "very shadow of the Empire State Building" and perhaps lacks intimate, realistic detail which would convince a farmer that the author knew his farmers, the brief will serve a useful purpose if it is read seriously by those who think that the farm problem is not at the base of our pyramid of difficulties. - J. Clyde Marquis, Director of Economic Information.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Economics

Venn, J. A. The foundations of agricultural economics, together with an economic history of British agriculture during and after the Great War. 600p. Cambridge [Eng.] The University press, 1933. 281.171 V56 Ed.2

The author, in the preface to the first edition said that "this volume represents an attempt to bring within reasonable compass some account

of the origin and incidence of the numerous economic problems which affect the agricultural community."

In the preface to the second edition he writes:

"The opportunity, now presented, has been taken greatly to enlarge the work by the addition of seven new Chapters, of which the first, dealing with the interrelationship of economic theory and agricultural practice, makes good a serious omission in the previous edition; concurrently, much of the original matter has been re-written. Owing to the consequential increase in its bulk, it has been found convenient to divide the book into two Parts, the first being confined to the fundamental aspects of the industry, while the second contains an account of British agriculture during and after the Great War. A recent visit to the Far East, made under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture, has enabled me to draw upon the experiences and practices of the countries in question when dealing with certain features of rural economy."

He states also that he has included the bulk of two articles upon crop estimating and forecasting, which appeared first in *The Economic Journal*. This material relates principally to the methods used in Gt. Britain, Japan and the United States.

The volume was critically reviewed in *The Economist Monthly Book Supplement* Nov. 11, 1933, p. 20.

Agricultural Labor

Koch, H. H. Untersuchung über den individuellen arbeitsrhythmus an landarbeitern. 23p. Dresden, 1933. 283 K81

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, [1] p. at end.

Veröffentlicht in der "Psychotechnischen Zeitschrift" jahrg. 1933, hft. 1-3.

An investigation of the factors that affect the "rhythm" or tempo of the work done by agricultural workers, men or women, and of its possible variations in the case of the same individual. Various kinds of agricultural labor are considered.

Agricultural Planning - England

Astor, W. A., 2d viscount, and Murray, K. A. H. The planning of agriculture. With a foreword by Sir Arthur Salter. 186p. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1933. 281.171 As8P

"The first two chapters of the book survey the present situation of British agriculture and the reasons for its sorry state. The industry is described as one which has been unable to adopt the technique of large-scale production which has been so fruitful in industry. Its units are numerous and their average size, on the whole, diminishing. Costs have been forced up while income has remained fairly stationary. Although there are isolated instances where the combination of abundant capital and business talent has produced profits, agriculture as a whole has been starved of capital, and prevented by its structure from increasing the

efficiency of its distributive machinery. On top of all these disabilities there has been the peculiar susceptibility of agriculture to changes in the general price-level. The resulting confusion has made it possible for the present Minister of Agriculture to declare that the old self-regulating mechanism of price is no longer capable of producing equilibrium between supply and demand, and that a new policy of controlled price is essential.

"The preliminary hypothesis of the necessity for 'planning' being assumed, the next question is the form it is to take. The Agricultural Marketing Acts are setting up for agriculture what Lord Astor and Dr. Murray call 'a selling system of the advanced cartel type, which permits the fixing of prices and under certain circumstances the allotment of production quotas.' They point out, however, that the prior conditions which are likely to be essential for the success of such a cartel are not present in agriculture; its products are not standardised or immune from substitution, nor is the expansion of production difficult.

"Chapter IV analyses the constituents of price. The effects of changes in demand are at least as great as those in supply; British agriculture cannot hope to be prosperous unless the industrial population is able to buy its products. There is a particularly striking diagram illustrating the close relationship between the purchasing power of 'wages' (total wage payments?) and the price of fat cattle in the two periods 1893-1914 and 1920-25. Even on the side of supply, the producer can only exercise control of a portion of the total, even if complete control of imports be assumed.

"The rock upon which most price-controlling schemes founder is their neglect to control supply. Accordingly, the next chapter is devoted to 'The Problem of Production Control.' Control by boards of producers, if it could be made effective (a large assumption) would stereotype British farming and make the elimination of the inefficient impossible. Control by a number of independent boards, each 'regulating' one product without regard to the others (which appears to be Mr. Elliot's prescription) is a palpable absurdity. State control, in view of the infinite variety of farms and the elasticity of methods of cultivation, would be costly in the extreme. These conclusions are strongly reinforced by a detailed consideration of the milk industry, where the methods now being adopted have 'the greatest prima facie prospects of success.'

"Lord Astor and Dr. Murray then turn their attention to the possibility of reorganising agricultural marketing in the interests of the farmers. Their conclusion is that much can undoubtedly be done to diminish the wastes of marketing, but that the gain to the farmer can only come through greater efficiency and not by forcing up prices.

"Finally the authors turn to the part that can be played by the State. After a preliminary chapter outlining what may be called the principles of State intervention, they contrast the practice of the National Government, and condemn both its objects and its technique. 'Any policy,' they say, 'which does not fit the farmer to compete on a basis of world conditions will only make the inevitable readjustment more severe and more prolonged.' We have protected the wrong things (wheat and sugar); we have adopted, under the pressure of political expediency, the method of protection (quotas as against tariffs or Import Boards) which is open to the greatest

objections. By the Ottawa Agreements we have prevented ourselves from giving protection in the least objectionable form (tariffs) to those sections of the industry that are most worth while protecting (live stock products). This condemnation of the Government's policy is extremely effective.

"In two final chapters the way is pointed back to the only sound road to prosperity for British agriculture. This comprises reforms in tenure; the provision of capital; education and research; market study; and the stabilisation of the general price-level - in short, the Liberal policy - seasoned with a dash of temporary protection by means of tariffs."- The Economist Monthly Book Supplement Dec. 9, 1933, p. 26 - 27.

Orwin, C. S. New policy for agriculture. Planned production at home and control of imports open up a new prospect for farming. 7p. [n.p.] 1934. Pam. Coll.

Reprinted from the "Yorkshire post" trade review, January 11, 1934.

"How many people, farmers themselves not excepted, realise the extent of the revolution in national policy for Agriculture indicated by recent legislation? Yet nothing calculated to influence the progress of farming more deeply than the Agricultural Marketing Acts of 1931 and 1933 has been enacted since the repeal of the Corn Laws. Moreover, while Cobden and his friends had no conception of the far-reaching effects which were to follow the legislation they initiated, Dr. Addison and Mr. Elliot embarked quite deliberately upon a policy the implications of which were perfectly clear to them.

"The means for the reconstruction of industry which has received most general support in the conditions prevailing, is planning - not planning by individuals for the businesses under their control, but planning by Regional groups and sometimes even by whole industries. In some forms of enterprise there has been a good deal of combination of interests in recent years, vertically, sometimes, so as to give the producer of a finished product the control of his raw materials, and horizontally, at other times, so as to reduce the cost of distribution or to maintain the price level.

"Farming, more perhaps than any other great productive industry, has been conducted without any conscious joint effort by its members, and so it is the more appropriate that the first great experiment in State control to become operative (for although legislation for the reorganisation of the coal industry ante-dated the Agricultural Marketing Acts, farmers have been more prompt than coal owners to take advantage of the powers granted to them) should be applied to the most highly individual industry.

"In the review of agriculture which appeared in last year's "Yorkshire Post" Trade Review, prominence was given to the work which had been put in hand to make the new legislation effective. The subsidy on home-grown sugar, given ten years ago, although it fits in well with the new policy for the protection of national agriculture, was not intentionally the forerunner of it. The Wheat Act of 1931 was admittedly a piece of special legislation to assist a stricken area, and it formed no part of the new general policy, though fitting into it.

"But the Marketing acts, together, are a considered scheme, applicable, if a majority of farmers desire to make them so, to all the products of

British agriculture, and they provide the means for the complete control of the production and sale of any of them.

"Briefly, the new national policy aims, first, at giving to the majority of the producers of any commodity the right to demand of all producers their adherence to a national selling scheme, with powers to fix prices and to control the volume of production, to eliminate price cutting and wasteful methods of distribution. If such organisation be not effective in bringing about a fair ratio between costs and prices, the national policy, then, is to take such control of imports, whether by duties, quotas, restriction, or prohibition, as will secure to the organised home producer a fair return on his enterprise...

"Never within living memory has anything been attempted in the interests of rural industry upon the scale or of the nature of that which the year 1933 can show.

"The measures which have been taken are not piece-meal, nor sectional, such as the subsidy to the sugar industry, or the Wheat Quota policy. They are comprehensive, and they make it possible for agricultural producers to control the production and the prices of all their commodities, in their own interests, granted the collaboration of the State by controlling the volume of imports, and this has been promised.

"The danger to the new conception of agricultural reconstruction may come from farmers themselves. For it must be recognised that the great majority of the nation, who are consumers not producers of food, will have to pay more for the necessaries of life if the scheme is to succeed in raising prices to a profit level, and while the organised workers in urban industries should gladly forego a cheapness derived from the sweated labour of their rural neighbours, they will demand, and rightly, that agriculture should leave no stone unturned in the effort to secure efficiency in production. There must be no room for any suspicion that security has become synonymous with stagnation, for unless farmers will use the shelter which is now in the process of construction for them to build up their industry upon the best and most progressive lines, the great experiment inaugurated in 1933 is foredoomed to failure."

Agricultural Villages - United States

Lorge, Irving. American agricultural villages: 1930; an analysis of census data. 133p. New York, American statistical association, 1933. 251 Am3M

Prepared under the direction of Edmund de S. Brunner.

"This volume presents detailed population data collected in the Census of 1930, for 177 representative agricultural incorporated villages that are farmers' service station towns. These data, heretofore unpublished, were compiled in connection with a study of rural social change made jointly by the Institute of Social and Religious Research and the President's Research Committee on Social Trends. A similar compilation for these same villages was made and published by the Institute of Social and Religious Research in 1925, based upon population data collected during the 1920 census. This material attracted so much attention that it was determined to present the comparable 1930 data. Since the earlier volume is now out of print, tables have been inserted in the present giving 1920-1930 document comparisons for regional totals and for the entire sample." - Introduction.

Alberta Wheat Pool

Alberta wheat pool. Annual report, 1932/33. 84p. Calgary, Alberta, Dec. 1933. 280.39 A112

Partial contents: List of Alberta wheat pool delegates; Report of board of directors; Report of manager, Alberta Wheat Pool; Pool payments, season 1932-1933; Membership and acreage schedule; Report of board of directors, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producer Limited; Report of Mr. John I. McFarland, General Manager, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited; Memorandum re International Wheat Agreement; and Report of Board of Directors, Canadian Pool Agencies Limited.

Appalachian Highlands

Hooker, E. R. Religion in the highlands; native churches and missionary enterprises in the southern Appalachian area... With a section on missionary and philanthropic schools, by Fannie W. Dunn. 319p. New York, The Home missions council [1933] 281.2 H76

(Copies may be procured from the Home Missions Council, 105 East 22nd St. New York City)

"A study... undertaken by the Institute of social and religious research at the request of the Joint committee on comity and the five-year program, representing the Home missions council, the Council of women for home missions, the Federal council of the churches of Christ in America and the Community church workers." - Introd.

"Selected list of books for workers among the people of the Highlands and for other readers interested in the highlands", p. 317-319.

Brandy Monopoly - Germany

Werner, Hans. Das deutsche trinkbranntweingewerbe seit einföhrung des reichs-branntweinmonopols. 250p. Kaldenkirchen Rhld., 1931. 390.1 W49

Inaug.-diss. - Köln.

Bibliography, p. ix-xi.

The German brandy industry since the introduction of the brandy monopoly.

California Fruit Growers Exchange

Erdman, H. E. The California fruit growers exchange. An example of cooperation in the segregation of conflicting interests. 40 p. New York, American council of Pacific relations, 1933.

Bibliography, p. 39-40.

After a brief history of the development of the Exchange system, Mr. Erdman describes in detail the California Fruit Growers Exchange and its subsidiaries and its methods of operation. Brief statements are included of surplus control plans and of the costs and benefits of operation of the Exchange.

Consumers Advisory Board

U. S. National recovery administration. The Consumers' advisory board. A statement of its functions. 9p. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1933. 173.2 N21Co

"This statement is designed to show how the Consumers Advisory Board functions within the framework of the National Recovery Administration.

"The Board is one of three advisory bodies which act as counsels for the Consumer, for Labor, and for Industry, respectively, during the preparation and administration of the N.R.A. codes of fair competition.

"I. In the precode phase, before they become law, the Consumers Board sends representatives to the code hearings to request that all provisions harmful to consumer interests be stricken out.

"II. After approval by the President, which makes the codes law, the Board observes their effect in actual practice. If they are not giving the consumer the protection originally intended, the Board will suggest to the Administrator the necessity for revision.

"III. A long range program of consumer education is a major aim of the Board. The Board believes that the consumer is not sufficiently awake to the industrial processes which determine price and quality in the goods he buys, nor to the means by which better standards and more economical distribution can be attained...

"The following outline proposes to define the paths by which the Board hopes to reach its goals."

Cooperation - China

Chen, Kuo-fu. The co-operative movement in China. 20p. Shanghai, The China co-operators' union, 1933. 280.2 C422

"The co-operative movement in China has a history of over a score of years. However, due to the lack of complete statistics, it is difficult to give even a general account of the extent of its development. In 1931 the Central Bureau of Statistics, C. E. C., in compliance with the request of the author, started the first investigation, and sent out a number of questionnaires and schedules to the various provincial and municipal governments. At the end of August, 1931, there were returns from nine provinces and six municipalities which comprised two distinct geographical areas, namely, (1) the Yangtse area... and (2) the Huangho area...

"The co-operative credit societies constituted an overwhelming majority, or 87% of the total. Most of the societies in the four outstanding provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Shantung and Hopei belonged [to] this class. Next came the co-operative producers' societies, constituting 5% of the total. The co-operative consumers' societies ranked the third in number, constituting 3% of the total." - Introduction.

Economic History

Economic history; a supplement of the Economic journal. v. 3, no. 9, Jan. 1934. 179p. London, Macmillan and co., limited; New York, The Macmillan company, 1934. 280.8 Ec72E

Partial contents: Wages and prices in the hundred of Farnham in the thirteenth century, by Etienne Robo; The origins of paper money in the English colonies, by Curtis Nettels; The cotton famine of 1861-4, by B. Ellinger; and the Toronto school of economic history, by C. R. Fay.

Economics

Tugwell, R. G., and Hill, H. C. Our economic society and its problems; a study of American levels of living and how to improve them. 566 p. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company [1934] 280.12 T810u

The scope of the book is outlined by the authors as follows:

"The events of recent years have brought home to all thoughtful Americans the need for vitalized and practical instruction in the nature and problems of our common economic life. Opinions vary concerning the causes of and the remedies for the depressions and disasters from which the country has suffered from time to time, but all well-informed persons agree that general ignorance of elementary economic facts and principles has been a contributory factor of prime significance. If we are to escape from the evils inherent in low levels of living and if we are to solve the problems of unemployment, poverty, capital and labor, and the effective coördination of our productive agencies, we must foster a keen interest in, and an intelligent grasp of, the fundamentals of our economic society and its problems.

"To stimulate such an interest and to contribute toward such an understanding are the main purposes of this book. Accordingly the volume opens with a survey of the historical background of our economic life, after which a detailed and concrete picture of our present levels of living is given - instead of the usual analysis of classical economic concepts. Ways in which the existing levels can be raised by increased efficiency in production on the farm and in the city are next described. As vitally related to economic welfare, the roles of organization, management, and finance in the operation of our business system are then discussed. The part that may be played by a reevaluation of the distributive process is not neglected. This is followed by a careful consideration of the effects upon the levels of living of the uses of income. The importance of the promotion of international coöperation as a means of bettering human life is then stressed. Finally, a number of steps and proposals for improving our economic system are described and considered. In selecting the proposals for treatment, we have not been bound by the traditional list of remedies. We have sought to focus attention not upon names, but upon what seem to us to be the significant tendencies arising out of the present world crisis. From beginning to end emphasis is placed upon the levels of living and the means by which human welfare may be advanced.

"No pains have been spared to provide the volume with adequate illustrative equipment. The illustrations have been chosen to depict economic activities and to portray conditions of working and living. Tables, graphs, and charts have been included in unusual numbers to

illuminate social tendencies and to present significant economic trends and developments. Questions and problems for study have been prepared to awaken thought, to call attention to elements of especial importance. A Library of twelve titles, to which constant reference is made throughout the volume, has been suggested.

"Recognizing the truth that the world we live in is a world of change, we have attempted to present our economic order as one that has undergone and is continually undergoing changes. We have tried to differentiate sharply between means and ends, between purposes and agencies, in all instances endeavoring to subordinate instrumentalities and stress goals. We have aimed to avoid dogmatism, and to awaken thought. We have sought to bring about an awareness of the existence of problems, not to solve them. Our book, in short, is to be regarded not as an end, but as a beginning. If it becomes of service in enabling readers to understand the nature of our economic society and arouses in them an appreciation of, and an interest in, the economic problems by which they are surrounded, if above all it stirs in them a desire to contribute to the making of a better economic order, it will accomplish its purpose."

Eggs - Marketing - Illinois

Gougler, F. A. The marketing of Illinois eggs with special reference to factors influencing quality. 13p. Urbana, Ill., 1932. 280.347 G72

Abstract of thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Illinois, 1929.

"Illinois ranks third as an egg producing state. According to the 1925 census there were produced in the state 113,020,993 dozens of eggs. The Mississippi Valley states of which Illinois is a part make up the principal surplus egg producing area of the country. January 1, 1925, this area contained 72.3 percent of the chickens of the country, but only half of the human population...

"The research work reported here attempts to give a picture of the entire egg industry as it now exists in Illinois. Special emphasis has been placed on the study of factors influencing egg quality and the relation of quality to marketing...

"The desires and peculiarities of the consumer have been investigated and recorded as factors which influence the demand for certain kind of eggs. This information was obtained by interviewing two groups of Chicago merchants located where standards of living are entirely different."

Farm Management

Duryee, W. B. A living from the land. 189p. New York and London, Whittlesey house, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1934. 30.3 D93

Suggested reference list, p. 185-189.

"This book is prepared primarily for the family that is inexperienced in country living and in soil culture. Such a family should know about the nature of the soil on which it lives, how to make it serve the family's needs and purposes, what to do, and what to avoid in order that success may be attained and failure averted. Students of agriculture as a vocation and practical farmers may find, beyond the elementary facts presented, information of value and help to them. To know and to understand the science and practice of agriculture is to have power to cope with and to

enjoy soil culture and animal husbandry. If this little volume helps to answer clearly and definitely the many inquiries that are in the minds of prospective and active homesteaders, it will have served its purpose." - Preface.

Fruit - Marking - England

Matkin, T. D. The retailer's guide to fruit marking. 48p. [London] The Retail fruiterers' & florists' association ltd. [1933] 280.393 M42

"Without going into any of the more intricate legal questions involved, this booklet gives a survey of the law of marking that will be useful for ready reference.

"It opens with a brief but pointed summary of the position under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, in regard to the use of trade descriptions, and then deals in a more comprehensive manner with the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, under which are made the Orders in Council (known in trade circles as Marking Orders) requiring the marking of particular commodities with an indication of origin when sold or exposed for sale in the United Kingdom. The procedure to be followed, as laid down in the provisions of the Act, in the making of Marking Orders is also outlined.

"Since the handbook is primarily intended for the use of retail fruiters, two complete chapters are, very appropriately, devoted to the Marking Orders applicable to apples and tomatoes, and are rounded off with a further chapter dealing with the marking of fruit in general. Some shrewd comments are made on the psychology of marking, and many helpful hints are given on the important point of making the most effective use of marking, both as regards compulsory marking and marking that is entirely at the discretion of the trader. An additional feature is an index of place names which shows whether the places mentioned are Empire or foreign territory." (Gt. Brit. Ministry of Agriculture. Journal. Oct. 1933, p. 682.)

Prices - Research

Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Research in prices of farm products - scope and method... John D. Black, editor. Mordecai Ezekiel and John M. Cassels, executive secretaries of special advisory group on prices of farm products. 271p. New York city, June 1933. (Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Bulletin no. 9) 281.29 Sol

Partial contents: [Scope and content of the field, by John D. Black]; History of research in prices, by John M. Cassels; Analysis of projects.

Recovery - Australia

Copland, D. B. and Weller, G. A. The Australian economy; simple economic studies. Third revised edition. 171p. Sydney, Angus & Robertson limited, 1933. 280.1992 C79 Ed. 3

References at end of each chapter.

Notes on further reading, p. 162-163.

"This is an enlarged edition of a study published in the early critical

stage of the Australian depression... How effective that persuasion was is clear now from the course of Australian recovery, which in the last two and a half years has followed almost identically the lines suggested by Professor Copland and his fellow-economists...

"This book as it first appeared - though it was far from being unsupported - must be held to mark the first stage towards Australian recovery. Nor has it now only an historical interest, for it raises questions which have a relevance beyond the recent crisis and have still to be settled. Chief of these is the position of the primary producer for export. In no foreseeable future can Australia afford to ignore the conditions for the prosperity of her primary industry. The present study touches on the incidence of the unwieldy burden of Australian transport costs upon the primary producer, and on the possible scope of marketing control. These, like the incidence of the tariff - a hopeful inquiry into which was diverted by the depression - are among the matters for urgent examination when once the general stability of the Australian economy has again been assured." The Economist Monthly Book Supplement, November 11, 1933, p. 19.

Servants of India Society

Servants of India society. Report... for 1932/33. 53p. Poona, 1933. 280.9 Se6

"The Servants of India Society, whose main object is to direct public work in India towards building up a higher type of capacity and character in the masses of people in this country by providing a specially trained agency to work in a true missionary spirit, has engaged itself during the last twenty-nine years in social service activities such as, the uplift of women, the depressed classes, the aborigines, and industrial labour and mass education in rural areas.

"Though the Society has been influencing legislative action and administrative reform for rural uplift work by methods of propaganda and representation to authorities, it was only lately that the Society has started a Rural Centre in Southern India at Mayanur for directly undertaking uplift work of an intensive kind through its members. The centre brings together men with University degrees keenly desirous of devoting themselves to social service, and trains them in rural problems, who thereafter settle in different parts of the country for rural uplift work. Also it has created among the village agriculturist youths a desire for better living and the corporate sense to promote civic amenities." Taken from circular letter of Jan. 10, 1933 signed by the Secretary of the Servants of India Society.

Share Farming - Italy

Gattamorta, Giordano. Battaglie e realizzazioni del sindacalismo fascista. La mezzadria. Con prefazione dell'on. Luigi Razza. A cura della Confederazione nazionale dei sindacati fascisti dell'agricoltura. 305p. Roma, Libreria del littorio [1931] 281.176 G22

A study of mezzadria or the system whereby a tenant farmer pays his rent in the form of half his produce, and an exposition of the principles of the system under the Fascist rule and definition of the State.

Confederazione nazionale dei sindacati fascisti dell'agricoltura. Norme generali per la disciplina del rapporto di mezzadria. Approvate dalla Corporazione nazionale dell'agricoltura nelle sedute del 13 e 14 maggio 1933-XI. 15p. (Roma. Stabilimento tipografico società editrice "Il lavoro fascista," 1933. 281.176 C76N

Rules approved by the Italian Corporation of Agriculture for the regulation of share farming.

Stabilization of Industry and Agriculture

Conference on stabilization of industry and agriculture. University of Tennessee, 1932. [Addresses. 38p., mimeogr. Knoxville, 1932. 281.9 C762

"Program of the President's Conference on stabilization of industry and agriculture ...": preliminary leaf 1.

Partial contents: The economic use of leisure time, by Dr. W. S. Hendrix; Stabilization of industry and agriculture - A National cooperative problem, by L. W. Wallace; The agricultural viewpoint, discussion by W. J. Fitts; and The public utilities and the small farm movement, by J. A. Longley.

State and Local Government - Arizona

Arizona. Legislature. Senate. Special legislative committee. Report of Special legislative committee, appointed by the president of the tenth Senate, Arizona state Legislature to study costs of government and make recommendations. 15p. [Phoenix? 1933?] 280.008 Ar4

The recommendations of the Committee are briefly summarized as the "elimination of extravagance; economy in our system of State administration; avoidance of duplication of governmental activities; and the bringing of our public expenditures in line with the ability of our taxpayers to pay the bill."

State and Local Government - United States

Leffler, G. L. Public expenditures, tax burdens, and bonded debts in Wisconsin and neighboring states. 119p. Madison, 1933. (Wisconsin. University. Bureau of business and economic research. Bulletin no. 4) 280.9 W752 no. 4

"Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin. Nov. 1933. Serial no. 1939; General series no. 1723."

The introduction outlines the scope of this study as follows:

"In addition to Wisconsin, the survey includes six nearby industrial states: Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and New York. These states represent a highly developed industrial area within which 33% of the population of the United States is to be found.

"Specifically, the study covers five important phases of public finance in Wisconsin and these neighboring states: 1. An examination of the trend of taxation in recent years in Wisconsin and northeastern United States. 2. A study of the present debt situations in the seven states under consideration. 3. A survey of public expenditures of state govern-

- ments. 4. A survey of public expenditures by municipal government.
5. An analysis of public expenditures in Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan.

"The survey covers for the most part the decade from 1921 to 1931. Special emphasis has been placed upon conditions as they were in 1930 and 1931, the latest years for which data was available."

State Trading

Warriner, Doreen, and Shenkman, E. Results of state trading. 112p. [London] International co-operative alliance and P. S. King & son, ltd., 1933. 280.3 W25

"This work has arisen from the concern of co-operative leaders in all countries about the effect upon the future of their societies of the growing tendency of governmental authorities to trade in commodities - milk, coal, meat, butter and wheat - which hitherto have been outside the scope of the State or municipal organisation. Avoiding problems of State control and ownership the inquiry is confined to transactions in commodity buying and selling. The possible development of this economic phase is of primary importance, for it may lead to the submergence of the voluntary co-operative principle in the compulsory policy of the State. This has happened in Russia and is contemplated in some Continental countries. Hence the value of the documented reports which these two research students have incorporated in their little volume. From these they conclude that 'State trading does not appear to be a universal solution for economic problems or a happy ending to all conflicts of economic interests.' Comparison is made of revenue tobacco monopolies in Germany, Austria, Sweden, and France; and the operations of the Swedish Match Trust affecting co-operative match factories in Germany, where the Government introduced legislation to enable the C.W.S. of German consumers' societies to supply matches to its affiliated societies, are examined. The authors are apparently inclined to regard State monopolies as less objectionable in their influence than the 'concealed and corrupt method' of imposing tariffs. Municipal undertakings in connection with milk, meat and coal and restaurants in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and New Zealand have been investigated.

"A clear distinction is drawn between the English idea of public utilities such as the supply of water, gas, electricity and passenger transport, and the transactions in meat by municipalities in Central Europe, the coal supply by the Berlin municipality, and the organisation of municipal shops by Polish towns in order to sell commodities at prices below those ruling in private shops. In New Zealand the city of Wellington has developed a monopolistic position in its Milk Department so that, although it draws supplies from the Wellington Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Association, it has prevented the consumers' co-operative societies from exercising any influence in preventing the maintenance of a high retail price for milk. Although the price paid to the producers was lowered after a few years' operation of the scheme, costs of distribution and capital charges steadily rose. In 1922 the municipality of Berlin took over the Berlin Fuel Company, which had been organised during the war for the supply of coal and wood. And, having investigated the present position with the help of the municipality itself, Miss Warriner and Dr. Shenkman are unable to trace 'any attempt to protect the interests of consumers,' although the Berlin co-operative society in 1924 surrendered its business to the municipal undertaking.

"The result is the conclusion that 'there is no real necessity for municipalities to engage in commodity trading,' and that 'there is no doubt that municipal trading is more bureaucratic and less elastic in operation than co-operative trading and shows a tendency to exploit its monopolistic position at the expense of the consumer.' From this point the authors review the State marketing of agricultural products. The policy of the United States Federal Farm Board is said to have intensified the crisis and the similar act of the German Government served the interests of neither the producer nor the community. Switzerland and some of the Scandinavian countries furnish less irksome examples of Government control owing to the co-operative background where consumers and producers had had experience in mutual price-fixing agreements. As a careful record of State marketing schemes the book is of real value and gives the authors reason for coming to the conclusion that such plans have proved defective owing to the 'subsidising' rather than the 'organising' basis of State intervention." - The Economist Monthly Book Supplement Nov. 11, 1933, p. 21.

Unemployment and Recovery Measures

Academy of political science, New York. Current problems of unemployment and recovery measures in operation. A series of addresses and papers presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of political science, November 8, 1933. Ed. by Parker Thomas Moon. 108p. [New York] The Academy of political science, Columbia university, 1934. (Its Proceedings. v. 15, no. 4. Jan. 1934) 280.19 Acl v. 15, no. 4

Partial contents: The outlook for unemployment insurance in the codes, by Leo Wolman; Lessons for the present from British experience with unemployment, by William H. Beveridge; Unemployment reserves and insurance programs, by Stanley King; Progress under the National Industrial Recovery Act, by Donald R. Richberg; A necessary foundation for stabilized employment, by George A. Sloan; The recovery program in operation, by Walter C. Teagle; Social aspects of scientific progress, by Harold B. Butler; Implications of the shorter hour movement, by Sumner H. Slichter; Unemployment relief and the Public Works Administration, by Harry L. Hopkins; Planning and economic organization, by Gerard Swope; Long-range planning, by Daniel C. Roper; and Long-range planning, by Arthur Steel-Maitland.

U. S. S. R.

American foundation. Committee on Russian-American relations. The United States and the Soviet union; A report on the controlling factors in the relation between the United States and the Soviet union... November 1, 1933. 279p. New York, Committee on Russian-American relations, 1933. 280 Am352

2d. ed., Nov. 28, 1933 - cf. foot-note 3d preliminary leaf.

Partial contents: Recognition; The Russian state debt; Claims for confiscated property; The Soviet counterclaim for intervention; Propaganda; The religious issue; Trade and credits.

Nekrasov, I. N. Tekhnormirovanie v molochnom sovkhoe. 99p. Moskva [etc.] 1933. 281.179 N31

At head of title: Nauchno-issledovatel' skii sovkhoznyi institut. Technical standardization on state dairy farms.

MacGibbon, D. A. The future of the Canadian export trade in wheat. 48p. [Toronto? 1932] 517 T63T v. 19 suppl.

"Paper... read before a meeting of the Royal Canadian institute at Toronto on February 13, 1932."

"The Canadian competitive position against other nations possesses elements of great strength. Where duties are imposed to discourage foreign imports, the wheat that is imported tends to be of the highest quality. The present German duty on wheat is \$1.62 per bushel. Under such a tariff it pays Germany to import the high protein wheats of Canada to strengthen the native product. Canada has also the advantage of a very efficient and cheap system of handling. A recent bulletin of the United States department of commerce calculates the cost of moving wheat in Argentina from the farm to the seaboard at 31.77 cents per bushel. Canadian wheat is placed at the seaboard at approximately thirty cents per bushel. My information is that costs of transportation and handling are also very high in Russia.

"The last factor to be considered is farming costs of production. The price curve... shows the fluctuations from year to year of the average price of no. 1 northern wheat basis in store Fort William. The price for the crop year 1930-31 was about one-half of that for any preceding year back to 1923-4. The world's prices today are so low that no country is able to produce upon the present basis except with a harshly lowered standard of living. We read of bitter complaints from Argentina that present prices are unremunerative. This is equally true of the United States, Australia, and Europe.

"Most of the studies on the cost of production in western Canada have been made before the present fall in prices and cannot be cited at the present time to show the cost of producing wheat. Dr. William Allen, professor of farm management of the University of Saskatchewan, has made a number of careful studies on the production of wheat in Saskatchewan. The latest of these to be published is that on the Swift Current-Gull Lake district. In it he states that the average cost of production for ninety-six farms studied in 1927 was eighty-two cents per bushel with an average yield of 22.9 bushels per acre. At Alameda in South-eastern Saskatchewan, on 100 farms in 1926, with an average yield of 24.5 bushels per acre, the average cost was fifty-nine cents per bushel. These figures are only a beginning and similar studies extending over a period of years are needed. I have, however, discussed the subject with a number of practical farmers and they say that if wheat rose to seventy-five or eighty cents a bushel they could make a living. In fact, at such a figure, I believe that wheat could be grown throughout the high protein area.

"I need not remind you that with the fall in the price of wheat, wheatlands have also fallen in value, and that, if wheat does not rise beyond seventy-five or eighty cents per bushel, there may be heavy investment losses due to the fall in the values of land. But that is a different proposition entirely to the one that asserts that the cultivation of wheat will be discontinued. Much of the present distress in western

Canada is a result of a partial failure of crops coinciding with a severe general depression. Canadian wheat is desired in the markets of the world; technical conditions of production make it advisable that western Canada should cultivate wheat within a large area. The cost of producing wheat in western Canada can be put on such a basis that it will be profitable to sell if the world's prices of wheat make even a very moderate advance upon present levels. Such an advance is as necessary to other wheat-exporting countries as to Canada. As far as I can see into the future, western Canada will continue to have a very important export trade in wheat. And this trade is of the very greatest importance and significance to Canada as a whole."

Wheat Pools - Cooperative - South Australia

South Australian co-operative wheat pools limited. The difficult years; a survey of wheat production and marketing in South Australia, 1930-1933. 32p. Adelaide, S. A. co-operative wheat pools limited, 1933. 280.259 So8D

"This booklet is published with the hope that the information contained therein may be of interest and use to farmers and all those who have the welfare of South Australia's most important industry at heart. If it be the means of stimulating added interest in that industry it will have been well worth while, for it is certain that until primary production is restored to a healthy and remunerative basis there can be no general return to prosperity and progress for a country such as this which is so greatly dependent on its primary industries for its existence.

"While it is hoped that before long conditions in the agricultural industry will have improved it is apparent that the industry might have been saved from the extreme depths of depression into which it has been permitted to fall if farmers had shown a greater inclination to combine for mutual protection. Agriculture has been the sport of other interests and yet farmers have hesitated to join together in the co-operative organisations which have been formed for their benefit. They have made the fatal blunder of expecting affairs to right themselves or that others would assist them out of their difficulties, with the result that they have been left to carry almost impossible and quite unfair burdens. They have been too ready to allow outside influences to keep them disunited when a reasonable amount of co-operative effort could have saved them from many of their present disabilities. It may be that the experience of the past few years may provide a useful lesson as to the futility of refusing to make reasonable efforts to avoid difficulties or, if involved in them, to find ways of escape."

World Trade

Wallace, H. A. America must choose. The advantages and disadvantages of nationalism, of world trade, and of a planned middle course... Published jointly by Foreign policy association, New York, World peace foundation. Boston. 33p. [New York, 1934] (World affairs pamphlets no. 3) 280.8 W89 no.3

"In this keenly worded, realistic study, the Secretary of Agriculture sets the problem of American recovery sharply against a background of

actuality, and shows clearly the necessity of choosing either self-containment, full participation in world trade, or a planned middle course.

"Shall we retire 40 to 100 million acres of farmland, or shall we lower the tariffs and each year purchase abroad a billion dollars more goods than ever before? Or shall we develop a scientific balance between these courses?

"Not politicians, not isolated groups, but the American people as a whole must make this vital and basic decision. And Secretary Wallace demonstrates that they must make it consciously, wisely and promptly." - [Editor's Note]

National foreign trade convention. Foreign trade in 1933. Official report of the twentieth National foreign trade convention, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 26,27,28, 1933. 614p. New York [1934] 286 N46 20th, 1933.

Group sessions were devoted to Export merchandising; Latin America; Agricultural Export Problems; Export Trade Problems; Foreign Trade Banking; Inland Problems; Credit and Collection Practice; Imports; and, Coordination in Foreign Trade Activities.

The following papers are of special interest: The world trade outlook, by James A. Farrell; Laying the international foundations for trade recovery, by Dr. Lionel D. Edie; We face our destiny again, by Peter Molyneaux; Exporting cotton textiles, by Frederick A. Colt; Exporting food products, by Frank L. Dunsmoor; The apple export situation, by R. C. Phillips; Foreign outlets for livestock products, by Charles A. Ewing; Origin, background and present elements of the foreign exchange problem, by Fred I. Kent; Wheat - Government participation in trade, by George H. Davis; Gold - For trade or treasure, by H. H. Heimann; Markets for American fruits, by J. S. Crutchfield; The government, foreign trade, and the depression, by John Dickinson; Treaty negotiations in world trade, by William R. Castle, Jr.; and Australia's revival and trade opportunities, by D. M. Dow.

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New York, Public library. Some material relating to the "Back-to-the-land" movement as a remedy for unemployment. As published after Oct. 1929 and available at the New York Public library. [comp. by Else Torge Dougall] 26p. [New York, 1933?] Typewritten.

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Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

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175. Cotton bags as consumer packages for farms products, by R. J. Cheatham ... and John T. Wigington. 10 p. Nov. 1933.

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Articles and Radio Talks of the Secretary
and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture**

Secretary Wallace

*** The dairy dilemma; address by Henry A. Wallace... at Farm and home week, Wisconsin college of agriculture, Madison, Wis., Jan. 31, 1934. 13p. Feb. 1934. (Issued by the Agricultural adjustment administration. G-7)
Issued also in mimeographed form.

The new opportunity in the corn belt. Remarks... over a CBS network. Washington, January 17, 1934. 8 p., Mimeogr.

Remarks... on the campaign to adjust cotton acreage; broadcast over station WMAL, January 23, 1934... 7 p., Mimeogr.

Secretary Wallace outlines programs for dairy and beef industries. Jan. 29, 1934. 9p., Mimeogr.

Statement at conference of representatives of beef cattle and dairy industries.

Statement... before House Committee on agriculture, February 13, 1934 at 10 A.M. 10 p., Mimeogr. [1934]

Discusses the proposed legislation "designed to achieve the objective of rigidly limiting the production of cotton for the coming season to a definite and fixed amount," and offers the assistance of the Department of agriculture in the preparation of legislation.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

** May be obtained from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

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Statement... to Senate Committee on agriculture and forestry, January 18, 1934. 40 p., mimeogr.

Report on the steps which have been taken under the authority granted in the Agricultural adjustment act approved in May 1933.

Assistant Secretary Tugwell

The place of government in a national land program. Address... before a joint meeting of the American economic association, American statistical association, and the Farm economic association, at Philadelphia, Pa., ... December 29, 1933, at 10 o'clock. 19 p., mimeogr.

Tugwell tells Cincinnati group of philosophy of the new deal. Jan. 26, 1934. 3 p., mimeogr.

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Driven-in receipts of livestock, 1933. 28 p. Feb. 1934.

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Gross farm income in 1933 estimated at \$6,383,000,000. 2 p. Feb. 1934.

Index numbers of prices to producers of commercial truck crops for shipment, by months since January 1924. 8 p. Jan. 1934.

This study was made by Arthur G. Peterson under the supervision of O.C. Stine.

* These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

Land-use planning and the game crop, by C. F. Clayton. 11 p. [1934]
Address, American Game Conference, New York City, January 24, 1934.

The possibilities of foreign cotton production as indicated by conditions in Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, by P. K. Norris. 7 p. [1934]
Address, 35th annual convention, Association Southern Agricultural Workers, Memphis, Tenn., February 2, 1934.

Potatoes, and truck crops outlook charts with explanations 1933-34. 34 p.
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An opportunity to improve the quality of American cotton, a radio interview between Arthur W. Palmer... and Frank Teuton. Jan. 30, 1934. 6 p.

Supplies and prices of pasture and hay seeds, a radio interview between G. C. Edler... and Morse Salisbury. Feb. 7, 1934. 5 p.

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration**

Alcoholic beverages regulations, series 1. Alcoholic beverages regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture under the marketing agreement and special permits under the license for the distilled spirits industry. 6 p. Jan. 1934. (R-3)

Field corn regulations, series 1, supplement 1. Rate of processing tax and conversion factors with respect to field corn. Issued November 1933. Designated R-5 February 1934. 2 p.

This regulation was first printed as C.H-6.

(Hog regulations, Series 1, Supplement 1) (Additional conversion factors with respect to hogs) Supplementary hog regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture, with the approval of the President, under the Agricultural adjustment act. 2 p. Issued November 1933. (C.-H- 12. H.R. A.A.A. Series 1, Supplement 1)

Issued also in February 1934 and designated R-14.

*These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

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Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 28. License series - License no. 28. Marketing agreement and license for Connecticut Valley shade-grown tobacco (U.S. type 61) Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture December 9, 1933. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, December 11, 1933. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, January 16, 1934. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, January 17, 1934. 17 p. (Form M-46)

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Recovery from the grass roots, by George N. Peek. In collaboration with Alfred D. Stedman. 10 p. Feb. 1934. (G-6)

This article was written for the Saturday Evening Post and was published Jan. 13, 1934. The Curtis Publishing Co., has given special permission to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to publish it in this form. It appears here as it was published in the Saturday Evening Post.

Tentatively approved cotton ginner's marketing agreement. 17 p. 1934. (Form C. G.1) Docket no. 45.

Mimeographed Addresses*

- The agricultural adjustment program for Kentucky tobacco growers. Address by J. B. Hutson... before Kentucky farm and home convention, Lexington, Ky., Friday, January 26 [1934] at 2:00 p.m. 13 p.
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- The cotton program of the Agricultural adjustment administration. Address by D. S. Murph... delivered at annual meeting of the National cotton manufacturers' association, Boston, Mass., October 4, 1933. 9 p., diagsr.
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- The corn belt replacement crops program, an interview between J. F. Cox... and Morse Salisbury... broadcast... January 18, 1934, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, by NBC and a network of 48 associate radio stations. 7 p.
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*May be obtained from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

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Progress of corn-hog adjustment, a radio interview by A. G. Black... and Morse Salisbury... broadcast... January 25, 1934, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations. 5 p.

Sharing in the corn-hog program. Address by Dr. A. G. Black... at Farm and home week, Iowa State college, Ames, Iowa, February 6, 1934. 17 p.

A successful cotton program. Radio talk by Oscar Johnston... delivered over the C.B.S. Dixie network at 8:15 p.m. January 30, 1934. 6 p.

Value of cotton rental payments, a radio talk by Cully A. Cobb... delivered in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour... January 25, 1934, and broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations. 3 p.

STATE PUELICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Alabama

Pope, J. D. Principal sources and uses of state and county revenues in Alabama. Ala. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 63, 8 p. Auburn. 1934.

Arkansas

Hodson, E. A. Handling and loading grapes. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 171, 10p. Little Rock. 1933.
Revised by J. H. Heckman.

McCormick, T. C. Rural social organization in the rice area. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 296, 43p. Fayetteville. 1933.

Second of a series... being made in different areas of Arkansas.

White, E. D. Marketing livestock through cooperative shipments. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 320, 15p. Little Rock. 1933.

White, E. D. Marketing poultry and eggs. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 323, 11p. Little Rock. 1933.

California

Condit, I. J. Fig culture in California. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 77, 69p. Berkeley. 1933.

Economics of the fig industry is contained on p.63-69. Production, competition, cost of production, prices and returns are included.

Marshall, John, jr. Cost of distributing market milk in San Francisco. Fourteen San Francisco distributors for the year 1932. Calif. Dept. Agr. Div. Mkts. [26]p., mimeogr. Sacramento. 1933?

This project and the one listed below were undertaken in response to a request of the San Francisco Milk Trade Board.

Marshall, John, jr. Cost of producing market milk for San Francisco. Thirty San Francisco shippers for the year 1932. Calif. Dept. Agr. Div. Mkts. [8]p., mimeogr. Sacramento. 1933?

Shultis, Arthur. Bartlett pear orchard management. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 78, 46p. Berkeley. 1933.

Paper no. 46, Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. Includes price factors, costs and returns.

Stokdyk, E. A. Economic and legal aspects of compulsory proration in agricultural marketing. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 565, 44p. Berkeley. 1933.

Paper no. 45. The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. The study was made at the request of the California State Farm Bureau Federation and the California State Chamber of Commerce.

It is discussed under the headings: - Proposals for effecting proration: probable legal status of proration in agricultural marketing; attempts to increase returns through voluntary proration programs (in California); problems of administration of compulsory proration programs; Appraisal of the desirability and feasibility of proration programs. An appendix contains a copy of the State Agricultural Prorate Act.

Connecticut

Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs. Report... for the year ending June 30, 1933. Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 192, 20p. Storrs. 1933.

Agricultural Economics p.3-4.

Delaware

Gabriel, H. S. Marketing of Delaware early apples. Del. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 185, 29p. Newark. 1933.

"This study may be divided into five parts, according to the sources used for obtaining the original data. These sources are, first, a survey of the records of seventy-seven farms; second, a study of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture inspection reports made at shipping points; third, material gathered from questionnaires sent to hotels and restaurants; fourth, a study of records of sale from certain Great Atlantic and Pacific stores in Philadelphia; and fifth, information secured from city wholesalers in Philadelphia."

Illinois

Bartlett, R. W. Prices and consumption of milk in specific cities, as related to industrial payrolls and other economic factors. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 397, p.397-480. Urbana. 1934.

Brown, C. A. Quality of market cream in Illinois. Factors affecting it and methods for improvement. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 396, p.333-396. Urbana. 1934.

This study "includes a survey of the production methods and facilities of about 2000 Illinois farmers, of the practices of about a thousand representative cream-buying stations handling more than 50 percent of the total volume of cream marketed in the state, and of the experiences of other states and some of the provinces of Canada with improvement plants."

Illinois. Agricultural Experiment Station. Agricultural outlook for Illinois. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 417, 31p. Urbana. 1934.

Johnston, P. E., and Wills, J. E. A study of the cost of horse and tractor power on Illinois farms. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 395. p.275-332. Urbana. 1933.

The basis for this study is formed from the actual experience of some two thousand farm operators, as shown by financial records kept on farms in 1930 and 1931.

Indiana

Indiana. Agricultural Experiment Station. Nineteenth annual report of the Creamery License Division for the year ending March 31, 1933. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 198, 16p. Lafayette. 1933.

Includes statistics on the production of dairy products for 1932 and a list of licensed manufacturing plants in the State.

Iowa

Hopkins, J. A., jr. Prospects for agricultural recovery. III, Estimating advantages of the corn-hog plan to the individual farm. Iowa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 312, p.33-64. Ames. 1934.

Murray, W. G. Prospects for agricultural recovery. II. Refinancing farm mortgages in Iowa. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 311, p.16-32. Ames. 1933.

Shepherd, Geoffrey. Prospects for agricultural recovery. I. The economic situation in 1933. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 310, p.1-15. Ames. 1933.

The first of a series which "will deal with the marked improvement that has taken place in industry since the low point of the depression early in 1933, and with the relatively small amount of improvement that has taken place in the condition of agriculture."

Shepherd, Geoffrey. Prospects for agricultural recovery, IV. National economic planning. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 313, p.65-87. Ames. 1934.

Maine

Maine. University. College of Agriculture. Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management. Farm economic facts, no. 15, Jan. 1934. Mimeogr.

Partial contents: Dairy situation (including discussion on Boston milk marketing agreement) by G. F. Dow, p.238-241; Seasonal variation in milk and cream sales in Maine by G. F. Dow, p.242-246; Labor incomes on Aroostook farms, by W. E. Schrupf, p.246-250.

Michigan

Michigan. State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. Extension Division. Agricultural situation and outlook for Michigan, 1934. Mich. State Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 135, 26p. E. Lansing. 1934.

Minnesota

Boss, Andrew. The farm program for 1934. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Farm business notes, no. 133, p.1-5, mimeogr. Univ. Farm, St. Paul. Jan. 20, 1934.

Nebraska

Nebraska. State Board of Agriculture. Annual report... for the year 1933. 790p. Lincoln. 1933.

Includes proceedings and reports of Nebraska Crop Growers' Association, Nebraska State Dairymen's Association, Nebraska Horticultural Society, Nebraska Livestock Breeders and Feeders Association and Nebraska Potato Improvement Association.

New York

New York. College of Agriculture and (Cornell) Agricultural Experiment Station. Forty-sixth annual report. 1933. 169p. Ithaca. 1934.

Agricultural economics and farm management p.26-30 and p.64-72. Rural social organization, p. 57-60 and p.141-143.

North Carolina

Shay, W. W. A study of the corn-hog reduction campaign. N.C. Agr. Ext. Serv. Circ. 196. 8p. State College Station, Raleigh. 1934.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural Experiment Station. Current farm economics, v.7, no. 1. Blacksburg. Feb. 1934.

Partial contents: A summary of family living expenditures on 562 Oklahoma farms in the North Central wheat area in 1932-33, by O. D. Duncan, p.8-11; Oklahoma farm price relationships, by P. H. Stephens, p.11-13; What is parity? by P. H. Stephens, p.13-14.

Oregon

Oregon. Dept. of Agriculture. Bulletin, no. 25. Salem. Jan., 1934.

Partial contents: Annual report of Division of Market Enforcement, p.13-17; Annual report of Grain Inspection, p.18-23. (includes second of a series of articles on the value of protein testing of wheat)

Selby, H. E., Burrier, A.S., and Brandt, P.M. Cost and efficiency in dairy farming in Oregon. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 318, 93p. Corvallis. 1933.

This study covers the four-year period ending April 1, 1933. Although the cost figures are for milking cows only, some data on the cost of veal calves are given in Appendix D. The figures do not include hauling or other marketing costs. Appendix E contains a review of other economic dairy studies and a list of publications.

Rhode Island

Tennant, J. L. Cost of producing milk in Rhode Island. R.I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 241, 16p. Kingston. 1934.

Period covered is for the twelve months ending January 31, 1933.

South Carolina

South Carolina. Agricultural Experiment Station. Forty-sixth annual report... for the year ended June 30, 1933. 189p. Clemson College. 1933. Agricultural economics and rural sociology, p.6-17.

South Dakota

Hampson, C. M. Some factors of success in cattle ranch management Western South Dakota. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 13, 13p., mimeogr. Brookings. 1933.

A preliminary report of observations made from records kept by 22 cooperating ranchmen and covering the period November 1, 1930 to October 31, 1932.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Policy - China

Chung-Cheng, Chiang. General Chiang on the land problem. *People's Tribune* (n.s.) 6 (1): 20-22. Jan. 1, 1934. (Published at Shanghai, China.)

Telegram to President Wang (Ching-Wei), Secretary-General Yeh (Chu-Tsang) of the Central Party Headquarters "which was first published on December 25, 1933." In this message the General expresses his views on the land problem, particularly the "so-called agrarian policy of the Red bandits." This policy deals with "firstly, the question of redistribution, and secondly, the exploitation and readjustment of land." It is pointed out that the object of this policy is to attain the more fertile plots of land for the members of their own party.

Agrarian Reform - Mexico

Whither Mexico? - A "six-year" plan. *Statist* 123 (2917): 84, 85. Jan. 20, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4. Eng.)

"At a convention of the National Revolutionary party - the Government party - recently held in the Republic, a proposal for a 'Six-Year' Plan was adopted, to be put into force during the Presidential period 1934-40. In the first place, the plan deals with the all-important agrarian problem. Large rural properties at present in Government ownership are to be subdivided, while further laws will be promulgated for the breaking up of land holdings, for division among labourers working on the haciendas. Within the six years of the operation of the plan, 50,000,000 pesos will be 'compulsorily' invested in agricultural credits, and a minimum of 50,000,000 pesos in irrigation works."

Agrarian Reform - Poland

Postupolski, Jan. La réforme agraire en Pologne de 1930 à 1932. *L'Est Européen Agricole*. 2 (7): 42-57. October 1933. (May be obtained from Jouve & Cie., 15 Rue Racine, Paris VI, France.)

The three leading factors in Government action in Poland covering the period 1930-32, along the lines of agrarian reform are: I. Transformations effected from the standpoint of organization. II. Financing of the agrarian reform movement by the Public Treasury; III, Granting of credits by the State. On July 1, 1932, the Ministries of Agrarian Reform and Agriculture were merged into one central administration known as the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reforms. The State Bank of Agriculture was transferred in November 1932 to the Ministry of the Treasury. The new dual Ministry, however, still exerts a close control over it in so far as agrarian reform is concerned. - In July 1932 the Ministry of Public Works was abandoned. In Chapter IV is given a series of tables showing the results of various operations connected with Poland's agrarian reform movement from 1929 to 1932. From chapter V we learn that during the 1932-33

budgetary session some 17 laws were voted tending either to amend earlier agrarian legislation or to regulate more precisely certain points in the existing laws, thus adapting the legislation to the needs of the hour. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Bookkeeping - France

Rouilly, André. L'heure de la comptabilité agricole. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 65 (12): 319-321. December 1933. (Published at 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris, France.)

Discusses agricultural bookkeeping, the importance of which to the French farmer does not seem to be realized as much as it should be. Very simple bookkeeping is recommended to begin with. All bookkeeping results and all cost prices not arrived at by rules known and accepted by all should be resolutely eliminated from agricultural publications. There will shortly be published by the Office Central de Comptabilité et d'Economie Rurale, in the form of statistics, the results furnished by some 150 different statements. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Credit - Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia reforms farm credit system. Foreign Crops and Markets 28 (5): 99-100. Jan. 29, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"Agrarian relief measures in the Danube Basin have been extended in Yugoslavia by the creation of a national agricultural credit system... Heretofore, government aid measures in the Danubian countries have stressed support of the export trade in grains. The new Yugoslavian farm credit structure would appear to be a more direct encouragement to production and therefore probably a maintenance of the present export basis in grain."

The organization of the new Yugoslav farm credit structure is described. The provisions made for readjusting private farm debts are given. These provisions go into effect February 15, 1934.

Agricultural Depression - Netherlands

Frost, J. Die niederländische landwirtschaft in der krise von 1929-1933. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 18 (3-4): 317-340. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

Following a brief survey of the outbreak of the agricultural crisis in the Netherlands, the author takes up in turn: Readjustments in farm management; decline and shift in agrarian exports; government measures to meet the crisis (affecting the culture of sugar beets, potatoes, wheat, rye, and flax, hog raising, dairying, poultry raising and horticulture). - The relief measures outlined by him give a fairly good picture of the fight now on in the Netherlands to side-step the agrarian crisis and its devastating results in national economy as a whole. - State intervention

takes three forms: (1) Treasury bounties for needy sugar-beet growers, for potato and rye farmers in the moorland settlements; for flax growing horticulture and egg production (2) "pegging" measures, which are financed from funds provided at the "Krisenzentralen" by means of special consumption taxes, as in the case of hog production and the dairy industry; (3) State control with fixation of official prices for wheat growing. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Economic Conditions - Bulgaria

Wladigeroff, Th. Bulgarien: Die ökonomische struktur der bulgarischen bauernwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 18(3-4): 393-414. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

Bulgarian peasant farming is discussed under the following chapter headings: (Introduction) Structure and Development of Agricultural Farming; Land Ownership; Land Leased Out; Land Taken on Lease; Total Area Under Cultivation - Agricultural Holdings; Use of Inventory; Endogenous and Exogenous Character of the Differentiation Processes. - A number of tables are introduced. - H. E. Brockway

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Tornau, Udo. Gesichtspunkte der britischen agrarpolitik. Berichte über landwirtschaft (n.f.) 18 (3-4): 341-380. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

In this article, Britain's agricultural policy is discussed at some length from various angles - first, as related to Empire and world economics; second, as to national economics. Among other topics, the tariff policy for agricultural products comes in for some consideration. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Relief - Washington

New State agricultural act now in effect. Washington Farmer 69 (1): 5. Jan. 11, 1934. (Published at Spokane, Washington.)

"Proposals for a Washington state agricultural adjustment act became law last week when Governor Martin signed house bill No. 180, which creates a state AAA to be administered by the director of agriculture, Walter J. Robinson. The new law declared it the policy of the state to establish such relations between production and consumption of agricultural commodities as will stabilize agricultural prices. To bring this about, the way is opened for significant changes in some channels of agricultural activity, and the director is given virtually unlimited powers to regulate and control the production and sale of agricultural products, and to set up licensing provisions for all retailers and wholesalers in the state."

Agricultural Research - England and Wales

The Empire Marketing Board and agricultural research in England and Wales. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (7): 636-641. Oct. 1933. (Published by

H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"The following is a brief account of some of the experiments carried out with the help of grants made by the Board to research institutions in England and Wales, most of which are administered by the Ministry on behalf of the Board."

Agricultural Research - Great Britain

Report on the work of the Education and research division of the Ministry for the year 1931-32. Part I. Research (including local investigation, and advisory work.) Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (7): 612-629. Oct. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"The Annual Report on the work of the Education and Research Division of the Ministry for the year 1931-32 will not be published as a separate volume, as was the custom before last year. In place of the separate volume, a brief account of the work will again be given by three articles in this Journal of which this is the first. The other two articles, dealing with the work of Education and Horticulture, respectively will appear in the two following issues of the Journal."

Agricultural Statistics - California

Kieffer, D. L. California farm values for 1933. Pacific Rural Press 127 (2): 22, 23. Jan. 13, 1934. (Published at 560 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.)

Figures are by E. E. Kauffman, R. E. Blair, Carl M. Schiller and L. M. Clarke. The tables show the production and value of California truck crops in 1933; acreage, production and value of field crops - California - 1932 and preliminary estimate for 1933; and production and value of fruit and nut crops in California, 1932, and preliminary estimate for 1933.

Agricultural Statistics - Denmark

Bjerke, K. Agricultural statistics in Denmark. Nordic Statis. Jour. 3: 516-531. 1931. (Published in Stockholm, Sweden.)

The author discusses agricultural statistics in Denmark under the heads of Agricultural Statistics, dealing with censuses of area, livestock, and harvests, etc.; Commercial Statistics, and other statistics which are not worked out by the Department. The Agricultural Statistics deal with the distribution of estates according to size and mode of tenure; area; livestock; crops; and sales and prices of estates. The commercial statistics deal with the foreign trade of the country. Among the other statistics are mentioned reports on dairy-produce statistics and butter-price statistics, and an annual publication issued by the "Bureau of Agricultural Economy" on agricultural working conditions, including such subjects as capital investment, gross returns, and cost of production.

Agriculture - Denmark

Justesen, Viggo. Mighty little farming. Country Home 58 (2): 15, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47. Feb. 1934. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Contains a description of farming in Denmark and of the farmer's

position in relation to the government. Quoting Mr. Jensen, a Danish farmer, "Here in Denmark the law is written for the farmer - for such as me. We are not beholden to political parties which come of the great manufacturing industries, the giant banks, the vast railroads. We, the Danish farmers, are almost half the voting population of our country and we are listened to. The laws of agriculture are made by us."

Agriculture - Germany

Seeberg, Stella. Produktion und absatz landwirtschaftlicher erzeugnisse im nordostdeutschen wirtschaftsraum. I. Teil: Die landwirtschaftliche produktion im nordostdeutschen wirtschaftsraum. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 85. Sonderheft, 69 p. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

In the prepared summary of this monograph relating to agricultural production in the economic area of Northeast Germany, it is pointed out that production declined considerably during the first post-inflation years as compared with the prewar period. In the last few years an improvement has set in without, in general, reaching the prewar production in hectare yields and total yields. In point of cultivated areas the increase in wheat is the most pronounced. Due allowance is made for the varying degrees of intensity of fertility and cultivation, by computing the yields per hectare of acreage under cultivation. "Blocks" are created which have widely varying importance in producing the different fruit varieties. On the other hand, the amount of live stock is distributed somewhat uniformly over the entire area covered by the report. - H. E. Brockway.

Agriculture - Great Britain

Hall, Sir Daniel. The future of British farming under modern conditions - freedom or control? Jour. Farmers' Club, pt. 6, p. 91-108. Dec. 1933. (Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Discussion, p. 97-108.

The question of the intervention of the State in agriculture is considered in this paper. Of the scheme of Marketing Boards the writer says that it "does provide a method which will protect our agriculture from the destructive effects of modern policies of economic war and yet at the same time will encourage it to develop the resources that modern science and machinery are providing."

The writer states that he is "a dyed-in-the-wool Free Trader" but adds "I recognise that the world my Free Trade postulates has ceased to exist; there is no longer a free market for either materials, men or money... In one way or other, whether it likes it or not, the State is being driven to take a hand in agriculture, to preserve it and foster it, in fact to plan it as part of the national economy."

Avocado Pears - Storage

Wardlaw, C. W. Preliminary observations on the storage of avocado pears. Trop. Agr. 11 (2): 27-35. Feb. 1934. (Published at the Imperial

Banking and Transportation - United States

American academy of political and social science. Banking and transportation problems. Reforming the American banking system, edited by F. Cyril James... The reorganization of the transportation system of the United States, edited by C. Lloyd Wilson. Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. 171: 1-276. Jan. 1934. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

"An examination of the banking system, the monetary policy, and the transportation system of the United States, with an emphasis on fundamental reforms."

Business - Annual Reviews

The Annalist 43 (1096): 73-184. Jan. 19, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

The Annual Review & Forecast Number.

The contents in part follow: Reciprocal tariffs the main hope of reversing the trend to nationalism, by Alva Lee (p. 79, 127); Thorough reconstruction of the banking system essential to stability, by O. K. Burrell (p. 80, 129); The dilemma of the investor: problems raised by the fall in the dollar, by Emerson Wirt Axe (p.81-82, 128); Government in business and its cost; Mr. Roosevelt gambles on good times, by M. David Gould (p.83-84, 169); The American farm problem: fundamental elements in a permanent solution, by W. F. Gephart (p. 86,87,181); World economic revival in 1933 reflects recovery in agricultural countries, by Winthrop W. Case, (p. 88, 89, 126); U. S. currency depreciation impedes recovery of world price level, by Winthrop W. Case (p. 90, 91, 92); Foreign economic developments of 1933 from an American point of view, by Henry W. Bunn (p.93,94,95,124,125); Economic changes in the United States, 1854-1933: The sequence of fluctuations in five main indices (p. 96-97); Economic conditions, not public regulation, govern future of the utilities, by William Wren Hay (p.98, 99, 128); The 1933 recovery in American foreign commerce; Russian trade prospects, by Winthrop W. Case (p. 100, 101, 102, 125).

Manchester guardian commercial. Annual review, Jan. 27, 1934. 104p. (Published at Manchester, Eng., 1934.)

Opens with an editorial review of the year 1933 entitled, A Year of Beginnings: Governments and the Direction of Trade. Among the signed articles are: Industrial production, by John Jewkes; Commodity prices, by Norman Crump; The American experiment, by T. E. Gregory; The cotton trade and Japan, by a Special Correspondent; The rayon industry, by A. B. Shearer; and The wool textile outlook, by Arnold N. Shimmin.

Business Depression

Axley, Seth. The spending cure for depression. Barron's 14 (7): 3, 10. Feb. 12, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Britain's eminent economist, John Maynard Keynes, advocates government spending through public works as the best means of conquering the depression, holding that 70% of such expenditures create 'new income.'

"With due modesty, Mr. Axley... analyzes this philosophy - now being followed by the Roosevelt Administration - pointing out how instead of flowing into new income, public-works expenditures are really converted into non-income categories. Such expenditures, furthermore, are made possible only by conscripting private capital, and, since they are for non-productive and non-repeat purposes, launch the economic set-up into a self-consuming tailspin." - (Editor's note.)

Butler, Harold. The course of American recovery. Internatl. Labour Rev. 29 (1): 1-20. Jan. 1934. (Distributed in the United States by The World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"This article does not pretend to cover the whole field. It aims at giving a bird's-eye view of the immense and complex process of American recovery. It omits many important aspects of it, such as the effect of the codes on the position of organised labour, the effect of the gold purchase policy or the reaction of the recovery measures on the attitude of the United States to international trade... All that the article does is to give a rough general sketch of the present situation and to suggest the course of events which has brought it about."

Heard, Stephen, and Beede, A. F. Timing of recovery from major depressions. Rev. Econ. Statis. 15 (4): 192-200. Nov. 15, 1933. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

"It is the purpose of this study to examine certain factors, the action and relationship of which have shown amazing similarity at the bottom of depressions, and to derive from this similarity certain indications and evidence which would have been useful during past depressions in differentiating between false starts and the actual beginning of cyclical recovery. Obviously, it is dangerous to expect the future to follow exactly the pattern of the past. Nevertheless, forecasting is necessary in investment and business operations and the evidence of the past presented in this study may be helpful in formulating such a forecast when the assistance of hindsight is not available."

Citrus Fruit - Southern California

Zierer, C. M. The citrus fruit industry of the Los Angeles Basin. Econ. Geogr. 10 (1): 53-73. Jan. 1934. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

The writer describes the early commercial production of citrus fruit in southern California, the physical characteristics of the area, the climate, the necessity for irrigation, and marketing, as well as other related subjects.

Civil War, American, Effect on Canadian Agriculture

Landon, Fred. Some effects of the American Civil War on Canadian agriculture. Agr. Hist. 7 (4): 163-169. Oct. 1933. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3035, South Bldg., 13th and B Sts., Washington, D.C.)

"Presented in substance at the session of the Agricultural History Society with the American Historical Association and other historical societies at Toronto, Ontario on Dec. 28, 1932."

Commodity Dollar

Levine, I. D. Edison's commodity dollar. Today 1(12): 6-7, 23. Jan. 13, 1934. (Published at 152 West Forty-second St., New York, N. Y.)

In 1921, Thomas A. Edison, at the request of Henry Ford, "applied himself to a thorough study of the monetary problem with a view towards devising a stable currency."

A pamphlet by Mr. Edison, entitled, A Proposed Amendment to the Federal Reserve Banking System, as summarized by Jacob Baker is given. Ten monetary maxims of Thomas A. Edison are briefly stated.

"What Edison sought to accomplish was a means to divorce the basic wealth created by the farmer from the expensive and complicated entanglements of a banking system which is not equipped to finance his needs. 'The history of all waves of prosperity and depression since the birth of banking systems,' wrote Edison, 'shows that they have been accentuated by banks loaning to manufacturing and at the same time to agriculture. These are incompatible, and no banking system could probably ever be devised that can take care of both simultaneously without these oscillations.'"

Communist Menace to Agriculture - California

Abel, Edson. The communist menace to agriculture. Pacific Rural Press 127 (5): 88, 89. Feb. 3, 1934. (Published at 560 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.)

"Mr. Abel, as attorney for the California Farm Bureau took an active part in agricultural strike matters. He has recently been named secretary of the California Agricultural Prorate Commission." - Editor's note.

An article in which the writer states that "if some of the present indications are borne out, the anticipated benefits to California agriculture from the operation of AAA will be diverted before they hardly take tangible form. One of the most serious of these indications is the very apparent activity on the part of the Communist Party and its affiliates in the agricultural labor field in California."

Consumer Credit

Norton, H. K. The fallacy in consumer credit. Today 1 (12): 10, 11. Jan. 13, 1934. (Published at 152 West Forty-second St., New York, N. Y.)

"Consumer credit, no matter what its form, can never do more than bring about the earlier purchase of certain goods. It cannot add a single cent to the purchasing power of any period longer than twice the time for which the average credit is granted. No matter what the volume of consumer credit that might be arranged, and even though no interest

whatever were charged, the result is exactly the same.

"Consumer credit, therefore, no matter how favorable its terms nor how great its volume, can make practically no contribution to the solution of the problem of increasing consumer purchasing power."

Control of Production - United States

Black, W. P. Troubles in farm recovery. Barron's 14 (7): 18. Feb. 12, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"While sympathetic to the principle of voluntary production control, the author of the present article points out that overly ambitious goals have handicapped the adjustment program. As a result, he foresees a substantial deficit in the financing of the plan and crop reduction considerably short of the goals set out." [Editors note]

Davis, C. C. Toward planned harvests. Rev. of Reviews and World's Work 88 (6): 19-21, 52. Dec. 1933. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

What the government is trying to do for agricultural recovery is told by Mr. Chester C. Davis. In the opening paragraphs Mr. Davis writes of the reasons "that compel us to restrict agricultural production for the time being, and perhaps forever. First, the world swarm that converted grass land to crop land; then the enormous technological advances accompanying this expansion; now, fewer births, and therefore fewer stomachs to fill."

Farrell, G. E. County allotment control. Farm Jour. 58 (2): 9, 27, 28. Feb. 1934. (Published at Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

How the County Committees have functioned in the great reduction campaigns of the AAA so far.

Cooperation - Yugoslavia

Agricultural cooperation and peasant relief in Yugoslavia. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 27 (1): 33-37. Jan., 1934. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness and the wheat monopoly are discussed.

Cotton

Manchester Guardian Commercial. World Textiles, with a review of American cotton. Oct. 7, 1933. 32p. (Published at Manchester, Eng.)

Partial contents: American cotton in 1932-33, by G. W. Fooshe, p. 5-6; Acreage reduction - and the cost, by C. T. Revere, p. 7, 9; American cotton and its rivals, the problem of eliminating surplus supplies, by A. H. Garside, p. 9-10; The future of staple fibre, British manufacturers' interest reviving, p. 16; Russia's textile industries, p. 32.

Cotton - Crop Reporting System - U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Dawson, O. L. The cotton crop estimate of the United States Department of agriculture. Chekiang Agr. 1 (2): 61-72. [1932?] (Published by Chekiang Provincial Experiment Station of Agriculture, China)

Describes the crop-reporting system.

Cotton - Export Trade and Economic Nationalism

Murchison, Claudius. Nationalism and the South. Cotton Trade Jour. Jan. 13, 1934, p. 1; Jan. 20, 1934, p. 1. (Published at 408 Cotton Exchange Bldg. New Orleans, La.)

In this article, which has been reprinted from the Virginia Quarterly Review for January 1934, Mr. Murchison "undertakes to point out what our growing economic nationalism may do to the export trade of the cotton growing South."

Cotton - Quality

Teuton, F. L. The quality of our cotton - Is it improving or deteriorating? South Agr. 64 (2): 4, 29, Feb. 1934. (Published at Nashville, Tenn.)

"The results of the grade and staple work do not bear out the statement that our big carry-overs are composed of poor quality cotton or that the quality of our cotton is deteriorating. On the contrary, the results show that the quality of both the carry-overs and the crops has been generally good, and that the quality of our cotton has improved rather than deteriorated during the last six years."

Cotton - Statistics - Hupeh Province, China

Crop estimates for Hupeh. Chinese Econ. Bull. 23 (19): 293-294. Nov. 4, 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Bldg., Shanghai, China.)

Summary of "statistics compiled by the Rural Economic Division of the Agricultural College, Nanking University, relating to 1932 crop estimates for Hupeh province."

Cotton and the New Deal

Powell, Webster, and Cutler, A. T. Tightening the cotton belt. Harpers Mag. 168 (1005): 308-318. Feb. 1934. (Published at 49 East 33d St., New York, N. Y.)

A glance at the cotton belt under the New Deal with particular attention centered on the share-croppers, who "because of the greater oppression which they face" are forming the Share Croppers Union in a last effort to avoid starvation. The article declares that "the Administration has 'nothing against the small fellow'. Yet its New Deal decrees reduction of fifteen million cotton acres and no more credit without collateral. It is dawning on millions that reduction of acres and credits threatens thousands of them with extinction... Will they peacefully accept starvation in the patriotic attempt to eliminate surplus cotton and surplus cotton farmers? Their answer is an emphatic 'No'". The authors of this article think "the government will be compelled to listen."

Cotton Industry - China

China's industry to come under government control. From raw material to finished product. State commission appointed. Textile Mercury and Argus 89 (2334): 485. Dec. 8, 1933. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, Eng.)

Plans for the recently established Cotton Industry Commission are briefly given.

Lee, B. Y. Rehabilitation of China's cotton industry. Chinese Econ. Jour. 13 (6): 600-609. Dec. 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China)

Cotton Industry - Library

Day, E. L. A library for the cotton industry. Carolinas Mag. 2 (3): 24-25, illus. Dec. 1933. (Published at 324 South Church St., Charlotte, N. C.)
A description by the librarian, of the work of the Division of Cotton Marketing Branch Library in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Crops for Ex-Wheat Land

Jackman, E. R. Help from Asia. Country Gent. 104 (2): 12, 55. Feb. 1934. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Contains a description of two new crops that can be grown on ex-wheat land. "These two crops are crested wheat grass and Ladak alfalfa...They come from high, desolate, lonesome corners of Asia little known to the outside world - Ladak from the desert plateaus of Northern India, and crested wheat from the bleak steppes of Siberia."

If the acreage reduction feature of the farm relief bill is to remain in force for a number of years, or permanently, the writer sees need for other crops that will grow in these areas.

Dairy Industry - Germany

Germany. New resuscitation plans. All dairy products under direct state control. Improved credit conditions demanded. Statist. 123 (2917): 88, 89. Jan. 20, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

One of the main points of the Nazi policy is "the assurance of a decent livelihood to all farmers... The Cabinet is establishing a fixed, and what it considers to be a just, price for agricultural produce, and in order to ensure that this definite price shall be respected in every stage 'from production to consumption' a central body has been formed which, working in close association with the Ministry for Food and Agriculture, will control the produce markets of all categories." The aim is that Germany shall produce all her food-stuffs. "By virtue of its new powers the Ministry for Food and Agriculture has assumed control of all the milk produced in Germany, of butter and of cheese, and of all the milk and milk products imported from abroad.

The control of dairy products is further explained.

Dairy Industry - Netherlands

Posthuma, F. E. The dairy industry of Holland. Amsterdamsche Bank, N.V. Financial and Econ. Rev. of the Statis. Dept. no. 38, p. 1-5. Jan. 1934. (Published at Amsterdam, Holland)

Information is given regarding the more recent developments, organization, inspection of butter and cheese under Government auspices, production and exports and prospects of the industry. Statistics of butter

and cheese production and exports 1928-1932 are given, also exports to various countries of butter, cheese, condensed milk and milk powder for years 1930-1932.

Dairy Industry - United States

Dairy industry hampered by excessive storage holdings. Dun & Bradstreet Monthly Rev. 42 (2070): 17-19. Jan. 1934. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

After giving a general review of the dairy situation a brief survey is given of a number of the leading cities. They include Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Madison, Philadelphia, Richmond, etc. In the general review it is found that the increase in production of milk and dairy products is more rapid than gain in consumer purchasing power. Total cold storage holdings of butter nearly doubled last year's and consumption decreased 1.7 per cent.

Major dairy farm relief plans. Hoard's Dairyman 79 (3): 44. Feb. 10, 1934. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

Three dairy relief plans are submitted on which readers are requested to give their opinion as to which "offers the greatest promise of profit." The three plans are entitled, Hoard's Dairyman Plan (As telegraphed to Sec'y Wallace April 20, 1933); The Butterfat Allotment Plan; and the Diseased Cow Plan. Each plan is briefly explained.

Nevens, W. B. Expanding the dairy market. Hoard's Dairyman 79 (3): 43, 56. Feb. 10, 1934. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

An article in which the writer holds that the dairy farmer can increase his market by advertising, at a very small cost to himself.

Decentralization of Industry

Cabot, Philip. The new industrial era. Harvard Business Rev. 12 (2): 222-229. Jan. 1934. (Published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer suggests the disintegration of industry because he thinks that "our national enthusiasm for organization has carried integration far beyond the point of diminishing returns." and that "if skillfully planned and wisely it would increase the stability of our industrial structure by lowering its center of gravity." He thinks that the movement will need careful planning both for industry and agriculture and that in order to raise the ship "which has lain on her beam-ends for three years" we need "more ballast, better planning of sail area, and more intelligent control aloft and aloft."

Economic Conditions - Finland

The economic situation in Finland. Finnish Trade Rev. No. 4, p. 149, 150. Dec. 1933. (Published by the Finnish Export Association, Helsinki, Finland)

Contains the main points "in Governor Ryti's lecture that relate to the present economic situation in Finland."

Among the signs of improvement noted are the following: "prices have tended to stability, unemployment has decreased and most production-indices have steadily risen. A slight rise has even occurred in the volume of world trade."

Economic Research Institute - Oslo

Andersson, Thor. The new economic research institute at the University of Oslo. Nordic Statis. Jour. 4 (1-2). 151-161. 1932. (Published in Stockholm, Sweden.)

Eggs - Sharp Freezing

Ovson, L. D. Conserving the "goodness" of eggs by sharp freezing. Food Industries 5 (12): 502-504, 508. Dec. 1933. (Published by the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

"Careful grading and the use of modern methods and equipment are the secrets of producing frozen eggs which find wide usage in food manufacture."

Farm Accounts

Deslarzes, Joseph. Extent of the representative character of farm accountancy statistics. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [Reprint from the 'International Review of Agriculture.'] 24 (10): 387-400. Oct. 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

This study is concerned with the tables that appear in Farm Accountancy Statistics for 1929-30 [Comptabilité Agricole Recueil de Statistiques pour 1929-30] published by the International Institute of Agriculture.

Farm Economist

Farm Economist, v. 1, no. 5, p. 89-104. Jan. 1934. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, England.)

Contents: Land improvement by marling in Yorkshire, by Arthur G. Ruston, p.89-91; Small holdings in Oxfordshire, by A. H. A. Wynn, p. 91-92; Changes of occupiers on Mid-Devon farms, 1912-1932, by J. J. MacGregor, p. 92-93; The marketing of certified milk, by John Stewart, p.94; Forecast of the wheat acreage in 1934, by R. McG. Carslaw, p. 95-96; Egg supplies and prices, by K.A.H. Murray and R. L. Cohen, p. 97-100.

Farm Management - Switzerland

Howald, Oskar. Produktionsorientierung und betriebsführung des schweizerbauers in der gegenwart. Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Monatshefte 11 (11): 279-285. 1933. (Published by Benteli A. G., Bern-Bümpliz, Switzerland.)

Analyzes the existing production and farm management situation as it affects the Swiss farmer. For the great mass of producers agriculture, especially grain growing, still offers a means of offsetting overproduction in cattle raising and dairy farming. Grain imports still stand very high. - Conclusion: (a) Milk output must be restricted by a reduction of 10% in the number of dairy cattle; (b) Hog stocks must not be increased; (c) To offset the curtailed production possibilities in dairy cattle and hog raising, an increased though not forced breeding of young cattle, as well as considerable fattening of adult cattle, suggests itself; (d) in the main, however, enhanced grain culture alone remains. - H. E. Brockway.

Farmer and Social Discipline

Wallace, H. A. The farmer and social discipline. Rural Amer. 12 (1): 3-7. Jan. 1934. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

An address before a Joint Meeting of the American Economic Association, American Statistical Association, and the Farm Economic Association, at Philadelphia, Pa., Thursday Evening, December 28, 1933.

Attention is directed to the "unpleasant alternatives in agriculture." "Apparently, we have to choose between low prices, which are unbearable, a reduction in production, which is distasteful and enormously difficult, and a general lowering of the tariff, which is politically difficult."

Of the Agricultural Adjustment Act the Secretary says [it is "in my judgment the only immediately available alternative to an utterly impossible situation in agriculture." Following this he speaks of potentialities in the mind and heart of mankind that have "never been tapped." One of these is "social discipline. I mean by that a willingness to modify individual behavior for the larger purposes of society. Is there... any hope that such a discipline is in the making in America?"

"I am not prepared today to answer that question with a flat yes or no; I wish merely to describe what has been happening in one sector of our recovery program and to speculate on its significance."

A discussion of the wheat program follows.

Farmer in the New German State

Oberascher, Leonhard. Erneuerung der bäuerlichen wirtschaftslehre. Wirtschaftsdienst. (n.f.) 18 (49): 1678-1680. Dec. 8, 1933. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg.)

Takes up briefly the question of renewed peasant farm management; deals with the lot of the German farmer and his family under the present agrarian legislation. - Much needs to be done to repair the injury sustained during the past few decades. The peasant family must, in the long run, be enriched in the property inherited and strengthened in the ability to hold its own. The very fact that urbanization and uprooting of the peasant population have made such great strides shows that it is high time to take in hand measures which will bring the peasant back to rural farming methods. - H. E. Brockway

Flax - Australia

Gunn, J., and others. The flax industry. South Austr. Min. Agr. Jour. 37 (3): 285-289. Oct. 16, 1933. (Published at Adelaide, South Australia.)

Reproduces a summary and conclusions arrived at in a report of investigations made with regard to the possibilities of developing the flax industry in Australia. The report deals with the following points: The present position of the industry; the possibilities of stimulating production; the effects of the Flax and Linseed Bounties Act of 1930 upon the industry; the extent of the home market for flax and linseed, and the possibilities of developing an export trade; the suitability of climatic and soil requirements for flax and linseed production; the possibilities of stimulating production by means of organised educational propaganda carried on in conjunction with the respective States; costs of production, market prices, including world prices and marketing arrangements.

Food - Quick-frozen

Foster, E. D. Quick-freezing and the perishable food problem. Harvard Business Rev. 12 (2): 243-252. Jan. 1934. (Published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The following is quoted from the conclusion: "The writer believes... that the art of quick-freezing has been developed to the point where a great variety of perishable food products can be rendered practically imperishable by the quick-freezing process and the subsequent low-temperature refrigeration... that the quick-frozen foods offer to the consumer an opportunity to enjoy a healthy, appetizing and varied diet of uniformly superior quality the year round, at no additional cost per edible ration over fresh products of equal quality at point of origin."

Food and Fodder - Germany

Deutschlands nahrungs-und futtermittelversorgung: I. Decken, Hans. v. d. Die selbstversorgung Deutschlands mit nahrungsmitteln. II. Hahn, Walter. Die versorgung Deutschlands und seiner wirtschaftsgebiete mit nahrungs-und futtermitteln. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 88. Sonderheft. 113p. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

In the foreword it is pointed out that since 1927, when Germany's import values stood highest in the postwar period, the import surplus for food and feedstuffs has dwindled to a very considerable extent. One half of this decline is referable to the 1932 slump in prices. During that time German agricultural production, and consequently her independence of foreign foodstuff supplies, received a considerable impetus. From the standpoint of national economy, such development must necessarily bring about readjustments in production and consumption, as well as repercussions in cultivating her market outlets for industrial products. Moreover, in order to understand these changes as a whole and to evaluate the results as related to national economic and agraro-political measures, there is need for a thorough-going numerical knowledge of Germany's foodstuff supplies. Covering food requirements can not only be viewed from the agricultural and trade-policy standpoint, but must also be considered from the angle of national economic policy in general. Too little is known of the great diversity in consumption habits, adaptation to production, development from the national economic viewpoint,

etc. The linking of food and feed is by no means an unalterable quantity, but can be influenced far-reachingly both in production and in consumption.

This monograph claims to be an initial and tentative effort to offer a hitherto lacking comprehensive presentation of the above viewpoints. - H. E. Brockway.

Fur-bearing Animals

Wolff, Günter. Die betriebsorganisation in der pelztierzucht unter besonderer berücksichtigung der verhältnisse in Deutschland. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 78 (6): 943-1004. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Preussisches Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen u. Forsten. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

Discusses in considerable detail the industrial organization of the culture of fur-bearing animals. Some 20,000 farms throughout the world are engaged in this line of activity - mostly in North America and in Northern and Central Europe. The value of the annual fur production amounts to some 60 million reichsmarks, excluding rabbits and "karakul" sheep. In general, four varieties of predatory animals are raised: the silver fox, arctic fox (blue and white fox), mink, raccoon; and three types of rodents: nutria (coypu), beaver and musk rat. 95% of all fur-animal farming is done on preserves - the most widespread system in vogue - usually on a small scale (up to 20 animals). Fur-animal raising can be carried on either as a major enterprise or as a side line. It can usefully be combined with agriculture, fisheries, forestry and poultry-raising enterprises. By far the greater number of fur-animal farms dispose of their entire annual production in the form of pelts. As a general rule the farmers specialize in one single type of animal: - H. E. Brockway.

German - Polish Rye Agreement

The German-Polish rye agreement. Foreign Crops and Markets 28 (4): 82-83. Jan. 22, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"A new German-Polish agreement designed mainly to prevent competitive weakening in prices of German and Polish rye became effective on December 15, 1933 and is to remain in operation until July 31, 1934. The text of this agreement has not been published as yet but information received by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official agricultural and consular representatives in Europe indicates that the agreement is primarily one of price with no special quota or other quantitative provisions for a limitation of exports of rye and rye flour. Both countries, however, are expected to regulate their exports so as to prevent any further weakening of prices."

Gold and Prices

Tucker, R. S. Gold and the general price level. Rev. Econ. Statis. 16 (1): 8-16, Jan. 15, 1934. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

"Some of the material contained in this article has previously appeared in Barron's, The National Financial Weekly, xiii, No. 43, p.6 (October 23, 1933), "Real Wages Under Laissez-Faire": and in the Annalist, Vol. 42,

No. 1089, p. 707 (December 1, 1933), "Gold, Prices, and Prosperity." - Footnote.

"This discussion leads to four conclusions: (1) that the desirability of a stable wholesale commodity price average has been greatly exaggerated; (2) that the general price level and the cost of living have fluctuated much less than wholesale commodity prices; (3) that, since the modern system of banking has become effective, the quantity of gold has had very little, if any, influence on the general price level, either immediately or in the long run; and that if extraordinary increases in the gold supply have affected commodity prices at all (which is doubtful) the effect has taken five years or longer to become manifest; (4) that there is no reason to believe that the price level can be raised by manipulating the gold supply and that attempts to raise the price level by manipulating the credit supply will either fail or lead to worse disasters"

Tucker, R. S. Gold, prices and prosperity: A rejoinder. Annalist 43 (1097): 187-188. Jan. 26, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

A reply to Professor Whelden's criticisms of Mr. Tucker's article on this subject in the Annalist of Dec. 1.

Whelden, C. H., Jr. Further observations on gold, real wages and the causes of price declines. Annalist 42 (1097): 187, 189. Jan. 26, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

"In the Annalist of Dec. 29, 1933, there was an article by C. H. Whelden, Jr., on 'Gold, Prices and Prosperity: A Reply to Dr. Tucker on the Commodity Dollar.' On account of its exceptional length... certain portions were deleted prior to publication. Below are printed, at Professor Whelden's request, the deleted sections." - Editor's note.

Whelden, C. H., Jr. Gold, prices and prosperity: A final survey. Annalist 43 (1099): 260 Feb. 9, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

Grain - Relief Plan - Ireland

Ireland. Farming and government finance. Statist 123 (2918): 126, 127. Jan. 27, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"An important Government step for the relief of farmers will, it is stated, be undertaken shortly. At present there are large stocks of oats in the country for which no outlet is available on account of the position of the livestock industry. To secure a market for this oats supply the government will... propose shortly an admixture of wheat and oats for flour milling purposes, a scheme which will, it is estimated, absorb 100,000 barrels of oats per annum."

Grain Markets - United States

Rogers, C. B. Grain markets gaining freedom. Commercial West 67 (2): 27, 29, 30, 31. Jan. 6, 1934. (Published at 445 Rand Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Emergence of the grain markets from the crucible of experimentation and interference in which they had been immersed for a period of years, was the outstanding grain trade development of 1933.

and while general economic and crop conditions were most distressing, the established system of marketing again furnished fair-minded observers with convincing proof of its fundamental efficiency and merit."

Grain Policy - Poland

Les lignes directrices de la politique des céréales en Pologne durant l'année économique 1933-1934. L'Est Européen Agricole. 2 (7): 69-72. October 1933. (May be obtained from Jouve & Cie., 15, Rue Racine, Paris (VIe France).)

In this brief discussion of the controlling lines of grain policy in Poland in 1933-34 the author brings out the fact that during the current economic year, as in previous years, the government has, in spite of prevailing financial conditions, made every effort to maintain grain prices in the country. The help given by the government will, however, be unavailing without the support of the interested parties - primarily, the farmers. A uniform distribution of supplies throughout the year would be helpful in working off abroad the grain surpluses - no easy matter just now - and would thus facilitate the effective carrying out of measures for maintaining grain prices. - H. E. Brockway.

Index Numbers

Index numbers of the cost of living and retail prices. Internatl. Labour Rev. 29 (1): 135-137. Jan. 1934. (Distributed by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Index numbers of the cost of living (table I) and food (table II) are given. Notes on the sources and methods of compilation of these index numbers were published in April and July 1933. The index numbers are given by countries.

Prices of commodities - "The Statist's" index numbers. Statist 123 (2916): 47, 48. Jan. 13, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Gives the index number for different periods of time of vegetable food; animal food; sugar, coffee, and tea; and all foodstuffs; (Minerals, textiles, etc. are also given)

The International wholesale price index for a number of countries is given.

India

Valkenburg, Samuel Van. Agricultural regions of Asia. Econ. Geogr. 10 (1): 14-34. Jan. 1934. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)
Part V. India: Regional description.

Inflation

Gragg, C. I. An alternative to inflation. Barron's 14 (6): 9. Feb. 5. 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

In this article "Professor Gragg discusses the dangers to the creditor class from direct inflation, points out the tremendous problem the inflationary process is hoped to solve, and suggests an alternative course - the possibility of an equitable, voluntary scaling down of the debt structure along the lines foretold by the bankruptcy-law revisions enacted in the last days of President Hoover's term." - (Editor's note.)

Andersson, Thor. World agriculture statistics and the International institute of agriculture. Nordic Statis. Jour. 4 (1-2): 151-161. 1932. (Published in Stockholm, Sweden.)

The author indicts the International Institute of Agriculture for its failure to exercise "the spirit of international control and management embodied in the Treaty of 1915... [and to justify increasing the support of its adhering governments through definite and concrete services of a scientific and technical nature... The attempt to cover the whole field of agriculture has resulted in covering little or none of it well... The Institute represents many peculiarities, but perhaps none is so peculiar as the fact of its being a scientific organization without a scientific staff... Acceptable service requires a technical staff working under the direction of the efficient and scientific administration responsible in the fullest measure to an international control... A new Institute for Universal Agricultural Statistics is indispensable... The new organisation must not be any police or diplomatic institution. It shall be a cooperation of free men under scientific leadership. It shall cooperate first and foremost with men who are themselves engaged in agriculture."

Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics, v. 16, no. 1, p. 1-188, January, 1934. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secretary-Treasurer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

The papers in the issue are those given at the 1933 meeting of the American Farm Economic Association.

Contents: The farmer and social discipline, by Henry A. Wallace, p. 1-12; A long range view of national agricultural policy, by B. H. Hibbard, p. 13-25, discussion by Frank D. Graham, p. 25-29; The program of the Farm Credit Administration, by Wm. I. Myers, p. 30-40, discussion by W. E. Grimes, p. 40-44; Some policy problems in a Federal farm credit program, by Murray R. Benedict, p. 45-54; The place of government in a national land program, by Rexford G. Tugwell, p. 55-69, discussion by George S. Wehrwein, p. 70-72; The place of subsistence homesteads in our national economy, by M. L. Wilson, p. 73-84, discussion by Carle C. Zimmerman, p. 84-87; The program of agricultural adjustment, by Chester C. Davis, p. 88-96, discussion by F. P. Weaver, p. 96-98; Marketing agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, by J. W. Tapp and E. W. Braun, p. 99-109; discussion by M. P. Rasmussen, p. 109-114; Review of current farm taxation research, by M. M. Daugherty, p. 115-118; Problems for research in public finance arising from land-use zoning programs, by George S. Wehrwein, p. 119-126; discussion by J. Roy Blough, p. 127-129; The need for public finance research in submarginal areas in New England, by G. B. Clarke, p. 130-133, discussion by Donald Jackson, p. 133-135.

The following "notes" are also given: Grades of wheat purchased from farmers' cooperative grain elevators in Oklahoma, by Roy A. Ballinger, p. 136-138; A comparison of statistical time series for butter production and market receipts, by George W. Sprague, p. 138-142; Problems in studying

local prices of farm products, by L. F. Garey, p. 143-145; Hog prices and election years, by Franklin L. Parsons, p. 145-149; The new German inheritance law for agriculture (erbhofgesetz) by Leo Drescher, p. 149-151.

Masters' theses in agricultural economics completed, 1932-1933, p. 184-188.

Labor, Child - India

Das, Rajani Kanta. Child labour in India. I-II. International. Labour Rev. 28 (6): 796-832. Dec. 1933; 29 (1): 43-83. Jan. 1934. (Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

In this study "Dr. Das deals... with the question of child labour. He shows that in India, as in all predominantly agricultural and relatively little industrialised countries, the labour of children is an important factor in production; indeed, owing to the shortness of adult life as compared with Western countries, as well as the absence of compulsory education and the earlier age at which children begin to work, the burden of producing the national wealth falls heavily on the younger generations... The vast mass of working children are engaged in assisting their families in agriculture, which is followed in order of importance as regards the employment of children by the traditional handicrafts and those numerous small undertakings that are not at present covered by the Factories Acts..."

Labor and the Agricultural Depression

The crisis and agricultural workers. Geneva 6(12): 177. Dec. 1933. (Published by The Geneva Research Center, 3 Rue Butini, Geneva, Switzerland.)

"Information collected by the International Labour Office shows that the continuation and aggravation of the agricultural crisis since 1930 have seriously affected working conditions in agriculture. The two chief consequences of the depression have been a considerable fall in agricultural wage rates in nearly every country and increased unemployment reaching such proportions as to present a most serious problem for agricultural workers."

The fall in wages is given for Australia, Canada, United States, Great Britain, and Italy.

Land - Warren County, Kentucky

Gibson, J. S. Land economy of Warren County, Kentucky. Econ. Geogr. 10 (1): 74-98. Jan. 1934. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

A description of the physiography and soils of Kentucky and of Warren county in particular.

Land Classification - Washington

How may we make best use of our land? Wash. Farmer 69 (2): 24. Jan. 25, 1934. (Published at Spokane, Wash.)

Tells of a land survey being made in the state of Washington "For want of a better term, let's call it a land classification program, the taking of stock to see 'where we are at' and what we have, the taking of a quantitative and qualitative inventory of the land of Washington."

As a first step, information already available is being assembled. This is to be analyzed for practical application and to lay the foundation for such additional fact-finding as may be necessary. The two major factors of the study are physical factors and economic factors.

Land Settlement and the Unemployed - New Zealand

Riches, E. J. Unemployment relief measures in New Zealand. Internatl. Labour Rev. 29 (1): 21-42. Jan. 1934. (Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

The writer begins this article "with a short account of the increase in unemployment and of the position prior to the establishment of the national Unemployment Fund. He then summarizes the main features of the 1930 legislation and its subsequent amendments, describes the principal relief schemes instituted by the Unemployment Board, and discusses some of the difficulties encountered."

One of the acts passed was the Small Farms (Relief of Unemployment) Act passed in March, 1933, "to facilitate the settlement of unemployed workers on the land. This Act adopted because the power given under the April 1932 amendment to the Unemployment Act was not sufficient to ensure rapid settlement, provided for the appointment of a Small Farms Board to promote the settlement of suitable Crown lands, or if sufficient areas of unoccupied Crown land were not available, to acquire or lease private land or resume leased Crown land for the same purpose. Moreover, if in the opinion of the Board any land suitable for occupation under the Act is not being adequately used', that land may (subject to the right of the owner or occupier to appeal to a Magistrate) be compulsorily acquired for the purposes of the Act. Land acquired or resumed under the Act is to be leased with right of purchase to approved persons. The cost of operations under the Act is to be borne by the Unemployment Fund."

Difficulties encountered in settling the unemployed on the land are discussed.

Land Utilization - United States

Richardson, T. C. Utilizing Uncle Sam's acres. Leased land opens way to rotations, balanced farming and better living. Farm and Ranch 53 (2): 1, 3. Jan. 15, 1934. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)

Plans for acres taken out of cotton on southwestern farms. Table shows number of southwestern farms which grew none of crops and livestock listed in 1929.

Rogers, C. E. Is there too much farm land? Successful Farming 32 (2): 7, 62. Feb. 1934. (Published at 1714-24 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa.)

"The solution of the long-time land utilization problem as contemplated by the (National Conference on Land Utilization) involves a number of necessary lines of action. The first is a complete inventory of land resources... In addition to an inventory of land resources a careful survey of probable future needs for the land is necessary. Naturally future need must be dependent upon consumption of farm products, and the production per acre."

Also under national planning "good farming practices will be a necessity."

Tugwell, R. G. The planned use of the land. Today 1 (13): 6-7, 23, 24. Jan. 20, 1934. (Published at 152 West Forty-second St., New York, N. Y.)

Mr. Tugwell presents the present program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and draws attention to the need of adjustment in agriculture.

"The necessity which impels this emergency adjustment likewise impels and provides the opportunity for a more permanent readjustment of our agriculture..."

"We ought, as a preliminary measure, to withdraw all public lands from homestead entry. The remaining domain is so poor in present possibilities, and homesteading has been so stimulated by industrial depression, that a new race of submarginal farmers is likely to follow a policy of acquiring exhausted areas unless this means of prevention is taken. Correlative with this, we ought, of course, to set up some management of the public domain to prevent overgrazing and the other abuses with which we have grown too familiar. Secondly, we ought to delimit acquisition areas and begin to incorporate them in administrative agencies of the government - Forest Service, Indian Reservations, National Parks, and so on - so that the double necessity of rejuvenation and economic present use can be met."

Leases - Czechoslovakia

Lestina, V. Législation relative aux baux à ferme en Tchécoslovaquie. L'Est Européen Agricole. 2 (7): 83-87. October 1933. (May be obtained from Jouve & Cie., 15, Rue Racine, Paris (VIe) France.)

Takes up briefly ground-lease legislation in Czechoslovakia. Most of the measures taken have favored the farmer rather than the landlord. One of the strongest reasons which induced Czechoslovakia to modify its ground-lease legislation was that it no longer met present-day needs. - H. E. Brockway.

Marketing, Agricultural - Canada

Canada. Agricultural marketing schemes. Economist 118 (4718): 176, 177. Jan. 27, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"Farm marketing problems are occupying the attention of the Government, and popular support has grown among the farming communities behind an agitation for a comprehensive marketing programme on the lines laid down by the British Agricultural Marketing Act. The agitation began with the

fruit and vegetable growers, who have prepared a scheme for their industry. They have now been joined by the grain growers, the dairy producers, the livestock interests and the potato growers."

Marketing, Agricultural - Government Control

Coke, J. Efforts to control marketing by government boards or organizations acting with government support. Part II. Econ. Annalist 3 (10, 11, 12): 92-94. Oct., Nov., Dec., 1933. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

"In this article discussion of controlled marketing is continued. It is not the purpose of the author to discuss the relative merits of these schemes or to compare potential results with those secured under the usual method of marketing. It is rather to present available information on marketing plans adopted in various countries and on which readers may not readily be able to secure data."

The Bulgarian Cereal Monopoly, The Chadbourne Plan of Sugar Control and The Paterson Stabilization Plan are discussed.

Marketing, Agricultural - Great Britain

Agricultural marketing in Great Britain. II. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 27 (1): 13-15. Jan., 1934. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, England)

Farming legislation in 1933. Statist 123 (2915): 10, 11, 12. Jan. 6, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"The Agricultural Marketing Act, 1933 (of Great Britain)... is both an outstanding enactment of the present Parliament and a measure of major historic importance in that it signalled a complete volte face from Britain's traditional 'cheap food' policy... Britain's new agricultural policy, indeed, is, in a sense, a phase of the world-wide tendency towards State planning. The future of British agriculture is tied up largely with the success of the marketing schemes in operation and in prospect." The importance of these marketing schemes is next briefly considered.

Milk - Marketing Scheme - Great Britain

British dairying industry. Statist 123 (2917): 82, 83. Jan. 29, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Regarding the importance of the dairy industry in Britain. It ranks "next to livestock production as the principal source of farm income in Britain." Of the milk marketing scheme the writer says: "The milk marketing scheme may not be operating throughout the country quite so smoothly or satisfactorily as was expected, but there can be little doubt that, if the scheme had not been introduced last October, farmers would have had to accept a drastic reduction in price this season. Likewise... the prospects of the success of the scheme will be gravely impaired if Britain remains an open market for the surplus dairy produce of the world."

Milk marketing scheme. Statist 123 (2919): 163, 164. Feb. 3, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4. Eng.)

An examination of the milk marketing scheme of Great Britain. The scheme has been in full operation "since January 1 last, but prices have been controlled by the Milk Marketing Board since October 6, 1933." The provisions of the scheme are given in detail, and its scope is described. In conclusion the writer states: "The attitude of consumers, as well as of distributing organisations, was probably well expressed by the chairman of United Dairies when he added that if the Milk Marketing Board's powers were used wisely and considerably great good to the industry should result, but if unwisely serious damage may be done to the highly organized machinery for the distribution of milk."

Milk - Price Fixing - Constitutionality

Bauer, John. The courts approve milk price fixing. Natl. Municipal Rev. 22 (12): 588-592. Dec, 1933. (Published at 309 East 34th St., New York, N. Y.)

Following low milk prices, which in turn were followed by disorder and "so-called milk strikes" the State of New York provided for "a state milk control board which was directed to fix a minimum price of milk both wholesale and retail. The failure to comply with an order of the board was made a misdemeanor. This legislation has raised the fundamental question as to whether the milk business, both in production and distribution, constitutes a public utility, and whether prices can be fixed by state authority. These questions came up in the so-called Nebbia case, decided by the Court of Appeals in July, 1933... The majority of the court accepted the findings of the legislature that the industry was basic, that it does involve the health and welfare of the people, and that under all the circumstances the legislation was constitutional."

Milk As a Public Utility

McMillen, Wheeler. Milk ... a public utility. Country Home 58 (2): 10-11, 33, 34, 35, 39. Feb. 1934. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The author considers the question of milk as a public utility and points out that "the farmers, the distributors, the manufacturers, and the consumers would be affected if public utility regulation were adopted.

"An experiment with this new idea, public utility control of milk, has been going on since September, 1932, in Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba." Following this statement a description of the Winnipeg experiment is given.

"The impression that the inquiring visitor brings away is that no single interest involved is entirely pleased with the experiment, nor yet entirely opposed to it. Not even the distributors find the plan wholly evil... The farmers, are better pleased than the distributors, They are breaking even where before they were losing heavily."

Monetary Policy - United States

Keynes, J. M. President Roosevelt's gold policy. New Statesman and Nation 7 (n. s. 152): 76, 77. Jan. 20, 1934. (Published at 10 Great Queen St., Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

"Up to this week President Roosevelt's powers in relation to gold have been permissive only. It has been uncertain how he would exercise them, how far the policy of the moment would be adhered to, and, recently whether there was any serious intention of making paper declarations effective. The vital importance, therefore, of the measures announced in Washington last Monday is that within certain prescribed limits the gold policy of the United States becomes not merely permissive but mandatory."

After discussing the important phases of this announcement Mr. Keynes writes: "I cannot doubt but that the President's announcement means real progress. He has adopted a middle course between old-fashioned orthodoxy and the extreme inflationists. I see nothing in his policy which need be disturbing to business confidence. In conjunction with his spending programme, which seems at last to be getting under way, it is likely to succeed in putting the United States on the road to recovery."

Nadler, Marcus. Considerations of a Federally managed currency. Economist 91 (4): 88, 90. Jan. 26, 1934. (Published at 12 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Stresses "the fact that currency depreciation that is accompanied by currency inflation may become dangerous." The writer "cites the experiences of post-war Europe, and points out that currency management is based on an entirely different principle from credit management. Its aim is not to increase or to decrease the volume of credit but to exercise an influence on prices and business conditions in general through the upward and downward movement of the value of the currency as expressed in terms of gold. Currency management is based on the theory that prices in the world's markets are measured in terms of gold and therefore, if the value of the currency in terms of gold declines, it will bring about an increase in prices measured in terms of depreciated currency." (Editor's note.)

Taylor, A. W. Monetary measures as remedies for depression. Economist 91 (2): 34. Jan. 12, 1934. (Published at 12 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"Discussing the monetary measures adopted or still under consideration for the furthering of the recovery, Dr. Taylor. in this article... takes pains to point out that the monetary policies adopted in the United States assumed two phases. The first of these was the reduction of the cost of money through a decrease in the rate of interest. The second, large market operations of the federal reserve banks for the purpose of increasing the volume of federal funds outstanding in the market. 'Both remedies were based,' writes Dr. Taylor, 'on orthodox banking principles and were tried on the assumption that cheap and abundant credit would ultimately tend to raise the level of prices and thereby stimulate business activity... After the failure of these two measures, a third and more drastic monetary policy was adopted, namely, the depreciation of the dollar.'"

Ostrolenk, Bernhard. The battle for an honest dollar. Current Hist. 39 (5): 521-528. Feb. 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

Regarding the struggle over the monetary policy which began "on the day of President Roosevelt's inauguration, March 4, 1933." The interests and ideas of the two groups engaged in the battle are presented.

N. R. A. - Relation to A.A.A.

[Betz, F. S.] Relationship of the NRA to the AAA. Farmers' Elevator Guide 29 (2): 1-4. Feb. 5, 1934. (Published at 309 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address delivered by the Editor at the South Dakota convention on December 6th at Mitchell.

"In a general way it might be expressed briefly that the NRA seeks to increase buying power and thus make a broader market for farm products at home, while the AAA seeks to reduce production, thus bringing the production volume more nearly to the consumption possibilities. If the NRA fails, the AAA cannot succeed appreciably in raising the price of farm commodities because, no matter what the price may be for what the farmer produces, if the 40,000,000 or more people unemployed and their families in the United States are not receiving any income and many more are receiving mere pittance, it would be as futile to try to raise prices of farm products as an attempt to batter down a stone wall with a bare toe."

Cooperation of all the people is urged to bring about national recovery.

Peasant Holdings - Germany

Sinz, Josef. Die deutschen bauernhöfe. Wirtschaftsdienst. (n.f.). 18 (49): 1680-1683. Dec. 8, 1933. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg.)

From this short survey of Germany's peasant holdings we learn that these number some 1,147,000 and represent close to 50% of the total area of all agricultural enterprises. Far more than one half of the agriculturally utilized area of Germany falls under the new inheritance law. Numerically, slightly less than one-fourth of all agricultural enterprises are peasant holdings. In South Germany they represent over one third of such enterprises; in West Germany one seventh. Outstanding peasant regions are: Northwest Germany and South Germany, 3/5 of the soil of which is in the hands of peasants and over 70 percent of the agricultural area under cultivation. Explanatory tables are introduced. - H. E. Brockway.

Pilgrim Fathers - Social and Agrarian Background.

Fussell, G. E. Social and agrarian background of the Pilgrim fathers. Agr. Hist. 7 (4): 183-202. Oct. 1933. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3035, South Bldg., 13th and B. Sts., S. W., Washington, D.C.)

Pilgrim Fathers as used in this article means only the emigrants who sailed on the Mayflower in 1620.

Population and Consumer Demand

Spengler, J. J. Population growth, consumer demand and business profits. Harvard Business Rev. 12 (2): 204-221. Jan. 1934. (Published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Population and Emigration - Poland

Le surpeuplement des campagnes en Pologne et l'émigration. L'Est Européen Agricole. 2 (7): 58-68. October 1933. (May be obtained from Jouve & Cie., 15, Rue Racine, Paris (VIe), France)

Chapter headings: General Growth in Population in (Poland's) Country Districts and Cities; Growth of Rural Population and Agrarian Reform; Results of the Regulatory measures 1919-1931 (i.e., unification of lands into one ownership; abolishment of easements; improvements; enfranchisements); Economic Problems Connected with Overpopulation of the Countryside; Emigration of Farmers. - The solution of the problem of overpopulation of Poland's country districts - an overpopulation so intense as to be rarely met with in Europe - is closely linked up with the future development of the entire economic life of the country. - It is estimated that some 330,000 farmers have left Poland definitely since the 1921 census. At present, seasonal emigration has practically ceased. - The decrease in population due to emigration represents about 10 % of the growth of the rural population - H. E. Brockway.

Potato Production and All-purpose Tractor

Blasingame, R. U. and Clyde, A. W. Producing a potato crop with the all-purpose tractor. Agr. Engin. 14 (12): 331-335. Dec. 1933. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.).

"This paper is limited to the problems involved in the development and adaptation of equipment to be used with the all-purpose tractor in the growing of potatoes on a commercial scale and to the utilization of such equipment. The objective of the research work here summarized is the reduction of the cost of power, labor, and machinery, in potato production through better agricultural engineering practice. Such costs as rent, insurance, taxes, seed, commercial fertilizer, manure, spray materials, hauling, and grading are not included in this paper because they have no relation to power costs of field operations."

Price-fixing- Consumers Interest

Hamilton, W. H. Consumers' interest in price-fixing. Survey Graphic 23 (2): 76-80, 95, 96. Feb. 1934. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

A discussion of price fixing in the codes. On p. 79 are presented the codes which provide for some form of price-fixing either wholly or in part, by the administrator or other agency.

Prices - Stabilization - Sweden

Ohlin, Bertil. The inadequacy of price stabilization. Index 8 (96): 252-265. Dec. 1933. (Published at Stockholm, Sweden.)

"Some experiences from the Swedish experiment."

Profitableness of Agriculture - Yugoslavia

Meyer, H. Jugoslawien: intensivierung und umstellung der jugoslawischen landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 18 (3-4): 414-420. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

The purpose of this brief outline of Yugoslavian agriculture from the standpoint of intensification and reorganization is (1) to estimate the monetary yield which could be obtained, under capitalistic exploitation, on the basis of existing production possibilities; and (2) to determine in which divisions of Yugoslavian agriculture these possibilities can soonest be realized, having in view world market conditions. - Surmounting the agrarian crisis is a question of raising money. Money invested in the bread-grain industry cannot in the long run ward off the danger of crises - at any rate, not so long as the export business is saddled with the responsibility. - H. E. Brockway.

Small Farms - Australia

Can the small farmer survive? Producers' Rev. 24 (2) 15. Dec. 1933. (Published at Toowoomba, Australia.)

"Sooner or later the nation will have to decide whether it is better to have a few large units of production in agriculture and in industry or a more equitable distribution of wealth in the interests of all our people. To us it is evident that, say 500,000 farmers each earning £200 per annum in a production of £100,000,000, are more important to Australia than 50,000 large-scale farmers each earning £2000 per annum."

Statistics and Economic Planning

Crum, W. L. Statistical normals and economic planning. Harvard Business Rev. 12 (2): 176-185. Jan. 1934. (Published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

"The object of this paper is to examine, in broad outline, important practical and theoretical considerations touching upon the provision and use of statistical evidence which is clearly needed to give economic planning even a bare prospect of success. Whatever pious wishes may actuate planners in devising and operating their plans, there can be no doubt that cold facts, largely statistical, must be accepted as guides."

Statistics and the New Deal

Hay, W. W. The role of statistics under the new deal: Pitfalls in faulty interpretation. Annalist 43 (1098): 219, 220. Feb. 2, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N.Y.)

"Statistics are all things to all men. It was easy to show a few years ago that the New Era had arrived. Is the New Deal any the sounder because statistical legerdemain shows it so? We need more rational statistics, more intellectual honesty in dealing with statistics and less self-hypno-

tism by mere numbers and charts.

"Economic planning, of which we shall probably attempt more than less, depends upon the proper use and interpretation of comprehensive and accurate statistics. There is no sense in manipulating economic data to make it show something that isn't so, deceiving ourselves about the facts in order to satisfy preconceptions - ... Statistics to be of use should be informative rather than deceptive, factual rather than abstract. Statistics are the very source for economic planning - why poison the spring before we drink?"

Subsistence Homesteads - United States

Subsistence homestead plan seen as forest colonization factor. Economist 91 (3): 77. Jan. 19, 1934. (Published at 12 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Axel H. Oxholm, chief of the Division of Forest Products, Department of Commerce, sees far-reaching effects from the subsistence plan. "Personally, I do not look at it as a temporary relief measure, but rather as the beginning of an agricultural development which in time may reach important proportions." He sees this homestead idea applied to forestry development and cites an example in Europe where on one of the largest forest units about 400 small farms are located. These farmers devote part of the time to such activities as forest fire control work, logging and transportation of logs, log rafting and log driving, road construction, and to acting as game wardens.

Wilson Compton, managing director of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association is quoted on this subject. He sees possibilities of "planned subsistence homestead developments to take care of employees in the lumber industry." He says "in some parts of the country, especially in smaller towns, many sawmill employees live on small acreage plots and are encouraged to cultivate subsistence gardens and to maintain poultry, and probably a cow."

Subsistence homesteads. Ext. Serv. Rev. 4 (8): 127. Dec. 1933. (Published by the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

The three types of homesteads now being considered are described - the small 2-or 3-acre lot; the intermediate-sized homestead of 4 or 5 acres; and the largest size which will contain 5 or 6 acres.

Subsistence homesteads. Survey 70 (1): 23, 24. Jan. 1934. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

Contains a brief review of the discussion in Circular No. 1, issued in November, 1933 by the Division of Subsistence Homesteads. The five major classes of projects being established by the division are described. A brief account is given of two projects which have advanced beyond the point of the planning stage. They are the Tygart Valley, Randolph County, West Virginia and the Dayton, Ohio projects.

Wilson, M. L. How to obtain right to settle on subsistence homestead. U. S. News 2 (5): 8. Feb. 5, 1934. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Wilson, M. L. A new land-use program: the place of subsistence homesteads. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 10 (1): 1-12. Feb. 1934. (Published by Northwestern University for the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"The subsistence homestead idea is new to this country; there are both possibilities as well as dangers inherent in its application. In many ways it may be said to be one of the most ambitious thrusts of the administration toward effecting long-term adjustments in our economic body."

Mr. Wilson discusses part-time farming, which is one version of the subsistence homesteads idea. He describes previous experiences with back-to-the-land movements, both in the United States and in other countries. The proposed subsistence homestead project in Georgia is described in detail, and the projects at Reedsville near Morgantown, West Virginia, and in Randolph County, West Virginia, are mentioned.

The point is stressed that the subsistence homestead work is not primarily a relief program. Homesteaders will be required to repay the loans extended to them by the Government through the local corporations, and for that reason at least they must be people who have some sort of cash income.

Sugar Industry

Guilfoyle, J. M. The sugar paradox. Barron's 14 (3): 18. Jan. 15, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The problems of the sugar industry of Cuba, the United States and its insular possessions are considered.

"Plans have been formulated which would aid the Cuban industry, but which would not protect or aid the industries of the other countries. In some instances plans have been offered which were satisfactory to one or even two of the principals, but thus far no plan has been found which would be satisfactory to all."

Tariff and Trade Agreements - Poland

Polish economic policy. Statist 123 (2918-2919): 122, 123, 167. Jan. 27, Feb. 3, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4., Eng.)

The protectionist policy which the Polish Government has introduced has received a "deal of criticism in our own country of late... Poland's tariff policy could be unreservedly condemned were she acting in isolated fashion; actually, she is following a practice which is being pursued the world over and by countries more powerful and experienced than she is."

In order to show to what extent this policy was brought about by pressure of "external forces" a brief consideration of her history is required.

Trade and trade agreements are considered in the second part of the article.

Tariff and Trade Measures

Peschke, K. Wichtige zoll - handelspolitische und sonstige massnahmen verschiedener l nder auf dem gebiete der landwirtschaft. VI. Berichte  ber Landwirtschaft 18 (3-4): 421-438. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichs-

ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

This is the sixth in a series of articles listing important agricultural tariff and trade measures in a number of countries.

Taxation of Land Values - France

Roujou, F. L'imposition des plus - values foncières en France et aux colonies. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 156 (466): 531-541. Sept. 10, 1933. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, Paris (9e), France.)

The author discusses taxation of land values, and decides that in view of its failure in Germany and Great Britain, however attractive it might appear in principle, the conditions of its application make it impractical for France or her colonies.

Tennessee Valley

Amick, H. C. The great valley of East Tennessee. Econ. Geogr. 10 (1): 35-52. Jan. 1934. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

A general description of the Great Valley of East Tennessee, including topography, climate, forests, agriculture, livestock, mineral industry, water power, and manufacturing industries such as textiles, lumber, marble, etc.

Knappen, T. M. The Nation's social experiment in Tennessee Valley - Power regulation and social reconstruction combined in gigantic venture. Mag. Wall St. 53 (7): 338-340, 371, 372. Jan. 20, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

In one of the concluding paragraphs the writer presents a program of the general social and economic development scheme of the Valley, outside of the production and distribution of power.

Tobacco Warehouse System - Virginia

Robert, J. C. Rise of the tobacco warehouse auction system in Virginia, 1800-1860. Agr. Hist. 7 (4): 170-182. Oct. 1933. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3035 South Bldg., 13th and B Sts., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

Trade, International

Stockman, Sven. Uniform indication of countries in trade statistics. Index 9 (97): 2-13. Jan. 1934. Published at Stockholm, Sweden.)

"The vital importance of the world market for present day conditions governing both production and consumption in most countries makes it a matter of urgent necessity to acquire all available knowledge of the countries in which goods internationally traded in originate or for which they are destined. This applies not only to economic conditions in general but, in particular, to the commodities in question and the quantities thereof traded in. In... [this study] merely the statistical aspect of international trade will be considered."

On pages 10-11 a table is given which shows the percentage apportionment of certain Swedish imports in 1932 according to different methods of assignment. The commodities are shown by countries of origin and include the following: oranges, coffee, tea, corn, wheat, and cotton.

U. S. S. R.

Barr, Donald. What will Russia do to our export trade? Food Industries 5 (12): 495, 496. Dec. 1933. (Published by the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc. 330 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

The canned food industry of Russia is described in this article by an "American canning technologist who served two years as technical adviser to the Soviet Union Canning Trust."

After describing their methods of work and training of personnel Mr. Barr writes: "The quality of the Russian product is very irregular and can in no way compete with an American canned food. The price element is so attractive, however, that the Soviets have no difficulty in exporting their products in ever increasing quantities, despite declining consumption in foreign markets due to general economic conditions. And this business is obtained at the expense of American firms."

Furniss, E. S. Soviet Russia's year of success. Current Hist. 39 (5): 628-632. Feb. 1934. (Published at New York, N. Y.)

A discussion in which the progress in Soviet affairs during the past year is included. An outline of the second five-year plan is given. The plan "embraces the five years from Jan. 1, 1933, to Jan. 1, 1938."

The second five-year plan. Russian Economic Notes, no. 266, p. 1-11. Jan. 30, 1934. (Published by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Accomplishments of the First Five Year Plan are given and the program of growth in the Second Five Year Plan set forth. Special sections of this article are devoted to the program of new construction and the program for raising the material and cultural level of the workers and peasants.

Viticulture - Italy

Busse, W. Italien: Die lage des italienischen weinbaus. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 18 (3-4): 381-392. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

Writing from Rome, July 1933, the author reviews in some detail Italy's wine-growing situation. Her prolific wine harvest last year again brought about a crisis in viticulture, and vintners, especially in the South, were hard pressed. - H. E. Brockway.

Wheat - Cooperative Manufacture by Grower

Keefer, H. What of the wheat industry? Producers' Rev. 24 (2): 14, 15. Dec. 15, 1933. (Published at Toowoomba, Australia.)

According to the writer the "wheatgrower must help himself by launching into the arena of co-operative manufacture of his wheat into its various products." It is pointed out that the dairymen, the pig-raiser "unhesitatingly resorted to co-operative manufacture and disposal of their product" and that in the case of butter, cheese, and bacon the venture was successful.

Wheat - France

La nouvelle loi de défense du blé. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 66 (1): 7. Jan. 1934. (Published at 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris, France.)

Briefly discusses the new wheat defense act, adopted December 21, the purpose of which is to regulate certain provisions of the law of July 10, 1933, calling for the fixing of a minimum wheat price and looking to the organization and defense of the wheat market; or, otherwise stated, repairing the errors and making up the deficiencies of that law. Among other provisions, the growing of wheat on ground which has already yielded wheat the previous year is prohibited, as also the sowing of spring wheat in 1934 on land other than that intended for autumn wheat, according to normal rotation of crops. Overproduction is the main danger which threatens. - H. E. Brockway

Pourcentage minimum de blés indigènes stockés à mettre en oeuvre par les meuniers. France. Journal Officiel 65 (284): 12093. Dec. 4-5, 1933. (Published at Quai Voltaire 31, Paris, France.)

Gives the text of the decree of December 4, 1933, establishing minimum percentage of stocked domestic wheat to be utilized by the millers. Effective January 1, 1934, the minimum quantity of the 1933 crop of domestic wheat covered by stock replenishment contracts and for gradual sale, which millers are obliged to use in the manufacture of flour for baking purposes, is set at 20 % - H. E. Brockway.

Wheat - Price Spread - Kansas City and Chicago

Baldwin, R. W. Price differentials in wheat futures between Kansas City and Chicago. Chicago Univ. School of Business, Studies in Business Admin. v. 4, no. 2. 46p. 1933. (Published at Chicago, Ill.)

The purpose of this study is to investigate "the factors that cause wheat prices to fluctuate, relative to each other, in the large terminal markets." The effect of the following factors upon the price spreads between the different grain exchanges is analyzed: "I. Constant factors. A. Deliverable grades. B. Freight rates (rail and ocean rates, etc.) II. Variable factors. A Supply (size of crop, receipts of wheat, etc.) B. Demand (variations in demand due to quality, export demand, demand from millers, etc.)"

Wheat - Semi-arid Belt of the United States

Snow, B. W. Our semi-arid belt. Farmers Elevator Guide 29 (2): 6, 7. Feb. 5, 1934. (Published at 309 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address of Mr. Snow before the Association of Grain Commission Merchants, Chicago, in which he draws attention to the fact that in the great semiarid territory of the United States only one crop can be grown, and that crop is wheat. "Here is a definite economic fact that must be given great weight when we begin regimentation of crop acreage by Federal authority, for vast areas here must either grow wheat or under present knowledge lie idle."

Also published in Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 72 (2): 62. Jan. 24, 1934.

Wheat Agreement - International

Murphy, F. E. Bringing the world together on wheat. Rev. of Reviews and World's Work 88 (4): 17-19. Oct. 1933. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York City.)

Mr. Murphy, the American representative of the World Wheat Conference tells of the problems brought before the conference which met in Geneva in May and later before the conference which met in London. The economic and political problems of the four exporting nations are cited. The final agreements of the exporting and the importing nations are briefly given.

Pasvolsky, Leo. The world wheat compact. Country Gent. 104 (2): 19, 56, 57. Feb. 1934. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

The various phases of the compact are considered, including the problems of enforcement.

"While a number of difficulties still stand in the way of a smooth functioning of the important arrangements embodied in the agreement, the London compact constitutes a far-reaching step in the direction of an eventual solution of the wheat problem."

Wheat and Flour - A.A.A. Objectives

A.A.A. objectives on wheat and flour. Southwest. Miller 12 (46): 21, 40-41. Jan. 16, 1934. (Published at 306-12 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.)

Text of address by Frank A. Theis, chief, Grain Processing and Marketing Section, A.A.A., before Kansas State Board of Agriculture at Topeka Thursday, January 11, 1934.

In this address Mr. Theis discussed "Changing Conditions in the Grain World." He told what the A.A.A. believes to be wrong with the wheat situation, how it is trying to apply correctives in "a practical manner" and of its hopes for the passing of the present emergency measures.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Theis "expressed hope for the final development of a sufficiently elastic policy to restore some of the former exporting of wheat and flour to permit 'the maximum utilization of wheat lands consistent with the maintenance of the farmers' income on domestic price levels near parity.' This hope Mr. Theis voiced after making reference to the international wheat agreement. He spoke of the dangers of price-fixing attempts and paid ... tribute to the present marketing machinery." Editorial Comment, p. 23.

Wheat Situation and Outlook

Bennett, M. K., Farnsworth, H. C., and Working, Holbrook. World wheat survey and outlook, January 1934. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 10 (4): 143-182. Jan. 1934. (Published at Stanford University, California)

The following subjects are considered: Wheat supplies; Marketing and stocks; Governmental measures; United States flour consumption and the processing tax; Exports; Imports; Price movements; Outlook for trade; Outlook for consumption and stocks; Outlook for prices; and Appendix tables.

Wheat Surplus - United States

Mayer, R. J. The wheat surplus - A vanishing threat. Barron's 14 (5): 21. Jan. 29, 1934. (Published at 40 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"For the first time in years, millers are being forced to pay substantial premiums over futures for cash wheat in nearly all sections of the United States. Indications point to an increasingly tight cash grain situation developing this coming spring, with the market one in which the seller - rather than the buyer - will dictate the price."

Statistics are given in this article to support the above statement. A section of the article is devoted to stocks on hand and another to the disposition of farm reserves.

Wool - United Kingdom

Wool situation and prospects in the United Kingdom. Foreign crops and Markets 28 (5): 101-103. Jan. 29, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

NOTES

Australia. Prime minister's dept. Development branch. Report on the bulk handling of wheat. (A) Experiments by Westralian farmers ltd. (B) Bulk handling generally. By Mr. J. A. Stevenson. Development branch, Prime minister's department 30p., mimeogr. Melbourne, 1932. Folio 280.359 Au7

Bennett, Edward. A consumer credit technique for restoring employment. Arguments for the enactment of a national consumer credit act making equal grants of purchasing power to all citizens. 57p. Madison, Wis., 1933. 284 B53

Published by the author.

Fels, S. S. This changing world as I see its trend and purpose... Drawings by Hendrik Willem van Loon. 295p. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin company, 1933. 280 F33

Institute of Pacific relations. American council. Memorandum on wheat. [4]p. New York, 1933. (Fortnightly [report] v.2, no. 19) 281.359 In7

Landis, W. S. An engineer looks at inflation; its effects in Germany and France. 56p. [n.p., 1933] 284 L23

"Address... before the employees and guests of the American cyanamid company at the Engineering societies building in New York city on November thirteenth, 1933." - p. [2]

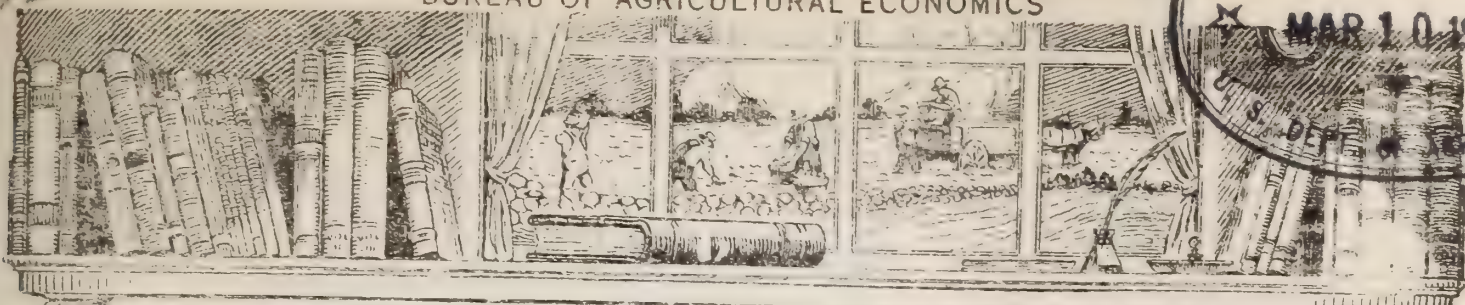
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A popular government without popular information is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance; and a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives. - Madison

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Prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Gee, Wilson. American farm policy. 146 p. New York, W. W. Norton & company, inc. [1934] (Social action books, ed. by Alvin Johnson) 281.12 G27

This little book of nine chapters contains a rapid-fire non-technical description of the farm policies pursued by the government of the United States, especially during the post-war period. It seems to have been written for popular use, but the reader who has some knowledge of American agricultural history, including the development of general farmers' organizations, cooperative marketing and the agricultural extension system, will probably find this volume easier to understand by reason of this more-detailed background.

The first four chapters deal very briefly with agricultural policies pursued up to the winter of 1932. The underlying purpose was to get as much land as possible under cultivation, to stimulate the production of more agricultural products through improved farm practices. Struggles over the equalization-fee and export-debenture plans of farm relief, the work of the Federal Farm Board, and other events indicative of an evolving agricultural policy are given brief attention. However, Dr. Gee feels that little of permanent value to agriculture was accomplished during the so called "booming 20's" since big business was in the saddle and under its urging "only as little was done as was necessary to placate the growing dissatisfaction among [the farmers]."

Those various aspects of the New Deal relating to agriculture comprise the next five chapters. The author believes that the Agricultural Adjustment Act involves some very desirable departures from our traditional agricultural policy. First the act sets up a program which, though admittedly experimental, represents a realistic and an objective approach to the situation. Second, it establishes the principle of "pre-war parity" as the basis for determining selling prices of farm products. Third, it involves conscious planning for farm production on a nationwide scale combined with voluntary cooperation on the part of the farmers under the stimulus of special bounty or rental payments for those who join in with the plans adopted each year.

Emerging land-use policies under the New Deal do not receive Dr. Gee's unqualified approval. While he seemingly commends the idea of Government purchase and retirement from agricultural use of many acres now in farms, the question of what to do with the people living on such lands has not been satisfactorily answered. In this connection, he assumes a stationary population of 150,000,000 by 1970, whereas recent estimates of the Scripps Foundation indicate that such a stationary point will be reached by 1940, with a considerably smaller population total. Absentee landlordism as a problem in land policy remains unanswered as yet in the New Deal according to the author.

The possibilities of decentralizing factories in rural areas, of increasing part-time farming by making greater opportunities for off-the-farm employment in rural areas, and the development of planned subsistence homesteads colonies to further this idea, appeal to Dr. Gee as fruitful fields for socio-economic experimentation, especially in areas where commercial agriculture is handicapped by limited natural resources.

Arguments for and against the "commodity dollar" and the recent history of this movement in the United States are discussed at some length. Dr. Gee does not commit himself one way or the other but he seems willing to give the plan a fair trial to see how it will work in actual practice. A National Planning Board, free from political influences and free from control by any one agency of government is the author's urge in his chapter on the machinery of planning. He distinguishes clearly between the plans emanating from such agencies (plans which interested individuals and groups, including research agencies as well as representatives of business men, laborers, farmers and consumers, have helped to shape) and plans put into effect by individuals having dictatorial powers.

In the final chapter, The Long Look Ahead, Dr. Gee does some predicting. He sees communism, Fascism, and Nazism as repugnant to the American people compared with the maintenance of an enlightened and a sane individualism that cooperates with national, state, and local plans, democratically conceived, to promote economic security and well-being. He expects the family-size farm to continue as the characteristic American farm, but under the stimulus and protection of a dynamic agricultural policy. He looks for some decentralization of manufacturing that may be combined with subsistence farming. In order to prevent a declining population, he believes that a larger proportion of American families should be encouraged to live closer to the land, though not necessarily engaged in commercial farming.

The style of the book is lucid and controversial issues of the New Deal are presented in an open-minded way. In discussing the shortcomings of earlier agricultural policies, the author gets a little heated and perhaps overstates a point or two in this connection. A few of his statistics and the statements based on them are more or less inaccurate, but some of this is due to the rapidity with which changes are occurring. This difficulty is most pronounced in the case of his ideas concerning population growth. These are, however, but minor defects in an otherwise well-written book. — T. B. Manny, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

Hawtrey, R. G. Trade depression and the way out. New edition, 183p. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green and co., 1933. 284 F31Tr

Trade Depression and the Way Out, by R. G. Hawtrey, is an able "monetary" explanation of the depression. The depression is viewed as mainly a result of the deflationary policies of central banks. Overproduction, overinvestment, foreign loans, tariffs and other trade restrictions, which some authorities consider to be major causes of the depression, are dismissed as unimportant in bringing about the world collapse of prices. The way out of the depression is the more general

adoption of inflationary policies, including low money rates, expansion of the security holdings of central banks, and suspension of the gold standard. Little benefit is expected from public works, efforts to raise wages, and restrictions upon agricultural production, although such measures may do no harm.

The fundamental cause of the price collapse, according to Hawtrey, is failure of demand, and demand failed because of deflationary monetary policies. England's return to the gold standard in 1925 and efforts of the Bank of England to maintain sterling at par were deflationary measures. So also was the absorption of gold by the Bank of France following withdrawal of its power to buy foreign exchange in 1928. Efforts of the Federal Reserve system to curb speculation activity in 1928 and 1929 were of similar character. Such measures precipitated the break in prices, and the break degenerated into a collapse as nations entered into a competitive struggle for gold in an effort to maintain the gold standard. For any one country to maintain the gold standard while prices were falling in other countries, it was necessary to restrict credit and destroy purchasing power. Otherwise imports would not be reduced enough to prevent the export of gold. It was the competitive deflation of credit and of purchasing power in an effort to prevent gold exports, which caused the collapse of prices.

The point of view regarding non-monetary explanations of the depression is - "if they do not explain the shrinkage of demand, they do not explain the depression" and "the shrinkage of demand is simply a shrinkage of the flow of money." Hawtrey does not believe that conditions of productive efficiency, or tariffs or other trade restrictions before 1930 explain the shrinkage in the flow of money. Moreover, he denies that there was any "reason, apart from the deflation, why the export of capital should have come to an end in 1929." Not even the gold situation would have caused the depression except for the unusual demand for gold which resulted from the action of central banks (explainable in the case of the Bank of France by a change in the banking law but voluntary with the Federal reserve banks and the Bank of England.)"

The way to recovery lies in the adoption by central banks of inflationary policies. Abandonment of the gold standard and currency depreciation by various countries are viewed with satisfaction, and it is felt that recovery would come certainly if central banks were to encourage the expansion of credit by purchasing securities and maintaining low money rates. For a time it might be difficult to stimulate the demand for credit, but ultimately redundant offerings of credit would bear fruit in increased business activity and high prices. Hawtrey has no fear of a competitive currency depreciation race among nations. "The situation is like that of a fishing fleet threatened with a storm; no harm is done if their return to a harbor of refuge is 'competitive.' Let them race; the sooner they get there the better."

Alternative suggestions for promoting recovery offer little hope. Public works programs involve too small amounts of purchasing power and are too slow in getting under way to be of much benefit. Furthermore, if the funds for such programs are raised by borrowing rather than by expanding credit, purchasing power is not increased, but is merely transferred from one set of hands to another. Attempts to increase purchasing power by raising wages overlook the fact that this action encroaches

on profits, and increasing profits are requisite to expanded business activity and to reduced unemployment. "There may be good economic grounds for restricting the output of certain products," but "to seek a rise in prices through a general restriction of production would be to treat the problem of poverty in the midst of plenty by eliminating the plenty instead of the poverty."

Views similar to those of Hawtrey are not new to people of the United States. On the contrary they have been argued, pro and con, throughout the land. Since numerous experiments are now under way, both with measures which Hawtrey approves and with those which he distrusts, a critical appraisal of the book may best be deferred until we see how these measures work out. - Fred L. Garlock, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Economics

Agricultural economics society. Papers read at the conference held in London, 6th and 7th December, 1932. p. 241-301. [Reading?] Agricultural economics society, [1933] (Its Journal of proceedings, v. 2, no. 4, Nov. 1933) 281.9 Ag8 v. 2, no. 4

Partial contents: The Ottawa agreement and the crisis, by J. P. Maxton, with extended discussion; Arable Argentina and the British market, by A. F. de Ledesma, with discussion; International economic co-operation, by J. E. Meade, with discussion; and, What does the teacher of agriculture require of the agricultural economist? by Alexander Hay, with discussion.

Agricultural Policy - Japan

Nagai, Shoichi. Meaning of the new rice administration law. (In Review of administrative establishments, v. 9, no. 11, Nov. 1933, p. 39-50) Pam. Coll.

All in Japanese.

The Japanese Government has had previous experience in buying and selling rice to maintain and control the price. Since the 7th of May 1921 there has been a law in effect to control the price of rice and the necessary appropriations to administer the law. However, a new Rice Administration law for Japan went into effect on November 1, 1933. A maximum and minimum price was fixed within the limits of 30.50 Yen as the maximum and 22.30 Yen as the minimum. The Government is authorized to buy upon request from the producer any quantity at the minimum price and sell to the public any quantity at the maximum price. Within these limits, the Government is also authorized to sell and buy rice with current market price in order to reduce the monthly fluctuations of the supply of rice which has heretofore had such unfortunate effects upon the price. The law also provides a tariff on foreign rice imported and upon millet and sorghum, which are considered to some degree, substitute crops. The average production of rice in Japan proper is 62,000,000 Koku. (A Koku is approximately 5 bushels.) The average production of Korea is 16,000,000 Koku, and Formosa, 8,000,000

Koku. To the 62,000,000 Koku produced in Japan proper should be added to 8,000,000 Koku imported from Korea and 3,500,000 Koku imported from Formosa and 500,000 Koku imported from Siam. This gives a total supply of 74,000,000 Koku. The average effective demand in Japan is 72,000,000 Koku, which leaves a surplus of 2,000,000 Koku. The average cost of production of rice in Japan is 22 Yen per Koku. The cost of production in Korea is 17 Yen, and in Formosa, 14 Yen. The Rice Administration, which is a part of the Department of Agriculture of Japan, was granted a fund of 700,000,000 Yen to carry on its work. The plan is to use this fund as a revolving fund, although it is recognized that there will be a gradual loss throughout the years. November and December are the harvest months for rice in Japan. It has, up to this time, been the custom of the Japanese farmer to sell his rice as soon as it was harvested, as he wants to get money by its early selling. This practice, of course, glutted the market in November and December and gave speculators a chance to raise the price gradually throughout the remainder of the year up to the time of the next harvest. The Rice Administration will attempt to buy this rice at harvest time, store it, and release it to the market as needed throughout the year, not only at home Japan but also at Korea and Formosa, thus stabilizing the price and improving the condition of the poor.

The major problems which confront the Rice Administration are to discover new uses for rice which will absorb some of the surplus instead of allowing it to glut the market. A small quantity is now used in making wine, alcohol, and whiskey, but the process is very expensive compared to the process of making it from sugar residues or barley. An effort will also be made to actually reduce the quantity of rice raised. It is recognized, however, that this would be very difficult on account of the wide distribution of the rice area. An attempt will probably be made to enter into some sort of a market agreement with rice producers in order to reduce the quantity which reaches the market, and an effort will also be made to increase exports to foreign countries.

One of the ways in which a loss in money will be suffered by the Rice Administration is the fact that as rice can not stand storage for more than one year, after one year's storage the government must sell the old rice and at the same time must buy an equal amount of new rice at current market prices. As a result of this, the Government must lose about 4 Yen per koku, on account of the difference between the selling price and the buying price besides the heavy charge for storage and the administrative expenditures.

If we were fortunate enough to have an abundant supply and a scant supply succeed each other alternately, year by year, the Rice Administration could sell rice which had been bought at a period of abundant supply without so much loss. But nature does not always give us what we want, and Japan is perplexed because at this time there is a surplus supply of rice as well as other agricultural products in Japan.

In 1933 Japan had a production of 65,000,000 Koku - much more than the average amount of 62,000,000 Koku. At the present time the Government

has about 4,500,000 Koku of rice and must buy some 5,000,000 Koku, to maintain the fixed minimum price during this year. Every year much rice must be bought and the Rice Administration will have to bear the loss. Of course one way of looking at the matter is to consider the expense as a grant to farmers in this time of agricultural depression. But no effort must be spared to find some new way of adjusting the supply and demand for rice and of maintaining its price without so much loss to the Government or to the public. - Abstracted by the author who is Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Professor of Agricultural Economics in the Imperial University of Kyoto, and a member of the Rice Administration, Tokyo, Japan.

Nagai, Shoichi. *Nogyo seisakuron (Agricultural policy)* 576p. Tokyo [1932] J 281.183 N13

Japanese.

This volume on the agricultural policy of Japan contains a chapter devoted to a discussion of agricultural economics, and the agricultural situation in Japan. The land policy of Japan, agricultural credit, agricultural cooperation, insurance, and marketing are discussed in other chapters. One chapter is devoted to the history of the agricultural establishments of Japan.

Osaka university of commerce. *Journal*. no. 1, Sept. 1933. 113p. Osaka, Japan, 1933. 280.8 Os1

The first article in this annual is by Shiro Kawata, President of the Osaka University of Commerce and is entitled, Price Standardization in Government Control of Rice. It discusses the aims and functions of the rice law as a policy of food control and as a policy of price control. There follows a discussion of the need for a standard of price fixation, and the various methods of determining the price standard, as, by index number, by secular trend, by cost of production.

Agricultural Situation - Canada

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. *The agricultural situation* (prepared February, 1934) 43p. Ottawa, Pub. by authority of the Honourable R. Weir, Minister of agriculture and the Honourable H. H. Stevens, Minister of trade and commerce [1934]

At head of title: Dominion of Canada. The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Trade and Commerce cooperating.

"At a meeting held in Toronto on November 22, 1933, the Executive of the National Advisory Committee on agricultural services for Canada appointed a committee to arrange for an annual study of the agricultural situation. The personnel of this committee is as follows: J. F. Booth, Commissioner, Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Chairman; T. W. Grindley, Chief of Agricultural Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa; J. E. Lattimer, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Macdonald College, Quebec, and J. Coke, Assistant Commissioner, Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Secretary.

"Early in January of this year an organization meeting was held in Ot-

tawa to consider plans for the undertaking. This meeting was attended by representatives of the Federal Departments of Agriculture and Trade and Commerce. On that occasion sub-committees were named to assemble the available information and to prepare preliminary reports dealing with various phases of the subject. These reports were later considered and accepted at a general conference held on February 8 and 9, at which time representatives of the Departments of Agriculture of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and Quebec were also present.

"Since this is the first Canadian report of its kind dealing with the national agricultural situation and outlook, its purpose should be briefly explained. It aims to present in concise form a review of domestic and foreign demand and competition and to analyse the factors affecting the supply of, and the demand for, particular farm products. Issued at a time when farmers are making plans for the ensuing year, or for several years, it is hoped that the report will be of some assistance. In this respect it is intended to supplement and to co-ordinate, rather than to displace, reports dealing with current information that are issued periodically by different departments.

"While the facts disclosed by this survey of our basic industry give ground for some optimism concerning the future, the forecasting of economic recovery and of the trend of prices has not been considered the primary purpose of this work. On the contrary, it should be considered as an effort to present basic information and, within certain limits, to offer such interpretations as may be helpful to those engaged in farming." - Foreword.

Partial contents: Domestic demand; Foreign demand; Grains; Seed grain, grass and clover seeds; Livestock and live stock products; Dairy products; Feed situation; Tree and small fruits; Vegetables; Vegetable canning crops; Sugar beets; Tobacco; Honey; and Maple products.

Agriculture - Scotland

Scotland. Dept. of agriculture. Third report on the profitableness of farming in Scotland. The financial results obtained on certain groups of farms in Scotland in 1930-1. 65p. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. 281.9 Sco3

"This present Report is the third of the series dealing with the economic position of the agricultural industry in Scotland and relates to the period 1930-1...

"The Report follows closely the lines of the second Report, but a further section relating to gross expenditure has been added in order to make the data presented more complete. Attention is drawn to changes in practice as compared with 1929-30 and changes in yields and in prices, the latter being of particular importance at the present time. It has not been possible to give as full attention to farm capital, both tenant's and landlord's, as had been hoped, owing to the lack of the necessary data. Circumstances have also prevented the inclusion in this Report of a further instalment of the statistical classification of farming types, which was begun in the first Report with the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk." - Prefatory Note.

Australia

Windett, Mrs. Nancy. Australia as producer and trader, 1920-1932. Foreword by J. Coatman... Preface by D. B. Copland. 320 p. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1933. 280.1992 W72

Sources at end of most chapters.

This volume was reviewed at some length in The Economist Monthly Book Supplement for Dec. 9, 1933. From this review the extract below has been quoted:

"In current economic studies of Australia it is often implied that the tendencies of trade and production in the Commonwealth have changed substantially since the War, but apart from one or two surveys of specific commodities, such as wool, there has been no attempt to estimate the change. Mrs. Windett therefore enters new ground with this compilation of data on the whole field of Australian trade and production in the post-war years. It is a clear and, on the whole, objective study. The work was undertaken under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, with the assistance of the London School of Economics and the Institute of Pacific Relations - a sponsorship of which it bears the mark in its breadth of plan.

"Mrs. Windett analyses in turn the figures for all the chief commodities of Australian production. The main conclusion which appears is that Great Britain is declining, and the Pacific, Far Eastern, and Western European countries are increasing in importance as a market for Australian exports (the same holds true incidentally of these areas as sources of Australian imports). In the ten years before the War the Pacific countries accounted for about one-fifth of Australian imports and one-tenth of her exports, whereas in the ten years ending 1930-31, the proportions were respectively one-third and one-quarter. Mrs. Windett is inclined to regard the decreased relative importance of the trade relation with Great Britain as permanent - an unfavourable commentary on attempts to direct the stream of Empire trade inwards. She can see no great promise of Australian trade expansion through a system of Imperial preferences; there is, on the other hand, every prospect of such expansion in the Far East, and Western Europe, especially in wool, wheat and fruit exports."

Distribution - Census

U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of the census. Fifteenth census of the United States: 1930. Census of distribution. Agricultural commodity series. 4 nos. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1933-34. 157.4 C158B

A - 205. The assembling of agricultural commodities by retailers, by Charles D. Bohannon. 155p.

A - 206. Cooperatives as a factor in the distribution of agricultural commodities, by Charles D. Bohannon. 65p.

Distribution of butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk and ice cream, by Charles D. Bohannon. 102p.

Distribution of grain, by Charles D. Bohannon. 45p.

Distribution - Retail

Boston conference on retail distribution. Boston conference on retail distribution, 1933. [5th] A national forum for problems of distribution, sponsored by the Retail trade board, Boston chamber of commerce, in co-operation with Harvard university, Graduate school of business administration; Boston university, College of business administration; Massachusetts institute of technology and others. 86p. [Boston, Mass., 1933] 286.29 B65 1933

Partial contents: Consumer prejudice as a factor in marketing, by Vergil D. Reed; How NRA can help distribution, by Gilbert H. Montague; Trend of taxation of distributive enterprise, by Alfred G. Buehler; Price control - A review of fundamentals, by H. S. Person; Marketing perishable foods, by E. H. Cooley; What distribution can contribute to farm relief, by Mordecai Ezekiel; and Is hand to mouth buying on the wane? by Leverett S. Lyon.

Exchange Regulation

U. S. Dept. of commerce. Committee on stock exchange regulation. Stock exchange regulation. Letter from the President of the United States to the chairman of the Committee on banking and currency with an accompanying report relative to stock exchange regulation. 22p. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 284 Un396

At head of title: 73d Congress, 2d session. Senate committee print.

Members of the committee are John Dickinson, chairman, A. A. Berle, jr., Arthur H. Dean, J. M. Landis and Henry J. Richardson.

Report no. II. Regulation of commodity exchanges, p. 21-22.

Iowa - Woodworking Industries

Haworth, F. B. The economic development of the woodworking industry in Iowa. 128p. Iowa City, Ia., 1933. (Iowa. University. College of commerce. Bureau of business research. Iowa studies in business, no. 13) 280.9 Io92

Bibliography, p. [127]-128.

"This study proposes to review the economic growth and to measure the contributions of the woodworking industries to the state and nation, and to present the outlook for expansion." - Foreword.

Jute - India

India. Bengal. Jute enquiry committee. Report... v. 1. 221p. Alipore, Bengal, Superintendent, Government printing, Bengal government press, 1934.

This report constitutes an extensive review of the jute industry which is of great importance both to Bengal and to India, as jute constitutes about one half of the total value of the exports from Bengal and about one fourth of the total Indian exports.

Volume one contains the Majority report, the Minority report and

various appendices.

The conclusions of the Majority report follow:

"(1) The fact that the prices of jute rose by about 150 percent. between 1900 and 1929 shew that there was no systematic over-production during this period. The large carry-over from the crop of 1930-31 was due to shrinkage of demand, owing to the onset of the world financial crisis, and not to over-production in face of a steady demand. (2) The ordinary effect of low prices, assisted by propaganda, has produced the desired effect of reducing stocks to the point where a gradual rise of prices appears to be in progress. (3) There is therefore no justification for such revolutionary action as compulsory regulation of the jute crop by legislative action." (4) We believe that the raiyat is an intelligent farmer who appraises the situation to the best of his knowledge and grows the crop which, on the information at his disposal, he thinks will pay him best. We therefore recommend that, in the manner described above, better organized and more intensive propaganda should be carried out in simple language to acquaint the cultivator with - (a) the amount of accumulated stocks of raw and manufactured jute in India and, as far as possible, in other countries, and (b) any other information or advice such as overhead prices for, say, the last three years, which will assist him in deciding what would be a reasonable area of jute to sow in order to secure an adequate return for his produce. (5) We strongly urge that the propaganda be in the hands of Collectors in their respective districts, and that such extra assistance as is necessary be given to them for the purpose.

The conclusions of the Minority report follow:

"(1) That a Provincial Jute Committee, with such constitution and functions, as are stated hereafter, should be established at the earliest possible opportunity. (2) That the functions of the said Committee should inter alia comprise, (a) preparation of the estimates of probable demand for jute in the ensuing year to be published before sowing commences; (b) apportionment of the entire jute growing area in the Province into 'economic' blocks; (c) allotment of specified quotas of acreage to the different blocks, to be carried into effect by local agricultural associations or by other agencies such as union boards. (3) That active steps should be taken by the Government, through the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, union boards, as well as through non-official agencies, to encourage the organisation of agricultural associations of the nature mentioned above. (4) That better organised, systematic and intensive propaganda should be adopted to acquaint the cultivator with, (a) the amount of accumulated stocks of raw jute in India and, as far as possible, in other countries, and (b) any other information or advice such as overhead prices of jute and acreage under jute cultivation for the last three years; this will assist him in deciding on what would be a reasonable area of jute to sow in order to secure an economic return for this produce. The existing administrative agencies such as the Agricultural, Co-operative, Veterinary and Education Departments and Union and Local Boards, whose help may be considered necessary for the purpose, should be entrusted with definite responsibility in this regard. No advantage should be lost to utilise the services of non-official agencies by enlisting their sympathy and giving them necessary facilities."

Each report gives a historical survey of the jute industry, discusses

forecasts, marketing, including futures, jute substitutes and research and various other phases of the industry. The appendices include:

"In conclusion, it may be stated that our recommendations are not contemplated to apply to all circumstances of the trade in future. On the contrary, taken along with such other recommendations as we make hereafter in connection with improved organisations as licensed warehouses and organised markets, these will be found to be conducive to the attainment of a firmer position for the trade as a whole. Our recommendations are calculated to remove some of the graver defects arising out of maladjustment between demand and supply, though a complete eradication of these may not be achieved under prevailing circumstances."

Central Provinces Cotton Market Act, 1932, Note on proposed jute control corporation; Table and graph of observed and adjusted prices of jute; Cost of carrying out jute restriction; London Jute Association arbitration fees; Duties on jute sackings and hessians; Report of the jute futures market committee; Competition. Research and the expansion of markets for Jute Goods; The Indian Central Cotton Committee: Its objects, activities and achievements; Variation of purchasing power: Note by Mr. D. P. Khaitan with tables indicating the relative variations of the purchasing power of the agriculturists and their dependants in Bengal from 1920-21 up to 1932-33; Restriction schemes in other countries; Legislation on standardisation of quality; Regulated cotton markets; The Bengal Jute Bill (II), 1930; and Currency and monetary policy outside the scope of the enquiry."

Volume II (not yet received) will consist of oral and written evidence.

Land Values - Chicago

Hoyt, Homer. One hundred years of land values in Chicago. 519p. Chicago, Ill., Private edition, distributed by the University of Chicago libraries. 1933. 282 H84

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Chicago.

Bibliography, p. 497-499.

The author in his preface states that:

"This study was undertaken because there seemed to be no comprehensive data available to show the cyclical fluctuations of land values in any American city, and because the knowledge of the past movement of land prices seemed to me to be indispensable for any rational real estate investment policy. The easily accessible land valuations of the tax assessors that are so frequently used, in most cases, either do not adequately show the course of the real estate market as indicated by actual sales or are not available in comparable form for a sufficiently long period of time for this purpose. Accordingly, the most difficult task involved in this study was the computation of land values for the 211-square-mile area within the 1933 corporate limits of Chicago for the period from 1830 to 1933... Those who have had practical experience with real estate transactions know that the same degree of certainty does not and, perhaps, cannot prevail in the land market as in the stock or commodity markets. During recurring periods of stagnation, there is no active real estate market, and estimates of values at such times can at best be only approximations. I do not pretend that I have charted the final and absolute value of Chicago land for

every year, but I have sought to obtain all the evidence that is available and to register in graphic form the records of sales, the opinions, and the current beliefs that made up the Chicago land market."

Marketing - Food

Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. School of commerce, Chicago. Modern tendencies in food marketing. A collection of lectures in modern tendencies in food marketing given at Northwestern university, School of commerce, Chicago, fall of 1932 under the direction of professor Lloyd Herrold. Various paging, mimeogr. [Chicago? 1933?]

Partial contents: Newer trends in the distribution of food, by E. L. Rhoades; History, significance and possible future of the voluntary chain, by Victor H. Pelz; The chain store in the grocery field, by Albert H. Morrill; Financing food distribution, by R. R. Reeder; Policies and influences determining wholesale meat prices, by Ralph D. MacManus; The influence of the Food and Drugs Act on food distributors, by J. O. Clarke; The voluntary chain in operation, by Gene Flack; Changing functions of the wholesale grocer, by Arthur E. Swanson; Chains, voluntary chains and unorganized independents, by J. A. Emery; Changing habits in food consumption, by Charles F. Loeffel; Research activities in food distribution, by Donald R. G. Cowan; The current trend in food advertising, by Milton J. Blair, Merchandising and distribution, by F. H. Massman.

Marketing - India

Shirname, T. G. Marketing of some agricultural products exported from Bombay to the United Kingdom... 1st ed. Bombay, Printed at the Government central press, 1933. 73p. (India. Bombay Presidency. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 173 of 1933) 22 B63B no. 173.

Bibliography, p. 71-72.

The commodities studied are ground nuts, cottonseed, sesamum, castor seed, linseed, oilcakes and tobacco. From the excellent statement of the "scope of investigation in agricultural marketing" contained in the first chapter, the extract below has been taken:

"As in other branches of agricultural economics, investigations into the marketing of agricultural products were first developed on a large scale in the United States of America and the studies are still being extensively carried on. It is estimated that more than 25 percent of the total research projects in the United States are in connection with some aspects of marketing. In England, marketing research is a very recent development and the first organized effort was made in 1923 when the Linlithgow Committee appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture made the first big contribution to economic thought on the subject in its reports. The Markets Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, created in 1924, on the recommendation of the Linlithgow Committee, has seriously engaged itself in the subject and comprehensive investigations, commodity by commodity, have been completed for most of the principal products and published under the well-known series of 'Orange Books' which, as a series, it has been claimed, are without parallel in any part of the world.

"On account of diversity of production in agriculture, there cannot be

one method of marketing for all products and hence there is no one clearly defined method which will enable one to understand the whole problem of agricultural marketing. Each product has its own problems and the method of marketing varies not only from commodity to commodity but also from district to district for the same commodity. The marketing of each commodity has, therefore, to be studied separately and a whole series of investigations, on a commodity basis, will be necessary to understand the problem of agricultural marketing.

"The objects of commodity marketing study are: -

"(a) Description of the agencies and mechanisms through which the commodity passes from the producer to the consumer; and (b) the analysis and measurement of the factors of supply and demand for a given product. The purpose of the first objective is to study the efficiency of the agencies and the processes involved in the distribution of the commodity, while in the case of the second, the study of the factors affecting the commodity prices is the chief aim.

"In the development stages of marketing research, description may receive the largest attention since information descriptive of the structure and processes of marketing form the very foundation to suggest the specific research problems...

"The description of market agencies and mechanisms may cover but a single area or may deal with the whole national or world-wide system. This part of research is concerned with describing the present organization and evolving means for its improvement by examining the efficiency of the different channels of distribution and pointing out wastes and losses. The analytical part of the study consists of the quantitative study of prices, sources of supply and demand, elasticity of supply and demand, areas of production and consumption and all forces that lie behind the determination of market price. The analytical knowledge may serve as a foundation for forecasting future prices and for supplying a rational basis for deciding on the most effective programmes of marketing and production.

"Farmers not only sell but also purchase and this side of marketing must not be overlooked. In tracts where cash crops predominate, the prosperity of the farmers, in so far as marketing problems are concerned, depends not only on the efficiency of the organization through which their products pass ultimately to the consumers, but also on the efficiency of the organization through which they buy...

"The aim in studying marketing is not necessarily one of the defence of existing things, nor of advocacy of other things; but either may be justified under certain conditions. Perfection in market systems depends on the attainment of the best possible relations between the functions and agencies and on the development of adequate market information...

"Except in a limited view, a commodity marketing investigation will not be an end in itself, but a means to an end. Although such an investigation may not define the end of the purpose of the existing trade practices, it will at least influence thought on the methods of attaining the immediate object of securing the materials and services on which more highly developed practices in contemporary civilized markets so largely rest. The time has passed when this should be attempted without as full an understanding as possible, of all the conditions and forces, that affect a commodity from the time it leaves the producer till it reaches the final consumer. The reliability of any proposed remedy largely depends upon the soundness of the principles that may result from commodity marketing studies."

National Bureau of Economic Research

National bureau of economic research, incorporated. Report of the director of research for the year 1933. 32p. New York, February 1934. 280.9 N215R
Publications of the National bureau of economic research, 1921-1934, p. 29-32

A very interesting and informing report. Among the studies in progress which are noted are the following:

"Dr. Wassily Leontief is making a statistical analysis of shifts in demand for and supply of commodities during business cycles. He makes the following report upon his progress:

"The first part of the study contains a discussion of fundamental concepts, especially the relation between the (Marshallian) supply and demand curves and changes in the general equilibrium, the whole system. The next part will contain a detailed description of the statistical technique which is applied in the third part to the empirical analysis of some twenty-five American commodity markets over a period of from seven to thirteen cyclical waves. In the concluding section, I shall sum up the results in a comparative study of cyclical shifts."

"Here, too, we may list the study of the relation between agricultural and industrial cycles upon which our new Research Associate, Dr. Eugen Altschul, is engaged. This problem has usually been treated in terms of the effects of fluctuations in harvests upon business conditions. But Dr. Altschul points out that, in so far as farming is conducted on a business basis, it becomes dependent like other industries upon the market for loans, and therefore is affected by cyclical changes in the terms upon which short-time and long-time credits can be obtained. Hence he proposes to study the investment of capital in farming and the losses of agricultural capital in depressions. Specifically, he will examine the extent to which farming has become a capitalistic industry, using purchases of agricultural implements as an index of capital investment and the yield of taxes on farm lands as an (indirect) index of the accumulation or depletion of farm capital."

Prices

Baker, Augustus. The control of prices; an outline of prosperity. 175 p. London, J. M. Dent & sons ltd. [1933] 284 B17C

According to the Economist Monthly Book Supplement for Dec. 9, 1933, Mr. Baker's remedy for price fluctuations and the misfortunes that accompany them is price fixing by law. He disagrees vehemently with the social credit theories of Major C. H. Douglas.

Wernette, J. P. Money, business and prices. 102p. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1933. 284 W37

The Economist Monthly Book Supplement for Dec. 9, 1933 reviews this small volume with approval and thinks that it is "hard hitting and briskly written" and that both the novice and the initiate will derive great profit from reading it.

Planning - Land

National conference on city planning. Planning and national recovery; planning problems presented at the twenty-fifth National conference on city planning, held jointly with the American civic association, at Baltimore, Maryland, October 9 to 11, 1933. 158p. Philadelphia, Wm. F. Fell co., 1933. 98.59 N21 25th, 1933.

The first section of this volume is devoted to Planning and National Recovery; the third, to Slum Clearance and City Planning; the second is devoted to Large-scale Regional and Rural Land Problems and contains the following: Problems and objectives - National Phases, by L. C. Gray; Problems and objectives - State, County, and Community, by A. R. Mann; The expansion of planning principles and methods, by Robert Whitten; Foreign experience in land planning, by John Nolen; The Tennessee River Valley Project as a great national experiment, by Arthur E. Morgan; and Regional planning in the Tennessee Valley area, by Earle S. Draper.

Reclamation - Italy

Grinovero, Cesare. Risultati economici della irrigazione nel Veneto a cura dell'Osservatorio di economia agraria per l'Emilia. 347p. Milano, Roma, Soc. an Treves - Treccani-Tumminelli [1933] (Istituto nazionale di economia agraria. Studi e monografie n.13)

Ricerche sull'economia della irrigazione II.

Part I of this, the second of a series of investigations sponsored by the Istituto Nazionale di Economia Agraria into the large-scale irrigation work now under way in various parts of Italy, reported on the results achieved in Lombardy. This present monograph is concerned with the economic results of irrigation in the Province of Venezia. Taking as starting point the gross production, the author analyzes the total revenue and distribution thereof for the most important irrigated areas in that province. The parcels of land comprising these areas are considered in pairs, one parcel being irrigated and the other dry. This permits of ascertaining the increased revenue resulting from irrigation. The first two chapters deal with (a) the method of investigation followed, (b) some ecological characteristics, correlated for the greater part with irrigation. The next five are concerned with the basins of the Tagliamento, Isonzo, Piave, Brenta and Adige rivers; chapter 8 discusses the main characteristics of the reactions resulting from irrigation; while chapter 9 makes a comparison with the principal reactions determined by irrigation in Lombardy. The author's conclusions are given in chapter 10, followed by a brief hydro-geological outline of the Venetian plain and an extensive bibliography. The monograph is copiously interleaved with a series of colored charts and maps - 32 in all. - H. E. Brockway.

Recovery Program

The economics of the recovery program, by Douglass V. Brown, Edward Chamberlin, Seymour E. Harris... [and others] 188p. New York and London, Whittlesey house, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1934. 280.12 Ec7

This volume consists of the seven chapters whose titles follow in addition to an introduction signed by the authors: Depressions, by Joseph A. Schumpeter; Purchasing power, by Edward Chamberlin; Controlling industry, by Edward S. Mason; Helping labor, by Douglass V. Brown; Higher prices, by Seymour E. Harris; Helping the farmer, by Wassily Leontief; and Economics versus politics, by Overton H. Taylor.

Whitney, S. N. Trade associations and industrial control; a critique of the N.R.A. 237p. New York, Central book company, 1934. 280.12 W61

"The conclusions reached in this study are adverse to continuance of the Recovery Act, pointing strongly toward immediate suspension of its operations. This may seem premature, since a sound judgment will not be possible until the program has been in force a much longer period of time. But it is a strange philosophy of government which, instead of first appealing to logic and experience, would try each plan suggested until it definitely succeeds or fails. One of the main objects of statesmanship should be to foresee and avoid these failures.

"In this book the appeal to logic and experience is made. Chapter I... discusses the relation of the N.R.A. to business recovery. Chapters II, III and IV ... analyze the historical precedents for the system of industrial control through trade associations, and ultimately through the government, toward which the country is moving so rapidly. Chapter V tries to reason out a few of the long-run aspects of this program...

"The views to be presented in this work do not, it is believed, differ from those held by the majority of economists...

"All of this does not mean that the writer is opposed to the New Deal and the N.R.A. root and branch. They possess features which few fair-minded people could oppose, and a more extensive book would explain these features. Unfortunately, there is neither time nor space to cover everything, and for the present the program does not lack champions, but rather balanced critics. The great majority of the people doubtless still believe in it. There are many from the ranks of business who disbelieve in the wage fixing policies, many from the ranks of labor who disbelieve in price fixing, and many farmers who oppose both price fixing (except for certain products) and wage fixing. The position that the government cannot fairly control either wages, industrial prices, or the prices of raw materials, without controlling all, and that it cannot successfully control all, has not received due presentation. And yet this position would seem to be both simple and reasonable."

Rural Exodus - Germany

International labor office, Geneva. The rural exodus in Germany. Results of investigations made in May 1931 by Dr. H. Böker and F. W. von Bülow in the provinces of Pomerania and Saxony and in the Free State of Saxony. 137p. Geneva, 1933. (Studies and reports. Series K (Agriculture) no. 12) 281.175 In8

At head of title: International Labour Office and International Institute of Agriculture.

Also has series title: Studies on Movements of Agricultural Population: I.

"The year 1930 in Germany marked a complete change in the direction of migration. Instead of a rural exodus, there may now be observed an exodus from the towns, while at the same time labour is being displaced from agriculture...

"The present tendency of migration is a consequence of severe economic depression. At the moment this new movement is quite as much, if not more, discussed than the earlier rural exodus. It is impossible to form any judgment as to its probable duration, for the development of the economic and political situation cannot be foreseen. But many of the workers who have left the towns are no doubt convinced that even if there is an economic revival in Germany, the large army of the unemployed will not all be absorbed again in industry, trade and handicrafts.

"It would not be correct to represent the movement to leave the towns for the country as due to economic causes alone. Indubitably in this movement there are deep-lying psychological and moral forces at work as well, which are not necessarily connected with the effects of the economic depression, although the interaction of the economic realities and the moral forces of the new movement must not be forgotten.

"While it is easy to establish the fact that there is already a movement from the towns to the country which is psychological in origin, it is not so easy to discover the causes of this new attitude... The forms in which this desire for a closer link with nature and the soil shows itself are so diverse in Germany that to follow up each of them here would take us too far. It would be premature to attempt at this stage to establish tangible results on any considerable scale of this flight from the towns; but for social policy, in particular, it is already opening an important and fruitful field of activity. In Germany the competent authorities are following this movement with the closest attention; they further it by every measure at their command, smooth the way for it by every possible means, and seek to direct it into regular channels. One of the measures for giving people tied to the large towns an opportunity of spending at least their free hours outside the town is the establishment of settlements on the outskirts of towns, including small suburban holdings. Participation in voluntary labor service enables young men to obtain later on a settlement holding or a small suburban holding and to prepare themselves for their future work as settlers by attending special courses of training.

"But such measures cannot alone suffice to solve the problems that arise from the exodus from the towns. Whether its causes lie in the present economic situation or in a movement of psychological origin, the urgent need in either case is to give this reversed current direction and aim, and to guide it in the first place towards those areas which formerly suffered from the rural exodus, and gave the towns their surplus population, and which could now reabsorb part of that surplus as a result of an appropriate general economic policy...

"In the face of these new tasks it should be remembered, however, that the temporary cessation of the possibility of a rural exodus and the appearance of a new attitude to country life do not of themselves eliminate

all the causes of the rural exodus... The rural exodus problem remains, and the increasing variety of its forms make it even more complex than before; but a great step in advance has been taken: the public is becoming more and more aware of the significance of healthy economic and demographic conditions in the country."

Rye - Canada

Canada. Dept. of trade and commerce. Dominion bureau of statistics. Agricultural branch. The production and distribution of coarse grains. III. Rye. A survey of statistical and other data relating to Canadian rye and its place in world production and trade. 32p. Ottawa, Pub. by authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, 1934. 281.359 C162

State and Local Government - Iowa

Institute for government research, Washington, D. C. Report on a survey of administration in Iowa. Submitted to Committee on reduction of governmental expenditures by the Institute for government research of the Brookings institution, Washington, D. C. 1933. 653p. Des Moines, State of Iowa [1934?] 280.027 In7

The scope of this survey is outlined in the letter of transmittal as follows:

"The survey which began early last February constituted an examination as thorough as the limitations of time and budget permitted of the 'administration and conduct of the various departments, boards, bureaus, commissions, offices, institutions and agencies of the state, and the functions, duties, financial requirements, expenditures, operations, general condition, management and future needs of each, for the purpose of determining whether or not the said departments, boards, bureaus, commissions, offices, institutions and agencies are overmanned, necessary, and are operated and conducted upon an economical basis; to inquire into, investigate and report what, if any, reduction in operating costs and savings could be made therein by the change or repeal of existing laws or otherwise without prejudicing the essential and necessary functions of State Government...' (Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, Sec. 2).

"This study extended to the counties, the townships, and the school districts, but did not extend, except incidentally, to the legislative and judicial branches of the government or to municipal administration."

Institute for government research, Washington, D. C. Report on a survey of administration in Iowa: the revenue system. Submitted to Committee on reduction of governmental expenditures, state of Iowa... by the Institute for government research of the Brookings institution, Washington, D. C., 1933. 170p. Des Moines, State of Iowa, 1933.

This is part II, The Revenue System, comprising chapters XVI to XX inclusive of the Report on a survey of administration in Iowa. These chapters were issued in this separate pamphlet and not reprinted with parts I, III, and IV which were issued in one volume as noted above. The chapter headings are: General Aspects of the Revenue Problem; Property Taxation; Taxes other than Local Property Tax; New Sources of Revenue; Jurisdictional Distribution of Revenues and State Tax Administration.

Taxation - Kentucky

Kentucky tax reduction association, incorporated. A report on the financial survey of the government of Boyd county, Kentucky, prepared for the citizens and taxpayers of Boyd county. 38p., mimeogr. [Louisville, 1933?] 284.5 K413B

Field work done at Catlettsburg November 24 to December 5, 1933.

Kentucky tax reduction association, incorporated. A report on the financial survey of the government of Clark county, Kentucky, prepared for the citizens and taxpayers of Clark county and for the fiscal court of Clark county. 43p., mimeogr. [Louisville, 1933?] 284.5 K413C

Field work done at Winchester October 24 to November 2, 1933.

Kentucky tax reduction association, incorporated. A report on the financial survey of the government of Muhlenberg county, Kentucky, prepared for the citizens and taxpayers of Muhlenberg county and for the fiscal court of Muhlenberg county. 65p., mimeogr. [Louisville, 1933?] 284.5 K413M

Field work done at Greenville September 27 to October 5, 1933.

Kentucky tax reduction association, incorporated. A report on the financial survey of the government of Pike county, Kentucky, prepared for the citizens and taxpayers of Pike county and for the fiscal court of Pike county 43p., mimeogr. [Louisville, 1933?] 284.5 K413P

Field work done at Pikeville December 6 to December 12, 1933.

Taxation - Tennessee

Tennessee taxpayers' association. Report covering ... second annual survey of the government of the state of Tennessee, for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1933. 210p. Nashville [1934] 284.59 T25

Survey conducted and report compiled by William R. Pouder, and William P. Brooks, Harry B. Speier, field representative.

This report contains comment on state expenditures, elementary school funds, trends of assessed value of taxable property, delinquent taxes, and the state budget. The bulk of the report consists of detailed statistics of revenues and expenditures.

Tennessee taxpayers' association. A report on the financial survey of the government of Trousdale county, Tennessee prepared for the Trousdale county taxpayers' league... and for the county court of Trousdale county... Conducted through the cooperation of Tennessee taxpayers' association. 68p., mimeogr. [Nashville, 1933] 284.5 T253T

Field work done at Hartville from Sept. 11 to Sept. 16, 1933.

Tea

Harler, C. R. The culture and marketing of tea. 389p. London, New York [etc.] H. Milford, Oxford university press [1933] 68.1 H22

"Much of the matter presented has been published at some time or other in the Quarterly journal of the Scientific department of the Indian tea association." - Preface.

Part I, General Description of the Tea Plant and Tea Production; Part II, The Chemistry and Pharmacology of Tea; Part III, The Tea Countries of the World; and Part IV, the British Tea Trade.

U. S. Farm Credit Administration

U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Publications issued by farmers' business associations, revised to February 1, 1934. 14th ed. 13p., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., Feb. 1934. 166.3 P96

U. S. S. R.

Ermolaev, A. I. Kollektivizatsiia i klassovaia bor'ba v Leningradskoi oblasti (na 1931 g.) 79p. Moskva [etc.] 1931. 281.179 Er5

Collectivization and the class struggle in the Leningrad region.

Iakovlev, Iakov Arkadevich. Voprosy organizatsii sotsialisticheskogo sel'skogo khoziaistva. 413p. Moskva, Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo kol'khoznoi i sovkhonoi literatury, 1933. 281.179 Ia5V

Questions of the organization of socialist agriculture.

Moscow. Kommunisticheskaia akademiia. Agrarnyi institut. Dokhody kol'khozov i ikh raspredelenie, prevaritel'nye materialy obsledovaniia kol'khozov v ianvare 1931 goda. 125p. Moskva [etc.] Selkol'khozgiz, 1931. 281.179 M85

The revenue from collective farms and its distribution.

Novosibirsk. Kraevaia nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ekonomiki i organizatsii sotsialisticheskogo s.kh. V pomoshch kol'khoznomu planirovaniu. 147p. [Novosibirsk] Zapsibomdelenie, 1931. 281.179 N85

Assistance in planning for the collective farms.

Tsibin, A. L., ed. Standarty kartofelia i plodovovoshchei, pod obshchei redaktsiei Tsibina. 139p. Moskva [etc.] 1932. 280.3 T78

Standards for potatoes and fruit and vegetables.

At head of title: Glavnoe upravlenie konservnoi u plodo-ovoshchnoi promyshlennosti NKSnaba SSSR.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Gosudarstvennaia planovaia komissiia. Itogi vypolneniia pervogo piatiletnego plana razvitiia narodnogo khoziaistva Soiuza SSR. 307p. Moskva [etc.] 1933. 280.179 Un32I

Summary of the achievements of the first five year plan in the development of national economy.

Vsesoiuznyi s'ezd kolkhoznikov-udarnikov peredovkh kolkhozov. 1st, Moscow, 1933. Materialy pervogo Vsesoiuznogo s'ezda kolkhoznikov-udarnikov peredovkh kolkhozov 15-19 fevralia 1933 g. 182p. Moskva, 1933. 281.9 V963

Proceedings of the 1st Congress of collective farm "udarniks," Moscow, 1933.

World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, Regina, Canada 1933

World's grain exhibition and conference, Regina, 1933. Proceedings of the World's grain exhibition and conference, Regina, Canada. v. 1. Exhibition. General sessions. Economics. Mechanization. July 24th to August 5th, nineteen hundred and thirty-three. Held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the governor general of Canada. 479p. Ottawa, The Canadian society of technical agriculturists [1933] 59.9 W89

Volume 1 only, received at time of going to press.

Partial contents: Causes of the agricultural depression, by A. B. Genung; Wheat and the world depression, by J. S. Davis; Present world wheat situation and prospects, by W. Sanford Evans; Trends in world wheat acreage, by T. W. Grindley; Wheat consumption during the depression, by Carl L. Alsberg; World's import cereal requirements, by Sir Albert Humphries; World wheat supplies - An importer's view, by G. J. S. Broomhall; Autarchy and free world grain production, by Paul Kvakan; Maladjustment and adjustment in modern farming, by Hubert D. Leppan; The new era in agriculture, by C. W. Peterson; Agriculture and the state, by Bernard W. Snow; Operation of country elevators, by C. E. Hayles; Grain merchandising functions of the elevator systems of western Canada, by H. L. Griffin; Co-operative development in grain marketing, by L. C. Brouillette; The disposal of wheat, by A. H. Hobley; The place of co-operatives in grain marketing, by Lee Hutchinson; The place of the grain exchange in the world's wheat market, by A. E. Darby; Are changes in finance needed? by W. W. Swanson; Financing the Canadian grain crops, by R. A. Rumsey; Forecasting of future prices in wheat marketing, by J. Ralph Pickell; Water carriers and the grain trade, by F. C. Cornell; Transportation and storage of export grains, by S. T. Smith; The wheat problem of Russia, by V. P. Timoshenko; Practical wheat farming in British India, by G. S. Henderson; A brief note of wheat production in the Punjab, by H. R. Stewart and Kartar Singh; Australian activities in connection with the wheat industry, by Hon. F. H. Stewart; Wheat industry in Australia, by C. W. Walker; Economic status of wheat production in western Canada, by W. Allen; Farm tenancy in western Canada, by Andrew Stewart; The work of the Canadian pioneer problems committee, by R. W. Murchie; Marketing grains through the livestock route, by A. M. Shaw; Marketing grains through dairy cattle, by W. H. Hicks; Marketing grains through beef cattle, by J. P. Sackville; Marketing grains through swine, by C. M. Learmonth; Marketing grains through sheep and lambs, by A. A. Macmillan; Marketing grains through poultry, by F. C. Elford; An agricultural engineer looks at mechanized farming in Russia, by E. J. Stirniman; Future developments in wheat growing, by J. Newman; Some economic effects of mechanization of Canadian agriculture with particular reference to the spring wheat area, by J. F. Booth; The real effects of mechanization on wheat production, by Leonard J. Fletcher; Power on the farm, by C. G. Pearse; Economics of

power used in large and small units, by E. A. Starch; Economical aspects and controllable factors in tillage operations, by George M. Thomson; Possibilities of improvement in the mechanization of eastern Canadian agriculture, by L. G. Heimpel; Economic aspects of the horse industry in western Canada, by H. B. Sommerfeld; The history of the plow and its effect upon civilization, by H. F. Linde; Agricultural engineering research in the United States, by S. H. McCrory; Australian farm implements, by A. T. Thom; Tractor power in relation to agriculture, by G. Douglas Jones; The development of pneumatic-tired tractors for agriculture, by George H. Nystrom; Burning heavy fuels in the farm tractor, by E. A. Hardy; Hitches used in grain growing sections; by H. E. Murdock; The control of soil drifting, by A. E. Palmer; Mechanical control of weeds in the spring wheat region, by J. G. Haney; Seeding machinery, by W. L. Braley; Seeding wheat in furrows, by W. C. Andreas; The deep furrow drill, by H. D. Dinneen; The power binder, by Guy Bevan; Combine investigations with spring wheat and oats, by H. K. Wilson; Wind electric plants, by H. P. Frey.

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May be borrowed for copying.

The scope of this list was suggested by the pamphlet by Secretary H. A. Wallace entitled, America Must Choose (World Affairs Pamphlet no. 3)

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References on the handicrafts of the Southern Highlanders, compiled by Everett E. Edwards... Division of statistical and historical research. 22p. mimeogr. [Washington, D. C.] Feb. 1934.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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PERIODICAL - CHANGE OF TITLE

Nankai university. Institute of economics. Monthly Bulletin on economic China, v. 7, no. 1, Jan. 1934. Tientsin, China.

The Nankai Weekly Statistical Service is now being reorganized and published by the Institute as a monthly publication under the new name Monthly Bulletin on Economic China. This issue contains the following articles in addition to the statistical tables, Land tax in Chekiang, by Franklin L. Ho; Economic statistics in China, by H. D. Fong.

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Compiled by M. I. Herb

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Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Unnumbered pamphlet (Printed)*

Report of the President's committee on wild-life restoration. Thomas H. Beck, chairman, Jay N. Darling, Aldo Leopold. 27p. 1934.

"The plan to withdraw by purchase submarginal lands unsuited for profitable agricultural use affords an unusual opportunity to carry out a vast and pressingly urgent national program for wild-life restoration."

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and of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture**

Secretary Wallace

Administration's sugar program explained by Secretary Wallace. March 16 [1934] 9p., mimeogr.

Farm practice and agricultural adjustment. A radio talk... broadcast March 8, 1934, in the Department of Agriculture period, National farm and home hour, by NBC and a network of 50 associate radio stations. 7p., mimeogr. [1934]

Assistant Secretary Tugwell

Renewed frontiers. 11p., mimeogr. [1934]

An article published in the New York Times, Sunday, January 14, 1934.

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Alfalfa hay management studies. A preliminary report, by W. H. Hosterman... T. A. Kiesselbach... and Elvin F. Frolik. 36p. Feb. 1934.

Issued in cooperation with Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. Literature cited, p. 36.

Beef cattle outlook charts with explanations 1933-34. 25p. Oct. 1933.

Car-lot shipments of fruits and vegetables by commodities, states and months (including boat shipments reduced to car-lot equivalents) Calendar year 1933. Preliminary - subject to revision. 24p. Feb. 1934.

Dairy and poultry statistics, 1933, annual summary. 37p. Feb. 1934.

*Requests for this publication should be addressed to the Office of Information U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

***These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

Fats and oils statistics of United States production, trade and consumption. 1912-1933. 90p. Mar. 1, 1934.

"These statistics are presented as a preliminary product of a study of the fats and oils situation." The work was done "by Anne Dewees and others, under the direction of O. C. Stine."

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Revised estimate of gross farm income from production of 1933 is \$6,403,000,000 2p. Mar. 1934.

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Our land resources, by O. E. Baker. 4p. Feb. 16, 1934.

*These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration*

- Administrative ruling relating to tobacco production adjustment contracts. 10p.
Duties of permanent community committees and directions for community committee certification of contracts. 16p. Feb. 1934. (C.-H.-34)
Field corn regulations, series 1 Marketing year, rate of processing tax, definitions and conversion factors with respect to field corn. 5p. Issued October, 1933. Designated R-6 February 1934.
Instructions to county allotment committees and county agents for checking and handling corn-hog contracts in the county offices. 19p. Feb. 1934. (C.H.-35)
Instructions to Southern rice producers for filing statements of intentions to plant. 4p. Issued March, 1934. (Form Rice 16)
Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 38. Marketing agreement for dark air-cured tobacco types 35, 36, and 37. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, March 1, 1934, effective date, December 1, 1933 (12:01 a.m., eastern standard time) 8p. (Form M-49)
To boards of directors, county corn-hog control associations. Suggestions for holding organization meetings and adopting budgets. 8p. March 1934. (Form C.H.-43)

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- Excerpt from address of Jerome N. Frank [on profit system] before the Association of American law schools, in Chicago, Saturday, December 30, 1933, at 2 p.m. 3p.
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Address before the American Statistical Association, December 29, 1933.
"This article is to be published in the June issue of the Journal of the American statistical association."

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

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Adams, R. L., and Todd, F. E. Cost of producing queen and package bees in California. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 30, 14p. Berkeley. 1933.

In cooperation with the U. S. Pacific States Bee Culture Laboratory. The field work was conducted during the month of October, 1933.

Shultis, Arthur. A survey of the cost of producing potatoes in the Shafter-Wasco district of Kern county. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 32, 8p. Berkeley. 1934.

"The first part comprises the actual costs for the 1933 crop... The second part is the estimate of costs for 1934."

Tinley, J. M., and Schneider, J. B. An analysis of the operations of the Hayward Poultry Producers' Association. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 31, 39p. Berkeley, 1934.

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Florida. Dept. of Agriculture, State Marketing Bureau. Florida citrus fruit marketing; its volume, distribution and sale. 79p. Tallahassee. [1933]

This publication is 46 x 30 cm. in size and contains charts in color. The statistical tables include figures for 1931/32.

Illinois

Illinois. Agricultural Experiment Station. A year's progress in solving farm problems of Illinois... Forty-sixth report for year ended June 30, 1933. 295p. Urbana. 1933.

Agricultural economics, p. 164-198. Includes results of studies of farm management, marketing, price trends, farm real estate, and farm credit.

Indiana

Indiana. Purdue University. Dept. of Agricultural Extension. Twenty-second annual report... July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933. 84p. Lafayette. 1933.
Division of Farm Management, p. 56-58.

Maryland

Watkins, D. E. A farm management study of 70 dairy farms in Montgomery county, Maryland. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 356, p. 177-222. College Park. 1933.

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Rozman, David. Secondary milk markets in Massachusetts in the period of falling prices, 1930-1932. Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 304, 20p. Amherst. 1933.

A special investigation was made in three cities, Gardner, Attleboro, and Newburyport. Data relating to sources of milk supply, milk sales and condition of markets, prices received by producers and cost of milk distribution are given.

Michigan

Michigan. Agricultural Experiment Station. Quarterly bulletin. v. 16, no. 3. East Lansing. Feb. 1934.

Partial contents: Cost of producing pullets in 1933, by P. F. Aylesworth, p. 148-153; Egg production costs and returns in Michigan; by K. T. Wright, p. 154-160.

Michigan. Dept. of Conservation. Sixth biennial report, 1931-1932. 205p. Lansing. 1933?

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The report of the Land Economic Survey Division is also published as a reprint.

Minnesota

Minnesota. Dept. of Agriculture, Dairy and Food. Minnesota state farm census 1933. Minn. Dept. Agr. Bul. 13, 9p. St. Paul. 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Contains data by counties.

Montana

Montana State College, Extension Service. Beef cattle ... as presented at the forty-ninth annual convention Montana Stockgrowers Association. Mont. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 136, 50p. Bozeman. 1933.

Partial contents: Land settlement mistakes and new land laws, by R. B. Tootell, p. 6-9; How Montana stockmen have reduced their operating cost by M. H. Saunderson, p. 25-27; Outlook for beef cattle prices, by Paul Carpenter, p. 37-38; Market classes and grades of cattle, by J. K. Wallace and I. M. C. Anderson, p. 39-40; The tax dollar, where it comes from, by R. R. Renne, p. 41-45; The tax dollar, where it goes, by J. P. Fabrick, p. 46-50.

New Jersey

New Jersey. Dept. of Agriculture. New Jersey crop report, v. 9, no. 6, 29p. Trenton. Dec. 1, 1933.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Includes general summary of crop season, 1932-1933 and tables showing acreages, yields, total production and total values 1924 to 1933 for the state.

New Jersey. Dept. of Agriculture. New Jersey crop report, v. 9, no. 7, 6p.
Trenton. Jan. 1, 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Includes report on the canning industry in New Jersey for 1933.

New York

Rasmussen, M. P. Some facts concerning the marketing of eastern grapes. Part
I. Competition, distribution, and wholesale marketing. N. Y. Cornell
Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. 275, 42p. Ithaca. 1933.

Rasmussen, M. P. Some facts concerning the marketing of eastern grapes. Part
II. Retail distribution and consumer demand. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Col.
Ext. Bul. 276, 69p. Ithaca. 1933.

North Dakota

Anderson, H. G., and Benton, A. H. Cattle marketed in North Dakota 1929-30-31
and some factors underlying their production. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta.
Bul. 275, 51p. Fargo. 1933.

Includes tables giving data on the classes and grades of cattle market-
ed by counties in North Dakota.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural Experiment station. Current farm economics, v. 6, no. 6
Stillwater. Dec. 1933.

Correction - The place of publication was incorrectly given as Blacks-
burg in the February 1934 issue of Agricultural Economics Literature.

Oregon

Oregon. Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Grain Inspection. Value of protein
testing of wheat. Oreg. Dept. Agr. Bul. no. 26, p. 48-50. Salem. Feb.
1934.

The third of a series of articles on the subject.

Virginia

Vernon, J. J. Organization of dairy farms in the Norfolk area. Va. Polytech-
nic Inst. Va. Farm Econ., no. 28, p. 374, 377-378. Blacksburg. 1934.

Virginia. Dept. of Agriculture. Division of Agricultural Statistics. Revised
acreage, yield, production and value of Virginia crops, 1866-1931. 8p.
Richmond, Federal State Crop Reporting Service. 1932.

Figures were prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin. University. College of Agriculture. Committee on zoning.

County ordinances. Zoning for agriculture, forestry and recreation in
Wisconsin. 19p., mimeogr. [Madison] 1933.

A list of "Wisconsin publications on land utilization, taxation, and
zoning" is contained on p. 18-19.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Credit - Northern Ireland

Government loans and grants in Northern Ireland. Estate Mag. 34 (1): 41-43. Jan., 1934. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)

"A brief outline of the schemes under which Government credit is placed at the disposal of farmers in northern Ireland."

Agricultural Credit Legislation - United States

Preston, H. H., and Bennett, V. W. Agricultural credit legislation of 1933. Jour. Polit. Econ. 42 (1): 6-33. Feb. 1934. (Published by the University of Chicago, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

In this article it "is the purpose of the authors to deal primarily with the administrative changes made and legislation enacted since March 4, 1933, affecting agricultural credit. In order to give a clearer picture of functions of the newly created institutions and the manner in which older institutions are participating in the refinancing program, a brief summary of the origin and functions of the principal federal agricultural credit agencies in operation March 4 is given at the outset."

Agricultural Policy - Germany

Agricultural policy in Germany. Indus. and Labour Inform. 47 (6): 228-229. Aug. 7, 1933. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland Distributed in the United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"One of the most urgent tasks before the country is the furtherance of land settlement [which is interpreted] as the reconstruction of peasant agriculture, and as quite distinct from any attempts to form zones of dwarf holdings in the vicinity of towns for the absorption of urban unemployed population. Land settlement will include efforts to provide agricultural workers with plots to be held in their own ownership." The close interrelation between agriculture and industry is emphasized.

Agriculture Relief - Germany

Gunther, John. Hitler and the German farmers. Successful Farming 32 (3): 8-9, 52, 53, 54, 55. March, 1934. (Published at 1714-24 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa.)

An article in which the efforts of the Hitler government to make agriculture self-supporting are described. These include a progressive series of decrees protecting agriculture as a whole: establishment of import quotas; and measures to relieve the debt-burdened farmer. The law of September 27, regulating questions of peasant inheritance is also dis-

Agricultural Relief - Great Britain

Pasvolsky, Leo. John Bull puts up his fences. Country Gent. 104 (3): 8, 69, 70. Mar. 1934. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

An article regarding measures which are being introduced in Great Britain that will convert that country from "the world's largest importer of foodstuffs, into an undisputed leader in the field of agricultural protection.

"The measures which are being introduced for this purpose do not affect, except to a limited degree, the production and sales of cereals. But they are of great importance with regard to such commodities as bacon, lard, other meats, milk, butter, cheese, fruit, and many others.

"In this manner the British farmer is to be given a new deal, which will enable him to increase his output of the commodities affected and to sell his products at substantially higher prices than heretofore. The machinery for bringing this about is a combination of production and marketing reorganization and control and of effective protection against outside competition. It is embodied in two agricultural marketing acts, the second and by far the more important of which was passed by the British Parliament in the late summer of 1933."

Agricultural Relief - United States

Davis, C. C. The farmer as a customer. How his economic position influences business and finance. Barron's 14 (12): 3,9. Mar. 19, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"On the theory that money incomes of farmers are a dominant influence upon the payrolls and employment of industrial workers, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's policies for raising farm prices are of tremendous significance to business and finance. In this article, the new administrator of the AAA outlines the theories under which the Agricultural Act was conceived, the results to date, and the relationship to general business activity. He believes that the disparity between payments made to farmers by the AAA and the collection of processing taxes is temporary only, and that eventually the program will become self-financing. He also points out that the shift in the location of consuming power to the rural areas is accentuated not only by the Administration's policies but, also by the trend in population back to the farms, which has amounted to more than 2,000,000 persons in three years and has put the farm population at a new all-time peak of 32,342,000."

L., F. R. The road from peasantry. Today 1(16): 19. Feb. 10, 1934. (Published at 152 West Forty-second St., New York, N. Y.)

"To understand agricultural policy from now on it clearly is going to be necessary to think of it as a program of movement, and not at all as a situation..."

"But a sound program of motion in agriculture has to be directed in several ways at once - toward enlarging the markets for farm products, toward bringing closer to parity the markets of the farm and the markets of manufacturers, and

toward bringing American production into line with American consumption while these markets for farm products are being extended. That would be complicated enough, except that the details are almost overwhelming."

According to the writer "the American farmer was heading for peasantry as fast as he could go a year or two ago."

Wilcox, O. W. The real farm problem. Econ. Forum 2 (1): 31-43, illus. winter, 1934. (Published at 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer discusses the acreage reduction plan of the Federal Government which "seems destined to achieve results at enormous expense", Australia's successful scheme for the control of the sugar-cane industry and how it may be applied to the cotton industry of the United States, and gives illustrations "of the immense savings of time, labor and land that have become possible since the agrobiologists have defined the upper limits to the yielding abilities of crop plants."

The concluding paragraph is as follows: "The real farm problem may, therefore, be said to demand a proximate and an ultimate solution. First the immediate stabilization of the industry with reasonable economic protection to all its human units; and then, as the enormous latent biological resources of the industry are further developed, the capture of released increments of time, labor and land for the general good."

Agriculture - Great Britain

Easterbrook, F. L. Farming facts and farming fancies. Nineteenth Century 115 (685): 299-310. Mar. 1934. (Published at Orange St., Leicester Sq., London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

"Among the quainter conceits of the English is the belief that everything British is best. Our bloodstock, our beef and butter, our motor cars, even our climate and our system of laws, almost everything we possess or produce, we like to speak of as 'the best in the world.' ... We are only beginning to realize that, so far as agricultural products are concerned, a thing has not merely to be British to be necessarily best."

The author explains that while some British products are very fine the careless producer brings to the market commodities "that fill salesmen and consumers alike with prejudice against British produce." The farmer is not to blame for this. For years he "has been sacrificed to the industrialist who wants cheap food to pay low wages and to the foreign investor who must take his dividends chiefly in food imports."

The remedy suggested is to "organize the producing side of the farming industry so that the rank and file may turn out at least as sound a product as the imported they hope to replace, and a product at a comparable price."

Hall, Sir Daniel. The future of British farming; freedom or control? Estate Mag. 34 (1): 1-7. Jan., 1934. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)

The conclusion is that under present conditions it has become necessary for the state to plan agriculture as part of the national economy, and that the farmer will lose nothing essential in exchanging the old go as you please for a new liberty within the law.

Agriculture - U. S. S. R.

Agriculture. The situation in the Soviet Union. Indus. and Labour Inform. 47 (7): 260-265. Aug. 14, 1933. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

This article discusses spring sowings, delivery of agricultural products to the State, inspection and supervision of collective farms, machinery and tractor depots, and taxation, including the agrarian tax, the personal tax, taxation of individual farms, and the optional tax for economic reconstruction and Communist propaganda in the country districts.

Carmen, Thomas. The spur to Soviet farming. Current Hist. 39 (6): 688-691. Mar. 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N.Y.)

According to the author the year of 1933 was one of the most critical periods in the history of the Soviet Union. At the beginning of the year the outlook appeared unfavorable; at the end "spectacular" gains had been made in every field of endeavor, including agriculture. Three factors are named as being causes of this improvement - the formation of political sections with picked "sectionaires" as leaders; a fixed tax on agricultural produce substituted for the so-called contractual system, "which at times left the peasant without grain for his own use"; and the "changed attitude of the peasants toward collectivization, which was formerly passively resisted by large sections among them."

Chamberlain, W. H. The ordeal of the Russian peasantry. Foreign Affairs 12 (3): 495-507. Apr. 1934. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer's concluding paragraph is as follows:

"What does the future hold for the Russian peasantry, after the stern ordeal of the last four years? Favorable elements in the situation are the increased supply of tractors which is insured by the steadier and larger output of the big factories at Stalingrad and Kharkov, and the weaning away from old individualist habits that may conceivably come with the passing of time. On the other hand, any attempt to depart from the definite limits of the food levy which have been laid down during the present year, any injudicious effort to socialize the remaining personal property of the peasants might provoke a new crisis. During the last few years the peasant has been carrying a large share of the heavy load of the Five Year Plan on his shoulders. He has been definitely the 'forgotten man' of a social order on fire with schemes of industrial expansion and military preparedness. The future will show whether the young generation now growing up under the new collectivized order will attain a standard of living that may seem, in retrospect, to compensate in some measure for what their parents have lived through."

Problems of socialized agriculture. Soviet Union Rev. 11 (4): 74-78. Apr. 1933. (Published by Soviet Union Information Bureau, Washington, D. C.)

Some of the problems of socialized agriculture are outlined and attention is called to a series of decrees to improve its organization.

Apples - Cost of Production

Mason, J. H. Cost of growing apples. How to arrive at correct figures. Tasmanian Fruitgrower 19 (222): 6, 7. Feb. 1, 1934. (Published at Franklin, Tasmania.)

Business - Annual Reviews

The Economist commercial history & review of 1933. Economist v.118, no. 4721, 80p. Feb. 17, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

In four parts. Part I, General Introduction, includes a review of the past year; industry and trade; agriculture, overseas trade; industrial profits; commodity prices; etc. Part II, Conditions in Principal Countries; Part III, Commerce and Trade; and Part IV, Statistical Appendix.

Hubbard, J. B., and Crum, W. L. Review of the year 1933. Rev. Econ. Statis. 16 (2): 28-36. Feb. 15, 1934. (Published by Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

Among the subjects covered are volume of business, commodity prices, banking and money, finance and speculation, and European economic conditions.

The Statist half-yearly banking and commercial review. Statist 123 (2921): 3-32. Feb. 17, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Contents in part: The prospects of recovery; The banking position; Volume and direction of external trade; British agriculture in 1933; The coal industry; The iron and steel industry; Shipping in 1933; The cotton trade; The wool trade; Flax, hemp and jute trades; The rayon industry; and The leather trade.

The Times annual financial and commercial review. Feb. 6, 1934, 36p. (Published in London, Eng.)

Partial contents: Commodity prices, movements in 1933. first yearly rise in index since 1924, p. 8; Farm relief act, "Amazing implications" [United States] p. 20-21; Cotton, decline in trade checked, negotiations with India and Japan, p. 27; Wool, higher prices for raw material, beneficial effects of tariffs, p. 27; Wheat, excess of supply, large European yields, p. 28; Tea, regulation of exports, notable advance in prices, p.32.

Yorkshire Observer trade review for 1933. Yorkshire Observer, Jan. 22, 1934, p. 15-70. (Published at Bradford, Eng.)

Partial contents: Sensational movements in English wool, p. 18; Remarkable change in Bradford wool industry, p. 19; The wool trade's lead in revaluation, by John L. Dawson, p. 21; The mohair and alpaca trades, p. 23; Whither the wool textile industry? A means of checking Japanese competition, by R. R. Whitaker, p. 26; Year of problems in the cotton trade, vital developments for both employers and employed, by F. W. Tattersall, p. 30, 32; Basic industries reviving, by Sir Josiah Stamp, p. 31; Raw cotton supplies, bumper crops in all parts of the world, p. 31; Effect of the rise in raw wool values, by Otto Mombert, p. 32; The Yorkshire Observer wool tables, p. 42-43; Will 1934 be a year of recovery? by Sir George Paish, p. 49; Year of important events in the timber trade, Russia again a dominating factor, p. 65.

Business Depression

Noyes, A. E. The economic depression: and a comparison with others that have preceded it. World Today (Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica) 1 (3): 53-55. Feb. 1934. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

Butter and Cheese - Germany

The butter and cheese trade in Germany. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (10): 977-980. Jan. 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"The Reich Ministry for Food and Agriculture has recently published draft Decrees dealing with the butter and cheese trade in Germany. These Decrees prescribe, in great detail, official grade - standards and marks to be applied to home-produced and imported butter and cheese offered for sale on the domestic market."

Cattle and Beef Situation

The world situation in cattle and beef. Foreign Crops and Markets 28 (8-9): 166-198, 215-228. Feb. 19-26, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Prepared in collaboration with Esther H. Johnson, Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Both parts of this article are also published together as a separate.

Coconut Oil and American Agriculture

Gramlich, H. J. The coconut oil problem and American agriculture. Bur. Farmer (Nebr. Farm Bur. Federation) 9 (6): 7-8, 10. Feb. 1934. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before Live Stock Feeders of Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska at Shenandoah, Iowa, December 12, 1933.

Two charts and a table are presented. Chart I shows the expansion of copra and coconut oil importations into United States 1909 to 1933 (by five-year averages). These data are also given in the table, but the figures are given for each year as well as the five-year average.

Codes - Conferences

Conference of code authorities and trade association code committees at Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the National Recovery Administration. Proceedings of general sessions and group meetings March 5th to 8th. U. S. News, v. 2, no. 11, extra NRA edition, 94p. Mar. 16, 1934. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

Competition and Trade

Macklin, Theodore. Is "competition the life of trade"? Pacific Rural Press 127 (9): 190, 191. Mar. 3, 1934. (Published at 560 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.)

From an address at San Bernardino Orange Show.

"From the grower's point of view as a seller, competition is not the life of trade for him if he is competing with his fellow producers and thereby over-supplying the market. Competition is the life of trade for the grower only when buyers are competing against each other to get their share of a supply too small to go around.

"From the buyer's point of view competition is the life of trade only when growers are competing to sell to them."

Consumers and the New Deal

Consumers under the recovery program. Inform. Serv. 13 (6): 1-4, Feb. 10, 1934. (Published by the Dept. of Research and Education, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22nd St., New York, N.Y.)

In one of the concluding paragraphs the writer states that "from every standpoint the national recovery program opens the door of opportunity for consumers to build and enjoy an economy far superior to anything developed previous to 1934. Obviously, if consumers make use of their opportunity to establish cooperative societies for the production and distribution of goods they can largely increase the purchasing power of their incomes by absorbing surpluses which would ordinarily go to increase the profits of private enterprises. Consumers now have little or no organization through which they can demand remedial legislation. Cooperative buying effects large economies and patronage of cooperative distributives makes possible large reductions in the cost of supplying home needs. The recovery program may well be the beginning of a new era which will provide a more abundant life."

Control of Production

Hodson, H. V. The restriction of production. Nineteenth Century 110 (684): 188-196. Feb. 1934. (Published at Orange St., Leicester Sq., London, W.C. 2, Eng.)

After discussing problems in restricting production the author writes in conclusion in part: "Restriction policies, as means to world recovery, are ill-founded in theory as well as hazardous in practice. As part of the reorganisation of individual industries which have fallen into disorder they are more admirable in purpose, but they are equally hedged about with difficulties, which accumulate rather than diminish with the passage of years. By great consuming countries like ourselves they should be regarded with sharp suspicion, save when they are designed deliberately to improve the paying capacity of our debtors; and even then the partial forgiveness of the debts might be more to our national advantage. As a nostrum for the world's economic ills they rest on the profound fallacy that the paradox of poverty in the midst of abundance has its sole solution in perpetuating the poverty by abolishing the abundance."

Copra - Malaya

Cooke, F. C., and Simpson, H. J. The progress of copra production by Malay small holders in Selangor. Malayan Agr. Jour. 21 (11): 558-564, Nov., 1933. (Published in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.)

The effect on copra production of an attempt to encourage Malay owners of coconut holdings to prepare copra from their own nuts and to sell it direct to exporters instead of to middlemen.

The Corporative State - Italy

Biagi, Bruno. Dall'automatismo economico al corporativismo. Giornale degli Economisti 49 (1): 1-11. Jan. 1934. (Published at Via del Tritone 67, Rome 104 (Italy).)

Discusses Italy's emergence from economic automatism to the system of corporations - "instruments which, under aegis of the State, will bring into operation the entire control, organic and unitary, of the productive forces." Briefly analyzes the Adam Smith system, which he considers too broad. From Fried's book on the end of capitalism, recently translated into Italian, and which the author says may be regarded as a sort of yellow book on economics, he quotes Emil Rathenau's description of the transition of a small factory to a joint stock company. The latter in turn paves the way to the trust, cartel or consortium. The undesirable feature of the trust or cartel lies in its artificiality, in its character, which is so irremediably at variance with the very nature of economics. - The difference between planned economy and free or unrestricted economy is touched upon. For years Italy has been seeking an intermediate course, one uniting the advantages of the first while eliminating the defects of both. According to Mussolini, "corporativism" is disciplined economy and hence also controlled economy. "Corporativism" transcends socialism and transcends liberalism; it creates a new synthesis. The Italian system does not purpose to suppress private initiative, nor to diminish or curb its progress. The need of collective leadership - planned control - is universally felt, but the Mussolini solution provides that this leadership shall not be imposed from above; that the control shall not be exerted from outside such activities but from within, by means of corporations, which may be defined as "the instruments of organic autodiscipline of production." "Corporativism," in short, is self-disciplined economy. - H. E. Brockway

Costs - Theory

Robbins, Lionel. Remarks upon certain aspects of the theory of costs. Econ. Jour. 44 (173): 1-18. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London, W. C. 2. May be obtained from the Macmillan Co., New York, N.Y.)

A lecture delivered before the Nationalökonomischen Gesellschaft, Vienna, April 7, 1933.

"The paper falls into four parts. In the first, I discuss the fundamental nature of costs; in the second, the relation between this conception and the Marshallian supply curve; in the third, the relation between costs and technical productivity. I conclude with some notes on cost variation through time."

Cotton

Burton, C. S. Crop curtailment and money changes presage new levels for cotton. Can America maintain her commanding world position for our greatest export commodity? Mag. Wall St. 53 (9): 444-445, 471. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Edmonds, J. E. They signed up. Country Gent. 104 (3): 12-13, 73. Mar. 1934. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

The writer describes the situation of the cotton farmers in 1932 and explains how they signed up for the cotton reduction plan under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Because the cotton farmer is "much better off" this spring he has agreed to the 1934-35 plan for cotton reduction. There are two ways out - "compel King Cotton to abdicate, or to start him upon a new career of conquest." The "unhappy implications" of forgetting our foreign market and producing only for domestic consumption are pointed out.

Firor, J. W. Trading farms for cotton. Country Gent. 104 (1): 48. Jan. 1934. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Describes the plan of an insurance company to sell farms to be paid for in cotton.

Vinson, Curtis. Europe faces crisis in cotton trade. Texas Weekly 10 (8): 8-10. Feb. 24, 1934. (Published at McKinney and Fairmount Sts., Dallas, Tex.)

"Texas, exporting the bulk of its cotton, is vitally affected by conditions abroad. The Weekly presents the first of three articles on this subject by Curtis Vinson."

The second article is in the March 3 issue (p.8-10) and is entitled "Evil Practices Injure Cotton Trade." In this article the writer "shows how American cotton is placed at disadvantage in world market because of questionable methods practiced in the trade."

The third article is in two parts. The first is in the March 10 issue (p.8-9) and is entitled "World Competes with American Cotton." In it Mr. Vinson raises the question, "Will curtailment of cotton production have the effect of sacrificing the South's needed foreign markets?"

The second half of the third article is in the March 17 issue (p.8-9) and is entitled "Can America Retain Cotton Leadership?" In this article the author "advances the belief that competition abroad may injure America's future" and that increased foreign trade is the answer.

Cotton - China

Cotton production in Chekiang. Chinese Econ. Jour. 13 (3): 258-270. Sept., 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

Lee, B. Y. Rehabilitation of China's cotton industry. Chinese Econ. Jour. 13 (6): 600-609. Dec., 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

"The Cotton Industry Committee, a subordinate organization of the National Economic Commission, has been formally inaugurated. Experts will be engaged to devise means of expanding the market of China cotton, to remove all economic and political obstacles hindering development of the trade, and to make plans to defeat foreign competition." Tables give annual maximum and minimum prices of raw cotton and yarn from 1924 to 1933, the increase in spindles and looms in Chinese and Japanese mills from 1923 to 1932, cotton area and production in China from 1924 to 1933 and annual statistics of import of cotton goods, cotton yarn, and raw cotton from 1913 to 1932.

Revival of the Chinese cotton industry. Internatl. Cotton Bul. 12 (46): 211-212. Jan. 1934. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, Eng.)

Report of meeting October 16, 1933, for the establishment of the Cotton Industry Commission of the National Economic Council in Shanghai.

Cotton - Manchuria

[Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.] Manchurian cotton. Internatl. Cotton Bul. 12 (46): 155-156., tables. Jan. 1934. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester, Eng.)

Gives cotton production and outlook for Manchuria.

Cotton - Prices

Garrard, W. M. Survey. Staple Cotton Rev. 12 (1): 2-5. Jan. 1934. (Published in Greenwood, Miss.)

Report to Board of Directors of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, January 10, 1934.

Discusses favorable and unfavorable factors which tend to influence cotton values, and conditions in India and Egypt which affect American prices.

Todd, J. A. Finance, America and cotton prices. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 11 (1): 1-9. Jan. 1934. (Published at Millbank House, 2 Wood St., Millbank, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Review of the cotton seasons 1931-32 to 1933-34, inclusive.

Wolford, A. S. The tripod supporting cotton prices. Com. and Finance 23 (7): 167. Feb. 14, 1934. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

The author states that "the recent advance in cotton extending over a period of seven weeks, has been predicated upon three indirectly connected expectations, the first of which is the generally anticipated reduction in domestic production, pending a correction of the supply situation. The remaining two deal with the demand factor, at home, and abroad."

Cotton Textile Trade - Great Britain and Japan

Kawakami, K. K. Britain's trade war with Japan. Foreign Affairs 12 (3): 483-494. Apr. 1934. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

This article is concerned with the serious inroads made into the cotton textile markets long monopolized by British manufacturers.

Economic Conditions - Great Britain

Short, C. M. The process of recovery abroad: British revival due to natural causes. Annalist 43 (1104): 443, 444. Mar. 16, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N.Y.)

"The year 1933 was one of almost general business revival throughout the world, although marked as well by some of the most disturbing influences ever recorded in economic history... Politico-economic measures were the principal remedies in some instances, while in other natural healing was, in the main, sufficient. The various treatments in six countries - Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Germany, France and Japan - will be discussed in a series of articles, of which this is the first, in order to provide an internationally representative view of economic restoratives."

The revival in British business is considered in this article. The revival "has been chiefly the result of natural, rather than artificial, methods."

Spender, J. A. Britain muddles through. Current Hist. 39 (6): 641-648. Mar. 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N.Y.)

"Nothing in recent years had been more difficult to judge rightly than the economic condition of Great Britain. Until a few months ago it was a commonly accepted belief that she was in a state of continuous decline, and she seemed herself rather to acquiesce in this judgment than to resent it ... Nevertheless, this general impression was, if not wholly wrong, at least profoundly misleading." The writer explains this paradox and also discusses the financial and political situation in that country.

Economics

Bruggen, Baron N. E. An ABC of economics; an introduction to Soddy. Econ. Forum 2 (1): 100-112. winter, 1934. (Published at 66 West 12th St., New York, N.Y.)

Expenditures - Great Britain

Feavearyear, A. E. The national expenditure, 1932. Econ. Jour. 44 (173): 33-47. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W. C. 2. May be obtained from the Macmillan co., New York, N.Y.)

"In the Economic Journal for March 1931, the present writer endeavoured to make an approximate allocation of the average annual National Income for the period from 1924 to 1927 amongst the chief groups of expenditure. Information is now available which makes it possible to attempt a similar estimate for the year 1932..."

"As in the previous paper, expenditure has been analysed... under the main headings: food; maintenance of the home; clothes; direct taxation; liquor; smoking; travel; entertainments and sport; sickness, accidents and state insurance; religion; reading; miscellaneous expenditure; and saving. The figures previously given have been revised and adjusted where necessary."

Among the statistical tables given is one which shows total and per capita consumption of 26 different food items and retail value, 1924-27 and 1932.

Farm Building Costs and Labor Earnings

White, H. B., and Neubauer, L. W. Farm building costs and labor earnings. Agr. Engin. 15 (1): 16, 17. Jan. 1934. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

"Paper presented at a meeting of the Structures Division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers held at Chicago, December 1933."

Three tables accompany this article. Table I shows the average value of farm buildings (classified by kind), 1929 value. Table II shows labor earnings and annual cost of houses; and table III shows labor earnings and annual cost of service buildings.

Farm Credit Administration

Morgan, W. F. The F.C.A. and the recovery program. Dun & Bradstreet Monthly Rev. 42 (2072): 2-3, 31, Mar. 1934. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

"One of the strongest factors contributing to the unprecedented expansion of general business since March, 1933, has been the better financial position of farming communities. The way in which this has been achieved is described by W. Forbes Morgan... in ... (this) article... In addition to relief, the farmer is being shown the way to retain his rightful independence." - Editor's note, p. 1.

Farm Strikes

Holt, A. E. The Chicago milk strike. Rural America 12 (2): 5-6. Feb. 1934. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York, N.Y.)

According to the writer the farmers were justified in striking and the process by which Chicago gets its milk is inefficient. "A system, which spends so much money in useless competition, cannot be defended." The author states that the "United States government has a responsibility it cannot avoid. It alone can bring some kind of good out of this civil strife."

Fibers - Consumption

Annual fiber consumption. Textile Organon 5 (2): 26-28, tables, charts. Feb. 1934. (Published by Tubize Chatillon Corporation, 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

The consumption of cotton, wool, silk, and rayon is compared.

Forest Land

Day, R. K. Forestry and land use in the Central States. Jour. Forestry 32 (1): 57-62. Jan. 1934. (Published by the Society of American Foresters, Room 810, Hill Bldg., 839 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

"There is a surprisingly general misconception, even among foresters, that forestry in the Central States constitutes little more than the proper management of farmwoods. The dominance of agriculture throughout the 'Corn Belt' and the fact that our main transcontinental railroads and highways traverse this rich agricultural section have created the impression that the terms 'Corn Belt' and 'Central States' are synonymous. The author here interestingly considers the economic, silvicultural and utilization problems peculiar to the farmwoods of this region." p. 57.

Kneipp, L. F. Uncle Sam as a buyer of forest lands. Jour. Forestry 31 (7): 778-782. Nov. 1933. (Published by the Society of American Foresters, Room 810 Hill Bldg., 839 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.)

"By no means the least important of the several forestry undertakings under the N.R.A., is the impetus given to federal forest acquisition by the President's allotment of \$20,000,000. The thirty years' course of events leading up to this action, and the broadened prospects of the immediate future are meatily recounted by M. Kneipp who has been intimately associated with the federal forest acquisition work for the past dozen years." p. 778.

Fruits - Quick Freezing - Philippine Islands

Adriano, F. T., Valenzuela, A., and Miranda, L. G. Studies on the quick freezing of Philippine fruits and the utilization of the frozen pack products. Philippine Jour. Agr. 4 (1): 41-71, plates, first quarter, 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Manila, P. I.)

The object of this study was "to make experiments in the slow and quick freezing of some Philippine fruits which give promise of being commercially valuable for export and to determine the best methods of utilizing the frozen-pack fruits." Fruits used in the experiments were strawberries, mangoes, avocados, lanzones, ates, guavas, young coconuts, pineapples, mangkas, lemasas, chicos, and zapotes."

Gold and Prices

Statistics of gold and prices, 1791-1932. Rev. Econ. Statis. 16 (2): 25-27. Feb. 15, 1934. (Published by Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

The following note appears at the beginning of this article:

"Since the appearance of Dr. Rufus S. Tucker's article upon 'Gold and the General Price Level' in the January number of this Review, we have received requests for some of the tables of statistics upon which were based the charts which we published. We are glad to be able to find place in this issue for the tables which Dr. Tucker has kindly supplied us."

Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F. A. Rise and fall of prices: the causes and results of their long-time relationship with gold. World Today (supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica) 1(3): 3-5. Feb. 1934. (Published at New York, N.Y.)

Government Control of Business

Carver, T. N. What liberties shall we fight for? Nation's Business 22 (3): 13-14, 76, 79. March 1934. (Published at 1615 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

In this article the author discusses extension of government control. The question "Who is a 'Liberal'? The man who wants more control of business by Government or the man who wants less"? is raised and considered.

Governmental Economy

Buttenheim, H. S. What price governmental economy? Econ. Forum 2 (1): 87-99. winter, 1934. (Published at 66 West 12th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer discusses three questions in this article, namely: "1. To what extent are the tax dollars returned to the national income? 2. Does the temporary use of a portion of the income by our various governmental units deprive private industry of capital necessary to carry on its enterprises? 3. Do governmental expenditures, Federal, state and local, contribute to the general well-being, and the economic opportunities of the citizens?"

Grain Marketing and Bankers

Essroger, C. V. The function of the country and city bankers in marketing grain. Northwest. Miller 177 (7): 505, 516. Feb. 28, 1934. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"This article by Mr. Essroger, who is vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago, was prepared as one of a series of informative lectures on Grain and Its Marketing, broadcast under the auspices of the Association of Grain Commission Merchants, Chicago, over the Blue network of the N.B.C." - Editor's note.

Grain Trade and the New Deal

Wickham, T. Y. The grain trade and the new deal. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 72 (3): 101. Feb. 14, 1934. (Published at 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association.

Hogs - Marketing Scheme - Great Britain

Black, David. The pigs marketing scheme and its working. Jour. Farmers' Club, part I, p. 1-21. Feb. 1934. (Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Paper read at a meeting of The Farmers' Club on Monday, 5th February, 1934. Discussion, p. 10-21.

Before dealing with the Pig Scheme and its working, the position of the pig industry before the scheme came into force is considered. This includes a resume of the pig population and prices. Imports are also considered.

Progress of the pigs and bacon marketing schemes: the contract system. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (9): 849-853. Dec., 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Hogs - Queensland

The Queensland Pig Industry Act of 1933. Queensland Agr. Jour. 41 (1): 68-69. Jan., 1934. (Published in Brisbane, Queensland.)

"This Act aims at effecting immediate and very definite improvement in the systems under which pigs are bred, fed, managed, and marketed."

Index Numbers

Prices of commodities. "The Statist's Index Numbers. Statist 123 (2921): 247,248. Feb. 17, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Investment Credit for Agriculture - United States

Garlock, F. L. The investment credit facilities for agriculture. Economist 91 (10): 208. Mar. 9, 1934. (Published at 12 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"One of the fundamental causes of the plight of the average American farmer is laid bare in this ... article ... by Mr. Garlock... In it he makes it clear that the facilities for the investment of local savings and for the extension of credit to farmers and to business men in farm centers have never been of a nature designed to promote any volume of business in this field. Investment banking in agricultural communities, in fact, as Mr. Garlock puts it, 'is commonly thought of in terms of the mortgage loans of the federal farm loan system, life insurance companies and farm-mortgage bankers. These organizations have developed an extensive investment business throughout the agricultural regions. All of them gather in funds from a widely scattered group of investors, all of them lend mainly on real estate mortgages, and are 'absentee' lenders.'" - Editor's note.

This is the first of a series of two articles by Mr. Garlock. The second was published in the Economist 91 (11): 228. Mar. 16, 1934.

Italian Colonies

Orsini, Paolo d'Agostino. Les problèmes économiques des colonies italiennes. Revue Economique Internationale. 25, annee, v.4, no.3, p.533-568. Dec. 1933. (Published at 8 Place du Petit-Sablon, Brussels, Belgium.)

In a preliminary outline, the author, a professor at the Fascist Colonial Institute, points out that the Italian colonies do not constitute a colonial empire but rather a domain - modest as to wealth,

area, present development and future possibilities. In point of area, the Italian colonial domain occupies sixth place among the colonies of European States, and, from the economic viewpoint, is quite small. Administratively, Libya consists of two parts - Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. Ores - traces only - are found in Erythrea. - In turn, economic conditions in Italian Somaliland, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica are taken up, following which two chapters discuss Mediterranean problems and Libyan & Mediterranean problems. It is the author's belief that Libya and the Belgian Congo are bound, sooner or later, to be united by friendly relations. - H. E. Brockway

Labor - England

Hours in English agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform. 47 (6): 229-230. Aug. 7, 1933. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"The Norfolk Agricultural Wages Committee... recently reduced the working week in Norfolk from 53 to 50 hours in the summer, winter hours to be 48 as before: the minimum wage (for adult male workers) remains 30s. a week."

Land - Palestine

The Palestine Land Development Co. Twenty-five years of activity. Palestine & Middle East Econ. Mag. 8 (9-10); 414-415. Dec., 1933. (Published by "Mischar w'Taasia" ("Trade & Industry") Publishing and Exhibition Co., Ltd., 13 Ahad Haam St., Tel-Aviv, Palestine.)

Contains a statement on the foundation, organization, and land purchases of the company.

Land Settlement - Saba Island - Dutch West Indies

Price, A. G. White settlement in Saba Island, Dutch West Indies. Geogr. Rev. 24 (1): 42-60. Jan. 1934. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer concludes as follows:

"Thus Saba offers several lessons to the student of settlement. In the first place, the history of the island indicates the complexity of the factors governing white settlement in the tropics - a tangle that can be unraveled only by a close study of tropical history and by detailed work on the problems of climate, acclimatization, soils, diet, isolation, inbreeding, and other aspects of sociology and economics. Secondly, it appears that cold-temperate-zone whites can retain a fair standard for generations in the trade-wind tropics if the location is free from the worst forms of tropical disease and if economic return is adequate and the community prepared to undertake hard physical work. The third and last conclusion has been grasped by leaders in the United States and Australia but is one which some of the rulers of the white settlements on the Central American and African plateaus fail to appreciate - that, even when a white working community maintains itself for a long period against a tropical climate, diseases, isolation, and inbreeding, it will inevitably fall before the economic competition of a colored people who are prepared to accept a lower standard of life."

Land Settlement, Jewish - Palestine

The groves of Sharon. Palestine & Middle East Econ. Mag. 8 (9-10): 395-396, 424. Dec., 1933. (Published by "Mischar w'Taasia" ("Trade & Industry") Publishing and Exhibition Co., Ltd., 13 Ahad Haam St., Tel-Aviv, Palestine.)

Contains a description of a number of Jewish land settlements in the neighborhood of Tel-Aviv, some of them communal and others organized on an individual basis.

Zacutta, Elyahu. A tour of the Jewish National Estates. Palestine & Middle East Econ. Mag. 8 (9-10): 409-410. Dec. 1933. (Published by "Mischar w' Taasia" ("Trade and Industry") Publishing and Exhibition Co. Ltd., 13 Ahad Haam St., Tel-Aviv, Palestine.)

"Jewish land purchases are conducted by the Jewish National Fund, which is the organ of the Zionist Organisation for that purpose, and other private and semi-private companies and individuals. The distinction between the two categories is that J.N.F. land is never sold, but granted on hereditary lease to Jewish settlers. All other bodies acquire land for re-sale."

Land Tenure

Wehrwein, G. S. Summaries of research - Changes in farm land tenure, 1925-1930. Jour. Land & Public Utility Econ. 10 (1): 95-98. Feb. 1934. (Published by Northwestern University for the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Land Utilization - United States

Wehrwein, G. S. National policies of agricultural land utilization. Agr. Education 6 (8): 115-118. Feb. 1934. (Published in Des Moines, Ia.)

The writer discusses three phases in American land policy - the stage of exploitation up to 1900, the era of conservation, 1900 to 1920, and the period of readjustment, 1920-1934. Under period of readjustment are discussed the change in migration, subsistence homesteads, public domain and reclamation policies, sub-marginal land, poorer lands and the market supply, and private control over private land.

Land Zoning - Wisconsin

Rowlands, W. A. County zoning of land for agriculture, forestry and recreation. Municipality 29 (1): 6, 13. Jan. 1934. (Published by League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 114 N. Carroll St., Madison, Wis.)

"California and Wisconsin have granted to county boards the power to zone land outside of incorporated cities and villages." This article is concerned with the activities of Milwaukee, Oneida, and Vilas Counties, Wisconsin.

Wilson, F. G., and Trenk, F. B. Local governmental control in land utilization. Jour. Forestry 31 (7-8): 796-806, 920-922, maps. Nov.-Dec. 1933. (Published by the Society of American Foresters, Room 810, Hill Bldg., 839 17th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.)

References, p. 806.

"Destruction of forests on land not fit for farming has brought two evils, scattered settlement and tax delinquency. The attempt to establish isolated farms has caused suffering and resulted in unwholesome social conditions, even though excessive taxes have been levied to meet mandatory school requirements. Too often roads and schools have been built, only to fall into disuse after a few years when settlers had given up the hopeless struggle... [The first] article deals with control of the use of lands in private ownership by the application of an entirely new principle in land zoning... [The second article shows] how a county can establish and provide for the management of county forests, utilizing land acquired by tax deed. Assuming the needed state enabling legislation, the application of the zoning ordinance is nation wide, while the forestry ordinance applies in those states where tax deeds are taken by the county." p. 796.

The articles deal mainly with zoning in Wisconsin and in Oneida County, particularly.

Legislation - United States

Harris, S. E. The economic legislation of the 73rd Congress (1st Session) 1933. Econ. Jour. 43 (172): 619-651. Dec. 1933. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

In this article which is part of a larger plan to study the process of inflation with the help of the Harvard University Committee on Research in the Social Sciences, the writer reviews some of the important acts passed by the 73d Congress, namely, the Banking Act, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the National Recovery Act, the Emergency Transportation Act, and the Security Act.

Herring, E. P. First Session of the Seventy-third Congress, March 9, 1933, to June 16, 1933. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 28 (1): 65-83. Feb. 1934. (Published at 209 South Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Lemons - Elasticity of Demand - United States

Revzan, C. The elasticity of demand for lemons in the United States, 1911-1927. Chicago Univ., School of Business, News Bul. 1 (10): 3-5. Mar. 3, 1934. (Published in Chicago, Ill.)

"An attempt is here made to determine the rate at which the per capita consumption of lemons varied with corresponding changes in the price for this commodity from 1911-1927."

Livestock - India

Olver, A. The better economic exploitation of live-stock in India. Agr. and Live-Stock in India, 3 (6): 573-578. Nov., 1933. (Issued under the authority of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. May be obtained from India House, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

This is a plea for proper organization and efficient development of the livestock industry in India in the interest of producer and consumer.

Mass-Production

Borsodi, Ralph. The mirage of mass-production. Econ. Forum 2 (1): 44-52. winter, 1934. (Published at 66 West 12th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer presents arguments against the practice of mass production by industrialized America. "Mass-production," he says, "has never, and can never, produce real prosperity."

Meat - Argentina

Argentina: Act to create a National Meat Board. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr., Jour. 40 (10): 980-982. Jan., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"The Board will have wide powers for controlling the meat industry. Some of its most important functions will be to make regulations for the classifications of livestock and meat destined for home consumption or export, and of all livestock products and by-products, and to fix the periods and zones of the country in which they shall apply; to establish regulations relating to the class, quality, packing and conditions of transport of all livestock products for export, and to prohibit shipments which do not comply with these regulations; to create, either directly or by agreement with any existing or public body, the frigorificos and commercial or industrial organizations that may be necessary in the home or foreign market in the interests of the livestock industry and for the lowering of prices to consumers of livestock products. These institutions will have as their object the handling of livestock, the packing of meat and meat by-products, the sale of these by wholesale or retail, and the installation and operation of cattle markets... The National Meat Board will also be empowered to organize commercial propaganda directed to the expansion of markets at home and abroad; to conduct investigations into the operation of existing legislation and advise the Executive Power on all matters relating to the livestock industry; to supervise the use of shipping space and to regulate shipments; and to provide statistical and economic intelligence relating to the livestock and meat trade.

Meat Packing Industry - United States

Meat packing. Index 14 (3): 51-53, 56-57. Mar. 1934. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

The following subjects on the meat packing industry are considered: The development of meat packing; processing and distribution methods; present status of industry; and the future outlook. Two statistical tables accompany the article. One shows the value of meat packing products, 1929, 1931. The other table is entitled "Wholesale Slaughtering and Meat Packing." It shows the number of establishments; average number of wage earners; wages; cost of materials, etc; value of products; value added by manufacture; and dressed weight of animals slaughtered. Data are shown for 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, and 1931. Data in both tables are from Bureau of Census.

Mercantile System

Fay, C. R. Adam Smith, America, and the doctrinal defeat of the mercantile system. Quart Jour. Econ. 48 (2): 304-316. Feb. 1934. (Published at Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Milk Marketing Scheme - England

England's national milk scheme. Farm and Dairy 53 (1): 7. Jan., 1934. (Published at Toronto, Ontario.)

Reprinted from "The Dairy Farmer", England.

An interview with the manager of the recently organized compulsory Milk Pool. The following subjects are discussed: getting a fair price; the powers of the Milk Marketing Board; and the position of the consumer.

Milk Supply

Pearson, R. A. Principles and practices that bring adequate sanitary milk supply vital to public health. Md. Farmer 18 (2): 13 Feb. 1934. (Published at Baltimore, Md.)

Addresss at the annual meeting of the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association, at Silver Spring, Md., Feb. 5, 1934.

Mortgage Financing

Hanna, John. Mortgage financing through Farm Credit Administration. Economist 91 (8): 168, 170. Feb. 23, 1934. (Published at 12 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Mortgages, Gold Clause in

Payne, P. M. The gold clause in corporate mortgages: leading decisions and opinions. Annalist 43 (1101): 331-332, 334, 335, 336. Feb. 23, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N.Y.)

National Economic Council - China

Soong, T. V. The work of the national economic council. People's Tribune, (n.s.) 6 (3): 165-167. Feb. 1, 1934. (Published at Shanghai, China.)

An address by Mr. T. V. Soong, member of the Presidium of the N.E.C., to the Plenary Session on January 23rd.

"The chief emphasis of work of the National Economic Council concerns the development of communications in the various parts of the country. Realizing that a general plan of highway construction linking the various provinces was entirely lacking, the Council decided to provide technical assistance on the one hand and financial help on the other to the various provincial authorities toward their highway construction schemes."

Other work of the Council includes efforts to promote public hygiene among the masses and investigation of the producing process of silk "with a view of finding means of improving the industry in the country." Special efforts have been made by the Council to relieve the present difficult state of the various rural districts.

Nationalism and Economic Life

Trotsky, Leon. Nationalism and economic life. Foreign Affairs 12 (3): 395-402. April. 1934. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

Nationalism and Foreign Trade - United States

Borah, W. E. American foreign policy in a nationalistic world. Foreign Affairs, Special Sup. 12 (2): iii-xii. Jan. 1934. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

Address delivered before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York on January 8, 1934, "is here reprinted as a supplement to the January 1934 issue of Foreign Affairs. Also included are the introductory remarks of the Honorable Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-large, Vice-President of the Council on Foreign Relations, and the concluding remarks of the Honorable John W. Davis."

Knappen, T. M. Nationalism or foreign trade? Part I - America embarks on a broader tariff policy of momentous implications for business and agriculture. Mag. Wall St. 53 (11): 550-551, 580, 581. Mar. 17, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"Part II of this article will discuss the effects of the new tariff policy on leading industries, showing how some will be benefited by broader markets while others will be adversely affected."

Shepardson, W. H. Nationalism and American trade. Foreign Affairs 12 (3): 403-417. Apr. 1934. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

Onions - Netherlands

Netherlands onion industry. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (10): 932-934. Jan., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"While favourable growth conditions, supported by a suitable storage system, provide an important basis for the Dutch onion industry, efficient grading with the aid of up-to-date machinery, careful selection of seed strains in the light of grading requirements, and an effective system of quality control in regard to export shipments, afford important commercial advantages.."

Planning - Illinois

Lohmann, K. B. All state conference at University of Illinois on new planning opportunities. Ill. Municipal Rev. 13 (2): 6-7. Feb. 1934. (Published by Illinois Municipal League, 500 East Capitol, Springfield, Ill.)

This is a report of a conference held on January 10 at the University of Illinois. The report includes a ten-point planning program discussed by Robert Kingery.

Lohmann, K. B. The status of planning in Illinois. Ill. Municipal Rev. 13 (2): 7-9. Feb. 1934. (Published by Illinois Municipal League, 500 East Capitol, Springfield, Ill.)

This is a brief survey of Illinois' planning activities, discussed under the following topics: status of the city planning and zoning commissions of Illinois, zoning activities reported, the status of regional planning in Illinois, activities over the state at large, the land and other resources (geological, water, soil and forest resources) recreational planning, housing and public buildings, and status of planning education in Illinois.

The writer's conclusion is that the physical planning underway in the state has many ramifications, but that they need to be coordinated.

Planning - Mississippi Valley

Ickes, H. L. Saving the good earth. Survey Graphic 23 (2): 53-59, 91, 92 93. Feb. 1934. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

Secretary Ickes writes of the plan to make a better life for the people who live in the Mississippi Basin, by "reforesting, damming, impounding of water." He writes in part in the conclusion: "In this quick chalk sketch, I have tried to show not the details but the broad outlines of what this vast regional plan will cover, how it will attempt to correlate the common problems of these twenty-seven states, and the most promising lines of effort for solving them.

"But I shall have failed in the task I set myself in attempting to show how vital is planning to navigation, flood control, erosion, agriculture, power and forestation, unless I have at the same time shown the larger considerations that called the committee into being and that inspire its own effort and the effort of all the governmental agencies cooperating with it, or working along similar lines in other areas... Here, within the framework of a democracy, we have a tremendous common effort toward a better distribution of the products of our Machine Age, a striving for social as well as economic dividends, for a better basis of life for the men and women of the Mississippi Valley and for their children."

Planning - Social Aspects

Lorwin, L. L. Social aspects of the planning state. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 27 (1): 16-22. Feb. 1934. (Published by the American Political Science Association, 450-458 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

The writer in this analysis has "had in mind some of the common elements in all of the new movements toward a planning state," but his thought "has been largely on the countries of Western Europe. There are basic differences between the New Deal in America and the social movements of Western Europe. The peculiar features of our New Deal are its greater flexibility, its spirit of tolerance, its respect for individual and group rights, and the effort at voluntary action. The reasons for these features are the vague demarcations between economic groups and classes which have been the foundation of our democratic traditions, the faith in the dynamic possibilities of our industries, the survival of frontier mental attitudes, the large sectional differences, and our easy-going attitude towards social doctrines and theories. The question is: Will special American characteristics continue?..."

"If we succeed in keeping our special characteristics, we may blaze another new trail in history. We shall then succeed in creating a composite leadership which, to use Lincoln's term, will become one with the 'plain people.'"

Planning and Agriculture

Pavlovsky, George. Planned economy and agriculture. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the International Review of Agriculture] 25 (1): 1-48. Jan. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

In three chapters. In Chapter I the problems of planned economy are outlined. Chapter II is entitled, The Evolution of Modern Commercial Policy; and chapter III is entitled, Economic Planning in Agriculture. In the conclusion of this article the author writes that "Agriculture is deeply involved in this general progress towards planned economy. The central problem with which it has to contend is that of the prices of agricultural products in its various aspects. It is, accordingly, to the solution of this basic problem that the planning efforts are primarily directed.

"Planned economy in agriculture presents certain peculiar aspects, which distinguish it from economic planning in other branches of production. It is often erroneously assumed that agricultural planning must necessarily aim at a reduction of output with a view to maintaining or raising prices, while, in fact, its essential purpose must be that of achieving economic balance between the various industries and between supply and demand on a level that will involve an all-round increase of prosperity. Incidentally, to attain a condition of initial equilibrium from which to start, economic planning in agriculture may involve a reduction in output in overgrown branches of production, but only as a temporary expedient, to be followed by a policy of co-ordinate expansion."

Population - Egypt

Azmi, Hamad El Sayed. A statistical study of the population of Egypt. L'Égypte Contemporaine, no. 145, p. 637-650. Dec., 1933. (Published at 16, Avenue de la Reine Nazli, Cairo, Egypt.)

Potatoes - Marketing - Great Britain

The potato marketing scheme. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (10): 965-968. Jan., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

The potato marketing scheme came into force on December 21, 1933. It provides for surplus control, designates the "basic acreage" of the producer, and determines the terms on which and the persons to whom or through whose agency the potatoes may be sold.

Poultry Holdings - England

Rowell, C. W. Small poultry holdings in Lancashire. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr., Jour. 40 (9): 817-819. Dec., 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office London, Eng.)

"The creation of poultry holdings by the County Council has proceeded on orderly lines, and the Small Holdings Committee... is to be congratulated on the success that it is achieving in this method of land colonization.

Poultry Industry - Great Britain

Francis, P. A. The British poultry industry in 1932-1933. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (10): 913-922. Jan., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Price Maintenance and Alfred Marshall

Grether, E. T. Alfred Marshall's role in price maintenance in Great Britain. Quart. Jour. Econ. 48 (2): 348-352. Feb. 1934. (Published at Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Alfred Marshall's Principles of Economics was used by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., in 1890 in conducting an experiment in resale price maintenance.

Prices

Hayek, F. A. von. The fallacy of artificial price-raising leads to misdirected production into unprofitable channels. Barron's 14 (11): 17. Mar. 12, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"The author... depreciates the belief that the aim of monetary policy should be to restore prices to the level of 1929, or any other year. There is no sanctity, he says, in the average price-level of any year. What is more important, in that it determines how the productive resources shall be distributed, is the relation of one price to others; and no monetary action for raising prices can be taken without upsetting these relationships and ultimately contributing to the disequilibrium of slump conditions." - Editor's note.

Mund, V. A. Prices under competition and monopoly: some concrete examples. Quart. Jour. Econ. 48(2): 288-303. Feb. 1934. (Published at Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"Summary. The essential conditions for competition, 288. - Lettuce in the Puget Sound district, 289.- The case of Washington potatoes, 291.- Washington apples, 293.- Staple non-perishables: dry beans, 295.- The Seattle Fur Exchange, 297.- Summary of these cases, 298.- Monopoly and competitive price contrasted: three cases, 300.- Types of discrimination, 302.- Reasons for discrimination, 303."

Nichol, A. J. A re-appraisal of Cournot's theory of duopoly price. Jour. Polit. Econ. 42(1): 80-105. Feb. 1934. (Published by the Univ. of Chicago, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Stern, Laurence. Will rising prices speed or retard recovery? Inequalities bring competitive and sales problems as government theory encounters business actualities. Mag. Wall St. 53(11): 542-544, 579, 580. Mar. 17, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Producers' Price Current Anniversary Number

Producers' Price Current, subscription edition, v. 77, no. 38, section 2, 136p. Feb. 9, 1934. (Published at New York, N.Y.)

This separate section of the Producers' Price Current commemorates the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Producers' Price Current.

Contents: History of the Producers' Price Current, p.17-18,20; The New York Mercantile Exchange, p.23-24; History of New York City hay trade, p.24; The development of the butter trade, p.25-27; New York City's cheese trade history, p.27-28; The livestock and meat trades, p.28; New York egg trade's 75 years of progress, p.29-31; The hop market has recorded changes, p.31; Growth of the fruit and vegetable trade, p.32-33; New York City's principal vegetables, a brief account of the status of the leading varieties and their development, p.34-35; Leading fruits on New York City's market, p.36-37; New York City's trade in dried beans, p.37, 43; New York City's live poultry trade, p.38-39; Evolution of the dressed poultry trade, p.40-41; Development of refrigeration of foods, an historical sketch of its growth during the past seventy-five years in the port of New York, p.41-43; The Boston produce market, a brief sketch of the development of that historic food distributing center, p.44-45; The Philadelphia produce market, a few facts about its development and present importance as a distributing center, p.45-46; The Chicago produce market, development of the wholesale district with its extensive transportation, warehousing and exchange trading facilities, p.46-48 130-131.

Raw Materials - Prices

Hansen, A. E. What governs the price we pay for raw material? Food Industries 6(1): 8-9, 48. Jan. 1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 W. 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

"When raw materials are purchased or contracted for today, for sale a year later, what is the right price to pay? Even more perplexing is the determination of the right price to pay when a crop must be raised 'to order' or there is no crop. Mr. Hansen.... finds important reason for green produce prices which are higher than the general index of field crop prices."- Editors.

Raw Materials - Statistics

Raw materials in depression and in recovery. Westminster Bank Rev. no. 238, p.3-8. Dec. 1933. (Published at 41 Lothbury, London, E.C. 2, Eng.)

Tables are shown giving prices, production, and consumption of raw materials such as copper, tin, crude oil, cotton, raw wool and rubber.

Recovery Program - United States

American academy of political and social science. Annals, v. 172, 203p. Mar. 1934. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

This issue is entitled "Towards National Recovery" and consists of addresses "delivered at the January conference of the Academy, being a resume of the work of the National Recovery Administration, with special reference to business, labor, and the consumer."

Partial contents: Understanding and misunderstanding the recovery program, by John Dickinson (p.1-7); Theories about economic theory, by Thurman Arnold (p.26-36); Business and Government in the Tennessee Valley, by David E. Lilienthal (p.45-49); Purposes and methods of the Tennessee Valley Authority, by Arthur E. Morgan (p.50-57); The consumer under the National Recovery Administration, by Dexter M. Keezer (p.88-97); The role of the consumer in the New Deal, by Paul H. Douglas (p.98-106); Safeguarding the consumer's interest, by Frederick J. Schlink (p.113-122); The most complete agricultural recovery in history, by Frederic C. Howe (p.123-129); Some probable repercussions of 'NIRA' on our constitutional system, by Edward S. Corwin (p.139-144).

An Australian economist looks at the United States. Round Table no. 94, p.270-289. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

This article is divided into three sections. The first is headed "The President's Task; the second "Ordered Inflation"; and the third "Criticisms and Reflections." In the second part five subjects are considered. They are: 1. Monetary policy; 2. public works; 3. liquidation of debt; 4. industry under N.R.A.; and 5. agricultural adjustments.

Beard, C. A. The historical approach to the new deal. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 27 (1): 11-15. Feb. 1934. (Published by the American Political Science Association, 450-458 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

An editorial note, on p. 11, states that "this brief article, together with that by Dr. Lorwin [Social Aspects of the Planning State] which follows, may be regarded as in the nature of a prologue to a series in which various authors will during the year interpret fundamental aspects of the New Deal."

Beveridge, Sir W. H. Some aspects of the American Recovery programme. Economica n.s., no. 1, p.1-12. Feb. 1934. (Issued by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

In the postscript to this article the author states that the article "was written in America at the end of a four-weeks' visit, beginning October 21st, as a memorandum of impressions rather than as a considered judgment. The memorandum deals only with the problem and conditions of immediate recovery in the United States from the present depression... The memorandum and note deal only with the industrial and, to a very slight extent, the financial side of the Recovery Programme: they say nothing at all about the agricultural side or the relief side, including the Civilian Conservation Camps and the Civil Works Administration."

The United States: Recovery and reform. Round Table no. 94. p.304-318. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

A discussion of the New Deal and the goal of reform under the New Deal. The program involves high wages, an effort to restore the balance between agriculture and industry, greater emphasis on consumption goods and lessened emphasis on producers' goods. "It is aimed at individualism and it loves to make fun of laissez faire.

"As means to this end the New Deal appears to contemplate a 'managed' currency, higher wages, shorter working hours, elaborate programs of public works, long-term government budgeting... and economic planning... For the purpose of this article it will be enough to stress two vital points: first, that the value of these new or revived conceptions... can be demonstrated only by experiment; and second, that by turning the emphasis from labor, and the creation of capital by savings, to leisure and the necessity for spending, they shift drastically and most significantly the center of gravity of what is left of our nineteenth-century code of morals."

Research

Research at the 1933 meeting of the Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Editorial. Expt. Sta. Rec. 70(2): 145-149. Feb. 1934. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

After a review of the various papers on research this editorial is concluded as follows:

"Considered as a whole, perhaps the most significant research aspect of the Chicago meeting was the frank recognition of a changed situation and a willingness to accept a full share of desirable adjustments in emphasis and viewpoint. The meeting was also very helpful, however, in demonstrating the continued need of fundamental research as a basic necessity in meeting adequately the new problems of the day. It indicated concretely and unmistakably how indispensable the agricultural experiment station system has become as a permanent fact-finding agency, equipped and ready for a unique and essential service to the Nation in this direction."

Rural Life

Annual review of rural life. Inform. Serv. v.13, no. 1, 4 p. Jan. 6, 1934. (Published by the Dept. of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22d St., New York, N.Y.)

In this issue the following subjects are reviewed: The Farmer-labor government; beginning economic planning; the AAA experience; refinancing debt; the story of the crops; report of the Secretary of agriculture; the tax situation; consumers' interests; rural public education; and study of national rural issues.

Sheep and Wool Industry - United States

Sheep came to new world almost on heels of white men. Wyo. Stockman-Farmer 40(3): 1. Mar. 1934. (Published at Cheyenne, Wyo.)

"A bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society."

Contains historical facts about sheep raising and wool growing and describes the development of the wool-growing industry in the United States.

Silk and Rayon

Case, W. W. Rising use of rayon hurts Japanese silk markets; trade balance affected. Annalist 43 (1103): 405, 406. Mar. 9, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N.Y.)

Statistics are given in this article, including tables and charts. Table I shows silk and rayon consumption in the United States 1920-1933; table II shows Japanese foreign trade 1921-1933; and table III shows Japanese silk production 1922-1933.

Subsistence Homesteads

Dreier, John. Building new communities. Econ. Forum 2(1): 53-62, illus. winter, 1934. (Published at 66 West 12th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer discusses various phases of the back-to-the-land movement. "A return to the soil at this time," he says, "must be regarded as a means of nurturing a new way of life and a new form of community." He thinks that it would be well to discard the term "back-to-the-land" as unsuitable and that "we must aim very definitely forward, not escaping from the present, but building upon it for the creation of a better future. There is still to be coined the phrase that best expresses the program for which the future demands. The Federal Government has adopted the term 'subsistence homestead' movement. In England they speak of 'small holdings.' We have already referred to 'part-time farming,' while the phrase 'garden homestead' is preferred by some to describe the type of development which is herein discussed."

New deal for city worker. Commercial West 67(9): 15. Feb. 24, 1934. (Published at 445 Rand Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.)

A description of "what probably will be the first federal subsistence homestead project to be placed in operation in the Northwest." This project will be commenced on a 200-acre tract of rich farm land adjoining Austin, Minn.

Recent developments in Subsistence-homesteads movement. Monthly Labor Rev. 38(2): 245-252. Feb. 1934. (Published by the U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.)

"This article is based upon information furnished by the Subsistence-Homesteads Division, U.S. Department of the Interior."

In this article the five major types of projects are described; the location of the 11 projects authorized up to the middle of January 1934 are given; the types of families chosen and the types of communities planned are described; and the sources of employment for homesteaders are considered.

Sugar - United States and Cuba

Case, W. W. Sugar plan designed primarily to benefit Cuba with guaranteed markets. Annalist 43 (1100): 300, 320. Feb. 16, 1934. (Published by the N. Y. Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N.Y.)

"The rehabilitation of Cuba is the real purpose behind the sugar processing tax and quota program urged by the President in his message of Feb. 8. Sugar, it is true, would be made a basic commodity under the AAA and a processing tax levied that would be distributed in the form of adjustment payments, but these payments to domestic producers are for the purpose of gaining their approval of measures designed primarily for helping Cuba." Four tables accompany this article. They show the following data: Table I, United States sugar consumption, 1921-1933; Table II, Cuban sugar - production and U.S. consumption 1922-1934 (1934 consumption is proposed quota); Table III, Cuban trade with the United States 1921-1933 (1933 preliminary); and Table IV, proposed United States sugar quotas. These data are also presented in charts.

Sugar, Beet - Irish Free State

Irish Free State Sugar Manufacturers' Act, 1933. Gt. Brit Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (8); 764-765. Nov., 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

This act provides for the formation of a company to manufacture beet sugar. It will be assisted by an increase in the customs duty to increase the price of sugar. "In addition, it is intended to facilitate economic operation by effecting savings in the manufacturing margin and by reducing the price payable to growers for sugar beet."

Supply and Demand Curves

Cassels, J. M. A critical consideration of Professor Pigou's method for deriving demand curves. Econ. Jour. 43(172): 575-586. Dec. 1933. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2. Eng.)

A brief reply by A. C. Pigou is made on p.586-587.

Leontief, W. W. Pitfalls in the construction of demand and supply curves: a reply. Quart. Jour. Econ. 48(2): 355-361. Feb. 1934. (Published at Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

This is a reply to a criticism of a publication of Mr. Leontief made by Professor Ragnar Frisch in a pamphlet devoted to the description of the pitfalls in the statistical construction of demand and supply curves.

Tariff

Bell, Stephen. Mysteries of Solomon. Farm Jour. 58(3): 12,13,31. Mar. 1934. (Published at Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

An article on the tariff question. The writer holds that in the present state of world-wide "economic illiteracy", nations bargaining with each other for "concessions" is perhaps "the best that can be done."

Yet the real truth is that all tariffs are essentially suicidal or self-destructive in their nature, and the first nation to preceive this truth and to tear down its own trade barriers would gain thereby so great a competitive advantage over its neighbors that they soon would be compelled to adopt the same policy or be left on the side-lines of the world's trade."

Rorty, M. C. Tariff policy making. Econ. Forum 2(1): 63-74. winter, 1934. (Published at 66 West 12th St., New York, N.Y.)

Tariff Bargaining - Great Britain

Dietrich, E. B. British bargains. The new steps taken by Great Britain to foster her foreign trade. Barron's 14(8):18. Feb. 19. 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York. N.Y.)

In the summary to this article the author writes that "Great Britain has definitely embarked upon a policy of bi-lateral bargaining agreements to stabilize her foreign trade and has provided herself with the proper bargaining instruments. The 'new model' agreements outlined above are definitely bargains by means of which she expects to increase her annual coal exports by 4,000,000 metric tons. In addition, she has secured tariff concessions for her manufactured products, especially iron and steel commodities, textiles and automobiles, and the preferential use of controlled foreign exchange; and she has strengthened certain gentlemen's agreements between industries."

Tengkawang - West Borneo

Bal, A. J. De tengkawang in de Westerafdeeling van Borneo. Landbouw; Landbouwkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie 9(5): 211-276. Nov. 1933. (Published at Buitenzorg, Java)

An English summary of this article on tengkawang in West-Borneo is given on pages 277-278. The following is an extract from this summary:

"Tengkawang is the native name for a group of various species of trees belonging to the family of Dipterocarpaceae. This group is of special importance for West-Borneo as it furnishes an important export-produce, viz. the fat containing seeds, generally known as 'Illipe nuts.'

... The distribution of tengakawang in the area of West-Borneo, the cultivation, the gathering of the crop, soaking and drying of the nuts, the manufacture of fat, commerce and export are extensively discussed in the paper, whereby it becomes apparent that many problems still remain unsolved."

Tennessee Valley

Corey, Herbert. Government tells 2,000,000 how to live. Nation's Business 22(3): 18-20, 58, 60, 61, 62. Mar. 1934. (Published at 1615 H. St., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

An authorized interview with Dr. Arthur E. Morgan by Herbert Corey about the Tennessee Valley plan.

"The Tennessee Valley plan is an experiment. No one knows what it will cost. No one knows how long it will be in the making. It may fail for any one of many reasons. It may succeed. If it does succeed, a long step will have been taken in a given direction. Those who think one way will assert that the 2,000,000 people of the Tennessee Valley will have been rescued from a condition in which some of them did not get enough to eat, had almost no income, and were dialectically deficient. Those who think the other way will maintain that the people of the Tennessee Valley will have been made into wooden soldiers, all marching together, pop-eyed with pap-fed intelligence, clean and sanitary and stall-fed."

Morgan, A. E. Bench-marks in the Tennessee Valley. Survey Graphic 23(3): 105-110, 138, 139, 140. Mar. 1934. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

In this article the writer tells how the Tennessee power is to be put to work in village and farm homes, dairies, in large and small shops and of "the civilizing effect of cheap power applied to everyday life through low-cost equipment."

Tobacco Farming - Southern Appalachians

Anderson, Sherwood. Blue smoke. Today 1(18): 6-7, 23. Feb. 24, 1934. (Published at 152 West Forty-second St., New York, N.Y.)

A description of tobacco farming in the southern Appalachian country. The writer also tells how the tobacco is sold at auction and of the low prices received by the growers. "The tobacco industry is a big, regulated, controlled industry. But the little farmers feel it isn't controlled for them."

Trade - Japanese Competition

K., H. G. Japanese competition. The problem seen through Japanese eyes. An interview with Mr. G. Okada. World Trade 6(2):6-8. Feb. 1934. (Published at 38, Cours Albert Premier, Paris)

Mr. Okada finds himself "entirely in agreement with the International Chamber of Commerce when it points out that a revival of world trade is necessary if business recovery is to be full and lasting. And I cannot help feeling that offering the world good quality goods at low prices must be to the general interest everywhere." Mr. Okada discusses the low wage rate in Japan; the Japanese standard of living; Government subsidies and currency depreciation.

Rudow, J. F. Japan bids for world markets. Mag. Wall St. 53(10): 500-502, 531, 532. Mar. 3, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Devalued currency, rapidly advancing industrialization and low wages combine to throw Island Empire in competition with the United States.

Trade and Shipping - Sweden

The development of Sweden's foreign trade and shipping in 1925-1933. Index 9(98): 23-37. Feb. 1934. (Published at Stockholm, Sweden.)

U.S.S.R.

Bogdanov, P. A. Russia makes ready for trade expansion. Sphere 13(3):17-20. Mar. 1934. (Published by Whaley-Eaton Publishing Corporation, Washington, D.C.)

Main purchases will be of producers' goods, thus stimulating one of America's most stagnant markets. Russia can supply United States with great quantities of goods now obtained elsewhere.

According to the writer the Soviet Union has a fine record of payments.

Value - Theory

Hicks, J. R. A reconsideration of the theory of value. Economica n.s. no. 1, p. 52-76. Feb. 1934. (Issued by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St. Aldwych, London W. C. 2, Eng.)

"The second part of this article, by Mr. R. G. D. Allen, will be published in Economica, No. 2, (May, 1934.)"

Vegetable Gardening Industry and Community Gardens

Brown, H. D. The future of the vegetable gardening industry. Market Growers Jour. 54(3): 46,47,48,49,50. Feb. 1, 1934. (Published at 112-1/2-116 East Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.)

The writer feels that the vegetable growers are being discriminated against by the establishment of community gardens and in the back to the land movement. "Destitute families are supplied with other food so why not vegetables?" After discussing ways in which this competition may be met the writer states that the "future of the gardening industry ... rests largely upon factors quite apart from gardening operations... I am more than ever convinced that education and cooperation, not laws, must be the backbone of our future."

Viticulture - Chile

Barra, Carlos de la. Chile's wine industry. Pan. Amer. Union. Bul. 68(2): 115-120. Feb., 1934. (Published at 17th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

An illustrated historical summary of "one of Chile's most important agricultural industries from the standpoint not only of capital invested but also of the high quality of its product." A table gives the annual production of wine in Chile from 1923 to 1933.

Wealth and Debt - United States

Harwood, E. C. Wealth vs. debts. Barron's 14(8): 9. Feb. 19, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

An answer to the question whether the United States is solvent or bankrupt. Two tables accompany the article. One shows the amount of long-term debts of the United States by classes and the other the National wealth. The total national assets are \$290,100,000,000 and the funded-debt liabilities are \$120,200,000,000.

Wheat

Hudson, A. W., and Stafford, W. C. The rate of seeding of wheat in relation to variety trials. Empire Jour. Expt. Agr. 2(5): 29-39. Jan., 1934. (Published by Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

A series of eight experiments made in New Zealand on three varieties of wheat yielded the conclusion that "where the rates of seeding were in excess of the optimum, no appreciable differences from the optimum occurred in respect of yield, weight of grain, bushel-weight, and value of the grain for seed or trade milling."

Mayer, R. J. The world wheat problem - A solution. Barron's 14(11): 18. Mar. 12, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

A survey of the wheat situation after half a year under the agreement. "Not even to the most partisan of observers could these results to date be termed more than mildly satisfactory."

At the second meeting at London "a variety of schemes devised to stimulate world consumption of wheat" were presented, the "most important new argument advanced being that of a fixed minimum world wheat export price."

Working, Holbrook. Price relations between May and new-crop wheat futures at Chicago since 1885. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 10(5): 183-228. Feb. 1934. (Published at Stanford University, California).

"Previous investigations of price relations between July and September wheat futures at Chicago are here continued in a study of relations between the May and July futures, supplemented by extensions of the previous study and a broad consideration of price relations among the May, July, and September futures. The conclusions are of special practical interest to hedgers in the Chicago market and to speculators concerned with inter-option price spreads. The influences bearing on price spreads between old- and new- crop futures, however, are frequently the dominating factors in determining price movements of the May future. Conclusions regarding them are therefore of considerable interest to all concerned with wheat price movements from either a practical or an academic standpoint."

Youth and the New Deal

Wallace, H. A. Will youth enter the promised land? Rural America 12(2):3-5. Feb. 1934. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York, N.Y.)

An address "before a Student Conference in Washington, D.C., on 'The Potentialities of the Youth Movement in America.'"

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American farm economic association. Outlook for cooperative marketing of tobacco. Presented at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American farm economics [!] association, Cincinnati, Ohio, December, 1932. 27p.. mimeogr. [n.p., 1933?] 280.269 Am3

"Prepared by a committee consisting of H. B. Price, chairman, William Collins, I. G. Davis, J. A. Dickey, Mordecai Ezekiel, C. E. Brejm, John R. Hutcheson, L. G. Foster, and Asher Hobson, and presented by H. B. Price and William Collins." - foot-note, leaf [1]

Arnett, Eugene. [The American association for the advancement of agriculture] 101p. Oklahoma City [1934] 281.12 Ar6Am

Australia. Canned fruits control board. Annual report, 1st-7th. [1926/27] - 1932/33. 7 nos. [Melbourne, 1927 - 33] 286.3939 Au7

1st-2d, 1926-27 - 1927/28 contain statement by the Minister for Markets and Migration, regarding the operation of the Canned Fruits' Export Act, 1926; 6th-7th, 1931/32-1932/33 contain statement by the Minister of Commerce regarding the operation of the Canned Fruits Export Control Act, 1926-1933.

Bird, W. J. Report on dairying in Nova Scotia, submitted to the 21st annual convention of the Dairymen's association of Nova Scotia, Halifax. N.S.. 1934. 13p., mimeogr. [Truro, N.S., 1934] 281.344 B53

Brunner, E. de S. The farm act of 1933; its place in the recovery program. 29p. New York city, Bureau of publications, Teachers college, Columbia university [1933] (Columbia university. Teachers college. National crisis series [adult series]) 281.12 B83

"The series of pamphlets, of which this is one, is designed to supply to American education the materials of instruction necessary to an understanding of 'The New Deal'" - Foreword.

Ceylon. Coconut commission. Coconut commission report. November, 1933. 32p. Colombo, Printed at the Ceylon government press, 1933. 281.377 C33

Egyptian cotton year book for 1932-1933. Edited by George Pilavachi. 226p. [Alexandria] Société de publications égyptiennes [1933] 281.3729 Eg93 1932/33

Evelpidis, C. La coopération des pays balkaniques dans le domaine du crédit agricole (Rapport présenté à la I^{ve} Conférence balkanique. 15p. Athènes, Éditions "Flamma", 1933. 284.2 Ev2

Extrait de la revue "Les Balkans".

The cooperation of the Balkan countries in the field of agricultural credit.

- Evelpidis, C. La réforme agraire en Grèce. 39p. Athènes, 1926. 282 Ev22
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Agrarian reform in Greece.
- Farrand, G. E. The new deal and the Constitution. 54p. Los Angeles, 1933.
280.12 F24
- Gadgil, D. R. and Gadgil, V. R. A survey of the marketing of fruit in Poona.
184p. [Poona City, Printed at the Aryabhusan press, by Anant Vinayak
Patvardhan] 1933. (Gokhale institute of politics and economics. Pub-
lication no. 3) 280.9 G56 no.3
Select bibliography, p. [180]-184.
Contains a chapter on the costs of distribution.
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im. D. I. Mendeleeva. Tsentrograficheskaya laboratoriya im. D. I.
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- Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. The livestock situation.
Statement by the minister of agriculture and fisheries in the House
of commons on Wednesday, December 20, 1933. 4p. London, H. M. Sta-
tionery off., 1933. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4482) 286.343
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- Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report of the Standing
committee set up by the minister of agriculture and fisheries, the secre-
tary of state for the Home department and the secretary of state for
Scotland on meat. 25p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. ([Parlia-
ment. Papers by command] Cmd. 4470) 280.350 G79R
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of state for the Home department and the Secretary of state for Scotland
on poultry. 8p. London, H.M. Stationery off., 1933. ([Parliament.
Papers by command] Cmd. 4439.) 280.347 G79
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- Hughes, H. J. Cooperation here and abroad; a brief survey of cooperative
achievement. 48p. Superior, Wis., Central cooperative wholesale, 1933.
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national labour office upon the working of the convention concerning work-
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office, 1933. 283 In8Rc
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- Munro, D. G. The United States and the Caribbean area. 316p. Boston, World peace foundation, 1934. 280.12 M922
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Cooperative banking in Finland.
- Philippine sugar association. Sugar; a memorandum for the President and the Secretary of state, the Secretary of war, the Secretary of agriculture. Respectfully submitted by the Philippine sugar association. 14p. [Washington, D. C., 1934] 286.365 P53
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- Sewering, Karl. Zuckerindustrie und zuckerhandel in Deutschland. 259p. Stuttgart, C. E. Poeschel verlag, 1933. 286.365 Se8
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- Scottish national development council. Sheep sub-committee. Report of committee on the sheep farming industry in Scotland. 60p. Glasgow, 1933. (Scottish national development council. Economic series: no. 6, Scottish agriculture) 45 Sco82
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"A paper read before a meeting of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of both political parties, at Washington, April 12th, and before the Union League Club, at New York, April 13, 1876, and now (1914) revised and extended." - Footnote, p.1.
Reprinted and distributed by the Duke endowment, 1933.

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282 W52

Wills, W. D., and Wills, H. O., ltd. Tobacco, its culture and manufacture. 63p. [Bristol, Eng., 1932] 69 W68
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World affairs pamphlets, no. 1-2. Oct. 1933-Dec. 1933. New York, 1933.
280.8 W89 2 nos.

Published monthly except July and August.

Published jointly by Foreign Policy Association, New York, and World Peace Foundation, Boston.

Contents. - no. 1. The world adrift, by R. L. Buell. Oct. 1933. -
no. 2. Soviet Russia: 1917-1933, by V. M. Dean. Dec. 1933.

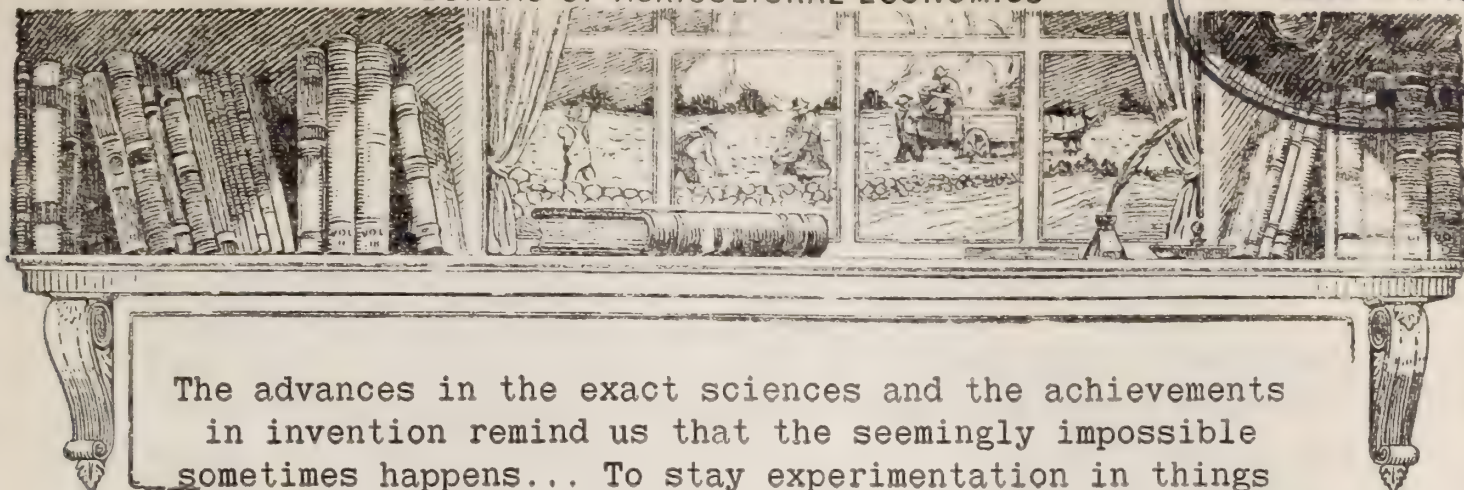
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Reprint from the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction, published by the Board of State Charities... Jan. 1932.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

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The advances in the exact sciences and the achievements in invention remind us that the seemingly impossible sometimes happens... To stay experimentation in things social and economic is a grave responsibility. Denial of the right to experiment may be fraught with serious consequences to the Nation.
Justice Brandeis

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Prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Dowell, A. A., and Jesness, O. B. The American farmer and the export market. 269p. Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota press [1934] 281.12 D75 Bibliography, p. 253-260.

This book is divided into three major sections. The first, entitled, The Farm Plant, describes the basic resources of the United States for agricultural production in relation to the major crops and livestock products. An analysis of the acreage required to produce the direct and indirect exports of crops during the years 1920 to 1930, revealed that, during this period, an annual average total acreage of approximately 60,000,000 acres were needed. At a later stage the authors estimate that possibly 10,000,000 acres could be used in the production of competitive products now imported. The conclusion is reached that "to reduce output to national needs would mean a profound reorganization of the agricultural industry in the cotton, tobacco, corn and hog, and wheat regions."

The authors then turn in Part II, The Home Market, to a consideration of the possibility of relief through expansion in the home market. Little hope is found in this. Attention is called to such factors as the slowing down of population growth in the United States, the inelasticity of the demand for farm products as a whole, the relatively small reduction in production that could be accomplished through the elimination of sub-marginal land and the relatively limited possibilities of shifting from the production of export products to the production of products which have been imported, heretofore.

The third section of the book, The Export Market, is devoted to an analysis of the place of American agriculture in world competition and to the significance of American tariff and other governmental policies to the export and import trade in agricultural products. The significance to American agriculture of an increasingly high tariff in the face of our shift from a debtor to a creditor country is clearly indicated. A chapter is devoted to a discussion of governmental policies in foreign countries which have resulted in a marked restriction on world trade. The final chapter of the book, entitled, What of the Future, is a well reasoned and stimulating discussion of the more general problems facing the agricultural export trade, of the United States in particular, and of the world in general. The necessity of facing the fundamental facts with respect to our creditor position and our tariff policy is strongly urged.

Except for relatively minor details the present reviewer finds little exception to be taken to the arguments developed in this book. The authors have done what they evidently set out to do, namely, to show

the dependence of American agriculture upon exports. In one sense the book does not entirely live up to the promise in its title in that there is little discussion of the foreign markets themselves, that is, the demand side of the picture apart from the present abnormal restrictions, and there is but one short chapter on the vital question of foreign competition. One omission of some importance might be noted. There is no reference to the exportation of fruit as a part of the agricultural export situation. While it must be acknowledged that, from the point of view of the acreage required to produce them, our fruit exports are a matter of minor importance, nevertheless from the standpoint of income they constitute by no means an inconsiderable item. From the standpoint of value, fruit exports as a whole now rank third to cotton and tobacco. Such exports have made by far the greatest gain since prewar years and have held up best during recent years of greatly reduced world trade.

In discussing the subject of foreign competition and the ability of American agriculture to meet this competition in world markets, an interesting question is raised as to exports of dairy products from the United States. The authors point out that most countries pass through three stages of agricultural development, namely, pastoral, grain farming, and diversified farming. They conclude that in the United States as a whole diversified farming has become well established. On the assumption that countries in the third stage of agricultural development possess certain advantages in the production of dairy products they raise the question as to the long term possibilities for the United States in the exportation of such products. In any case they point to a real danger of this country being forced to meet world competition in this field. In considering this question it appears that the authors have not taken sufficiently into consideration the actual present and probable future possibilities from the demand side. It is a significant fact that the foreign demand for dairy products, especially butter, is highly concentrated, most of it in two countries, Great Britain and Germany. In view of the Empire relationship between the United Kingdom and New Zealand, probably the country possessing the greatest natural advantages for dairy production, it seems reasonable to expect that New Zealand will continue to supply a large part of the British requirements and that Denmark, having also certain advantages in relation to the British market, will continue to supply most of the remainder. Furthermore, the British Government is at the present moment greatly concerned with the situation of the dairy industry in the United Kingdom itself. As to Germany, the present emphasis on self-sufficiency is largely concentrated in the field of fats and oils and it seems probable that that country will continue to make every effort to reduce its imports of such products as butter. It is, therefore, not only a question of being able to compete on equal terms but also a question as to the extent of the requirements of the deficit countries which, for dairy products at least, appear to be distinctly limited.

The American Farmer and the Export Market is a book well worth careful study by those who are seriously interested in the problem of American agriculture in its international aspects. It presents the relevant facts clearly and logically and interprets these facts in a cogent manner. - L. A. Wheeler, Senior Agricultural Economist, Acting in charge, Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

Israel, Maurice. Le régime fiscal du tabac dans les divers pays.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire 157(467): 72-90. Oct. 10, 1933.

(Published at 10, Rue Auber, Paris (9e), France.)

The author points out that the advantages and the eminent fairness of the taxation of tobacco have been apparent to all countries, inasmuch as tobacco is used by the majority of adults and is not, in theory at least, a necessary commodity. That there is, however, a risk of exceeding the limits of reasonable taxation is illustrated by the example of Germany where postwar competition in the manufacture of cigarettes prevented the competitors from realizing any profits, while the high rate of taxation prevented a price reduction that would have resulted in increased consumption. The Government came to the rescue by granting a decrease in taxes to cigarette factories already functioning or for the construction of which capital had been provided prior to January 17, 1930, thus virtually creating a monopoly in favor of already existing cigarette factories.

Switzerland is the only country that does not levy a special tobacco tax. It limits itself to a high customs duty at the frontier. The other countries are divided into three categories: those that grant liberty of manufacture and of sale but levy various tobacco taxes; those that have a Government monopoly; and those in which the monopoly is conceded to a private company.

To the first group belong Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, with the exception already noted, Finland, Norway, Denmark, the Baltic States, Bulgaria, Greece, China, the United States, Canada, the countries of Central and South America (with the exception of Ecuador), Egypt, South Africa, and Algeria. These countries permit production, manufacture, and sale of tobacco by individuals or companies subject to certain customs duties and excise taxes. As a rule the tariff is high on manufactured products and lower on raw tobacco because most countries have to import most of the raw tobacco that they use for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes. The excise taxes are almost always progressive, increasing with the selling price of the product. They usually vary between 10 or 15 percent and 60 percent of the retail price.

Special attention is called to the large revenue obtained by Great Britain from the taxation of tobacco, amounting for the year 1931/32 to £63,297,916 sterling, almost twice as much as that obtained in France for the same period. This result, which the author characterizes as magnificent, is due in part to a large consumption of tobacco of all kinds and particularly of cigarettes. The British factories use 150 million lbs. of leaf tobacco annually for the manufacture of cigarettes alone as against less than 30 million kilos in France. The consumption of cigarettes exceeds 1000 per capita per annum, as against 454 in France. In addition, the tariff on leaf tobacco is high, varying, according to the origin and the degree of humidity of the leaves, between 7/5 1/2 and 10/6 1/2 per lb. The climate of Great Britain makes tobacco cultivation almost impossible, and its importation is restricted to 37 ports of the United Kingdom. The duty on manufactured tobacco reaches the almost prohibitive figure of

14/7 on the general schedule and 11/5 1/4 on the preferential schedule.

Belgium is another country that allows a very prosperous tobacco industry to operate freely and that also collects a considerable income from customs and excise duties, though it is less than that of Great Britain. Statistics are given.

A list of countries with a State tobacco monopoly includes France, Italy, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Rumania, U.S.S.R., Persia, Japan, New Caledonia, and Tunisia. In France since October 1, 1926, and in Rumania since the passage of the law of February 7, 1929, the proceeds of the tobacco monopoly have been used for the amortization of the public debt.

All State monopolies include cultivation, manufacture, and sale of tobacco. Tobacco production is usually carried on by private individuals under strict supervision by the State. Sometimes the State purchases the total crop as in France. In Hungary, Austria, and Italy export of leaf tobacco is arranged for. In 1931 Italy exported 3,605,900 kilos of leaf tobacco out of a total production of 42,237,000 kilos for the year.

With the exception of certain factories in Alsace with which the French Government has a special arrangement, all countries with a State monopoly have their own organization for the manufacture of tobacco. As a rule they make use of the most modern technical improvements. The tobacco is warehoused and turned over to retailers whose number is determined by the authorities. The sale prices are fixed.

In most cases the total receipts from the monopoly are turned over to the State so that it is not possible to distinguish between the receipts from the industry itself and the receipts from the tax. In Italy and Poland, however, the monopoly administration turns over to the Treasury as a tax a certain percentage of its receipts. Such a method has the advantage of showing the results of the actual business transactions.

In France the administration of the tobacco monopoly, which dates from 1810, was turned over to the Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement (sinking fund for the public debt) by the law of August 7, 1926. In 1931, 31,272,318 kilos of tobacco were produced by 37,494 cultivators, and the average price was fixed at 8.49 francs per kilo. Authorizations to grow tobacco are granted to the departments and through them to the individual growers.

In 1931, thirty three departments were given such an authorization. The planters are under strict supervision. But they have the advantage of having their total crop purchased by the monopoly administration. Foreign and colonial tobaccos are also used by the French tobacco monopoly and of late years tobacco cultivation in the French colonies has been encouraged.

In Morocco, Spain, Ecuador, and Sweden the tobacco monopoly is conceded to a private company. In Portugal there are only two tobacco firms that are authorized to import tobacco and that have tariff privileges. In Sweden the State is the principal stockholder in the company that holds the tobacco monopoly.

After thus passing in review the principal types of tobacco régimes, the author proceeds to compare their favorable and unfavorable characteristics. He discusses per capita consumption, export, and the share of the State in the return from the sale of tobacco with accompanying tables for 1931.

He finds that per capita consumption is much greater in the countries in which a monopoly exists. The one exception to this is Austria. Even the countries in which the tobacco monopoly is a concession are ahead of the other monopoly countries in consumption, with the single exception of Morocco. Similar results are found in the case of export. Great Britain the United States, and Algeria are the only countries that do any considerable trade in the export of tobacco, while the export of the monopoly countries is insignificant. These facts suggest to the author that it is lack of competition that retards the sale of a product produced and sold under a monopoly.

On the other hand, the State obtains a larger revenue in the monopoly countries than in the others. In Great Britain, for example, the share of the State is only 46 percent of the price paid by the consumers. That indicates that, other things being equal, the establishment of a monopoly in those countries which do not already have one would allow either a decrease in the sale price of tobacco without a decrease in the State revenue therefrom, or an increase in the latter without an increase in prices.

The author admits in conclusion that the existence of a free, prosperous industry with a large foreign trade provides an income for a large number of people who would have to seek resources elsewhere were a monopoly established. Nevertheless he believes that, when the tax rate is high, the monopoly system has advantages for the consumer that exceed its disadvantages. - A. M. Hannay. Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Streel, E. du Vivier de. Le coton français. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 157(468): 248-265. Nov. 10, 1933. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, Paris (9e), France.)

The author tells the story of France's efforts in the past to provide her cotton mills with the necessary amount of raw cotton, and suggests what he believes to be the most advantageous procedure for her to follow in the future. Prior to the World War, France made light of purchasing her raw materials abroad even though it upset her trade balance. Since then her foreign credit has decreased to a large extent, and her trade balance has become disrupted, the deficit amounting to 11 milliards as against 2 milliards in gold in 1913.

The cotton industry employs nearly 300,000 workers and would employ many more were the mills equipped to compete with those of England, the United States, or Japan. Moreover cotton is necessary in time of war, and the author points out that there is reason to fear that the producing countries may some day use all the raw cotton they produce. Hence it behooves France to encourage cotton production in her vast colonial terri-

tory, which would not only make her independent of foreign cotton-producing countries but would bring a measure of prosperity to her colonial subjects and so increase their purchasing power in the mother country.

Although cotton garments are described by Herodotus, cotton spinning was not established in France until the fifteenth century. Colbert encouraged its development by increasing the import tariff on manufactured cotton and lowering it on raw cotton. During Colbert's time cotton mills were also established in England, and they soon became the most important in Europe.

In the eighteenth century the important producing countries were India, Egypt, and the Antilles. France had developed cotton production in her American possessions of Guiana, Dominica, and Martinique, and in Louisiana, while the English had introduced it into Barbados, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Nevertheless the total production could barely keep pace with consumption.

It was not until after the War of Independence that the United States took cotton production seriously. In 1932 the United States produced 53 percent of the world cotton or 2,850,000 tons. The total world production in 1932/33 amounted to 5,385,000 tons while the world consumption was 5,375,000 tons. France imported 245,000 tons.

The efforts of Portugal, Germany, Great Britain, and Belgium to offset the increasingly evident intention of the United States to use more and more raw cotton at home are outlined by the author before he undertakes the study of France's efforts in the same direction, efforts which he says have hitherto been less successful than those of her neighbors. This he attributes in part to lack of interest on the part of the French Government.

The first constructive efforts to protect the French cotton mills and their employes from the influence of foreign monopolies were made by the Colonial Cotton Association which was founded in 1903 for the purpose of seeking out regions in the French colonies favorable for cotton cultivation, of encouraging that cultivation by subsidies or gifts of production materials, by experimenting, and by developing transportation facilities. Up to and during the time of the World War, cotton cultivation experiments were made in French West Africa, Indo-China, Algeria, Madagascar, and New Caledonia. At the end of the war the resources of the Association were found to be inadequate for the prosecution of the work, and a Government subvention was obtained. Finally, a law of March 31, 1927 imposed a tax of 1 franc per 100 kilos on all cotton imported into France, the proceeds of which, amounting to from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 millions a year, were turned over to the Cotton Association to develop and extend its work.

Attention is called to the various attempts made to develop the work of cotton cultivation in French West Africa and to their hitherto meagre success. One experiment with native cultivators resulted in the production of 800 kilos per hectare with a possibility of increasing the yield to 1100 or 1200 kilos, and thus reducing the existing cost of production of 5.30 francs per kilo. The author points out, however, that

it has been demonstrated that the success of cotton cultivation in this region depends largely on irrigation, and that the natives prefer to raise peanuts or oil palms with which they are more familiar.

Syria has also produced cotton for a long time and has been encouraged to continue its production under the French mandate. The author believes that it has a future.

The condition of cotton production and export is not very encouraging in and from Indo-China and New Caledonia, and the author is of the opinion that France's hope of producing an adequate supply of cotton lies largely in French Equatorial Africa. This country has all the conditions necessary for the success of cotton cultivation, as far as soil, climate, and aptitude of the population are concerned. The collapse of the rubber and ivory markets opened the way for the development of cotton as a cash crop. But the native could not be depended upon to produce a marketable commodity which should be the result of such mechanical operations as ginning and sorting. Yet his interests must be protected. Hence in 1926 the Governor General instituted a system of seed distribution and of training in up-to-date methods of cultivation. Purchase privileges were granted to four societies and a fixed price was established for raw cotton. Results at first were very satisfactory. But production dwindled and amounted to only 230 tons in 1928/29 and 800 tons in 1929/30. A cotton committee was created in Paris and a scientific and technical service was set up in the colony, the former to coordinate the work of the four societies, and the latter to study the technical problems on the ground and to suggest improvements. The results in improved production and higher standards of living among the native population are shown to be encouraging, although the continuation of the depression and the collapse of prices have almost succeeded in ruining a very promising experiment. The combined efforts of the Governor General and the French Colonial Minister in establishing a fund for the payment of bounties to defray expenses are outlined.

If the difficulties that are indicated can be dealt with successfully, the author foresees a successful future for the cultivation of cotton in French Equatorial Africa. He praises the organization which leaves to each of its component elements the rôle for which it is best fitted. To the native belong the production and the profits therefrom, to the European the processing, transportation, and sale of the product, and to the administration, the direction of the native's operations, the control of prices, the establishment and improvement of means of transportation, and the temporary support of the market in periods of crisis. He believes that an expenditure of 5 or 6 millions for 5 or 6 years will make the textile industry of France independent of any dearth of raw materials abroad, and will insure the prosperity of her vast colonial territory and an increase in its purchases in the metropolis. - A. M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Ohlin, B. G. Interregional and international trade. 617p. Cambridge, Harvard university press, 1933. (Harvard economic studies vol. XXXIX) 284 Oh4

Bibliography, p. [597]-603

This book may be described as a treatise on the spatial aspect of economics, an aspect which the writer maintains has been neglected by economic theorists. It is emphasized that the part of economic theory known as the theory of international trade is applicable to trade between any two regions, whether or not these regions are separated by international frontiers.

The concept which has generally been regarded as basic to the theory of international trade, namely that of comparative costs, is rejected by Ohlin on the ground that it is inadequate to explain more than a part of the phenomena. Ricardo developed this theory in terms of hours of labor, which he used as a unit of cost, pointing out that where the cost ratios between any two commodities would differ in two different countries, in the absence of trade between those two countries, it will be profitable for each country to export to the other country the commodity which it can produce with relative cheapness. Ohlin attacks this doctrine mainly on the ground that money costs and prices, even in one region, are not necessarily proportionate to the numbers of man-hours of labor required in the production of commodities.

Ohlin replaces the theory of comparative cost with an approach based on the relative quantities of the factors of production in two regions. Australia has an abundance of land suitable for the production of wheat and a relatively small supply of labor; in England the reverse is true. Hence Australia exports wheat to England in return for commodities of which the production requires little labor and much land. In such a case as this, however, the Ricardian theory is not at fault, as Ohlin admits, since Ricardo applied the marginal method of analysis to land. But where the important difference is between one region having much labor and little capital and another having little labor and much capital Ricardo's method can not be applied, as Ohlin rightly points out, since Ricardian value theory is based on the assumption that the proportions of labor and capital entering into the production of all commodities are the same.

Correct as this criticism undoubtedly is, it appears unnecessary to the reviewer. It applies to the doctrine of comparative costs as stated in terms of the Ricardian definition of costs, and is merely a demonstration of the defectiveness of that definition—a defectiveness of which all economists are aware and which Ricardo himself recognized. Now that cost is usually defined in other terms it is possible to restate the doctrine of comparative costs by saying that if in the absence of trade between two regions the relative costs of production of two commodities would not be the same in one region as in another, trade in these two commodities will take place unless the costs of movement are sufficient to offset the difference in comparative costs. And this is in fact what Ohlin does say. Ohlin appears, therefore, to be attacking the Ricardian doctrine of cost in general rather than the doctrine of comparative costs.

and in so doing he is chewing the rag of controversy over a problem which has long been settled. Fortunately most of the discussion on this point is relegated to an appendix. The Ricardian form of statement has, it is true, been retained by some contemporary writers on international trade, notably Taussig, an author much criticized by Ohlin. But this, as Taussig himself points out in the opening pages of his International Trade, is a mere expository device. As such it is perhaps justified by its clarity and precision.

Ohlin's exposition, on the other hand, has the merit of going more deeply into the causes of trade than a modernized statement of the doctrine of comparative costs can do. By drawing attention to the relative quantities of factors of production in different regions he points out the conditions which give rise both to trade and to differences in cost of production. Ohlin applies this as well as other theories in a large number of interesting illustrations, such as an explanation of the fact that the United States is not among the important exporters of dairy products. (pp.27-28).

This theory, however, is limited in its applications. It is developed in the first part of Ohlin's book which deals with interregional trade, although most of the illustrations are taken from international trade. But in the second part, which deals specifically with international trade, it is pointed out that the economic resources of different countries are often widely different in character so that we can not speak of different countries having similar resources in different proportions. This applies particularly to trade between tropical and non-tropical countries. Both labor and land in Brazil, for instance, are different from labor and land in England. In order to explain the existence of trade under such circumstances it is surely necessary to revert to the doctrine of comparative costs in its modernized form. And this seems to be, in effect, what Ohlin has done.

The second and third parts of the book deal with the effects of transport costs in considerable detail and with labor and capital movements, phenomena which are ignored in the first two parts. In connection with transportation costs, Ohlin deals at some length with the theory of the location of industries, a subject which is usually omitted from most books on economic theory and which has been rather neglected in the economic literature of Anglo-Saxon countries. Much of Ohlin's treatment of this topic is derived from a book on the subject by Alfred Weber, which has appeared in English translation.

Probably the most important part of the book is Part V, entitled, The Mechanism of International Trade Variations and Capital Movements, which discusses the monetary mechanism of adjustment to changes in the elements which enter into a country's balance of international payments. Ohlin emphasizes a factor in this mechanism which he maintains has hitherto been neglected, and which he also emphasized in his controversy with Keynes over the Reparations problem in 1929. It has been stated by certain writers, such as Taussig and Keynes, and widely held, that when a country starts to make payments to other countries it can increase the surplus of exports (or diminish the surplus of imports) in its commodity trade balance only by offering its exports at lower prices. Ohlin main-

tains that this is not an essential part of the mechanism of transfer of payments on the ground that the mere making of payments increases the money incomes of those who receive the payments in the receiving countries while it lowers the incomes of those who make the payments. A part of the increased money incomes in the receiving country being spent on increased imports from the paying country or on goods which would otherwise have been exported to the paying country, a part of the transfer will be made automatically. A part of the increase in money incomes, however, is spent on other goods, with the result that incomes of persons outside of the paying country who do not receive the payments are increased. The general increase in demand for home market commodities in the receiving countries which this involves gives rise to an expansion of credit in these countries. The opposite takes place in the paying countries. A movement of gold from the paying to the receiving countries may be involved, but Ohlin maintains that this is a consequence rather than a cause. The expansion in the receiving countries further increases the demand for imports from the paying country and for commodities which are exported to the paying country, while the contraction in the paying country has the opposite effect. Both of these tendencies serve to increase the exports of the paying country and to reduce its imports. It is possible, according to Ohlin, that the whole of the adjustment in the balance of payments may take place in this way. But he also admits that in some cases the prices of the exports of the paying country may fall relatively to the prices of its imports.

On the basis of his analysis of the adjustment in terms of money incomes, Ohlin maintains that international payments amounting to as much as 10 or 15 percent of the paying country's trade should involve no particular difficulty. He apparently believed when he wrote the book that the ultimate payment of Reparations would take place.

In this connection, Ohlin seems to have been guilty of a misuse of the assumption commonly made in analyzing any one aspect of economic change, namely, that economic quantities not intimately related to the aspect in question remain constant while the change takes place. He has assumed that the total amount of money incomes in the paying and receiving countries remains unchanged, so that in the net there is neither inflation or deflation, the inflation in the receiving country being balanced by the deflation in the paying country. In effect, then, Ohlin has abstracted from the business cycle. Even where such abstraction is justified, there is need for caution in applying the results of a theory based on the abstraction to actual economic problems without considering in detail what modifications may be necessary; and Ohlin does not appear to have realized sufficiently the need for such caution. But in considering the effects of international payments, abstraction of the business cycle does not seem justified. There are at least fairly good reasons for supposing that sudden changes in the flow of capital between countries influence and are influenced by the business cycle. Any sharp reduction in international lending (which imposes on the borrowing country the necessity of making considerable payments of interest and principal where previously the balance of capital and interest payments was in its favor) is likely

to be accompanied or followed by deflation in the lending country. The borrowing country must then, if it is to pay interest and principal, deflate more rapidly than the lending country. On the other hand, a sharp increase in lending is likely to be accompanied by inflation in the borrowing country, and this may possibly be so great that the lending country need not deflate in order to make the necessary payments. Hence the making of payments by a lending country when lending increases is likely to proceed more smoothly than the repayments by the borrowing country which become due when the lending ceases. The cessation of lending to Germany after 1928 was shortly followed by severe deflation in the lending country. It was perhaps this fact, rather than any other, which was responsible for the failure of Germany to make payments under the Young Plan.

Considered as a whole, the book is an extremely important contribution on its subject. In spite of the defects dealt with above, the analysis is at least an improvement on much that has been written before. The numerous concrete illustrations, while in some places making the treatment unduly lengthy, are useful. On the other hand, a better organization of the material might have avoided a considerable amount of unnecessary repetition in the theoretical discussions. The style is in many places not as clear as it might be. Finally, it seems unfortunate that no treatment of international trade problems under inconvertible currency has been included. - H. J. Wadleigh, Associate Agricultural Economist, Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

Copland, D. B. Australia in the world crisis 1929-1933. The Alfred Marshall lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge, October and November, 1933. 212p. Cambridge, University press, 1934. 280.1992 C79A

There is probably no one in Australia better qualified to depict the plight of the Commonwealth when it first began to feel the impact of the World depression in 1929 than is Dr. Copland. As an eye witness of the development of the political and economic policies as they were evolved and put into practice in order to mitigate the depression and to promote recovery from December of 1930 to June of 1933, I am certain that no economist in the Commonwealth took a more active and potent part than did Dr. Copland in those events. In this series of lectures, the share of responsibility which he assumes for the formulation of theories and plans for avoiding calamity and at the same time conserving and rebuilding Australian resources towards ultimate recovery, is indeed modest. His name is written large in the counsels that have prompted almost every economic move in Australian affairs during the past five years.

These lectures are most interesting because they present with clarity the reasoned planning back of many governmental acts and policies that at the time appeared to the general public, both in Australia and abroad, to be revolutionary and of questionable soundness. Those acts and policies now have the pragmatic sanction of having contributed to no small measure of successful accomplishment. The plans adopted and carried out

were effective because they aimed at fundamentals, because they were founded on clear concepts of the source of Australia's national income, and, because they recognized the necessity of spreading loss of income as well as restoration of the balance among the several groups of producers. The peculiarities of long established Australian policies relative to wage fixing, tariff, immigration, borrowing and social expenditure had to be considered in every move. Both the primary producer and the wage earner had to be convinced of governmental sincerity and educated in economic concepts. A government had come into power in August 1929 that was pledged to maintain those more or less arbitrary "standards of living" that had been recognized in principle and legislated about by Australian Parliaments for many decades. The ill effects of the early palliatives to meet the impact of the depression that had been injected into the veins of Australian industry, by that government, were rapidly leading to panic. Sir Otto Niemeyer had come over from England and offered sound advice, which had been apparently well received but was only half heartedly and left-handedly followed. Matters drifted from bad to worse until the Commonwealth and State governments had all been defeated and replaced by others brave enough to follow policies that were both sound and adapted to the Australian situation. The development of theory, the methods of approach, the technic of application and an estimation of the results obtained are all presented faithfully and most interestingly in Dr. Copland's lectures.

The student who desires a more remote background for these most recent economic and social developments in the Australian Commonwealth will not find it in these brief pages. He may seek and find that quickly and soundly in a book released in 1930, by Dr. Gordon Woods, a colleague of Dr. Copland in Melbourne University, entitled, *Borrowing and Business in Australia*.

Sufficient graphs accompany the text of Dr. Copland's lectures to clarify his argument without confusing and tiring the reader. An appendix of essential data assists the reader to a thorough understanding.

The American reader will find much food for thought in the consideration of the possible application of some of the Australian policies to our own depression problems. He will be impressed with the soundness of the banking system and the effectiveness of the banking policy. It is too early to evaluate the permanent effects of the policies inaugurated and motivated in Australia. They are certainly worth much thoughtful consideration. There are four "assumptions" (he refuses to call them prophecies) made by Dr. Copland in his final lecture, that merit consideration by America. They are as follows: "(a) That the standard of living of European and Far Eastern peoples will be raised by the economic development that follows the passing of the depression; (b) That international investment will be lower in volume and less concentrated upon countries producing raw materials and food stuffs; (c) That economic control in the form of regulating industrial conditions, imports and monetary systems will be intensified in Europe and America; (d) That demand for raw materials and food-stuffs from the Far East will be sustained and even increased."

His discussion of these assumptions leads him to some very significant conclusions about the effect upon Australian pastoralists and agrarians and their probable response to such developments. - E. C. Paxton, Senior Agricultural Statistician, Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agrarian Reform - Catalonia

Diaz del Moral, Juan, and Ortega y Gasset, José. La reforma agraria y el estatuto catalán; discursos pronunciados en las Cortes constituyentes. 245p. Madrid, Revista de occidente [1932] 282 D54

Contains speeches by two deputies of the proposed agrarian reform in Catalonia and the text of the agrarian reform bill.

Agricultural Economics Society - England

Agricultural economics society. Report of conference held at Queens' college, Cambridge, 30th June to 3rd July, 1933... 63p. [Reading?] Agricultural economics society, 1934. (Its Journal of proceedings, v. 3, no. 1, Mar. 1934) 281.9 Ag8 v. 3, no. 1

Partial contents: The distribution of the national income, by D. A. E. Harkness; The value of physical data in farm management problems, by S. Harwood Long; and The connection between tenant valuation and farming efficiency, by E. P. Weller.

Agricultural Economics - Italy

Confederazione nazionale dei sindacati fascisti dell'agricoltura. Atti del Consiglio nazionale, 28-30 luglio 1932-X. 475p. Roma, Stabilimento tipografico soc. editrice "Il Lavoro fascista", 1933. 281.176 C76

Proceedings of the meeting of the National Confederation of Fascist Agricultural Syndicates held in Rome, July 28-30, 1932. Among the subjects discussed are those of share farming, agricultural labor and wages, social legislation, agricultural cooperation, reclamation, and land settlement.

Florence. Reale accademia dei georgofili- Osservatorio di economia agraria per la Toscana. Annali dell'Osservatorio di economia agraria per la Toscana, vol. III. - anni 1932-XI - 1933-XII. 444p. Firenze, Tipografia M. Ricci, 1933. 281.9 F66 v. 3

At head of title: Istituto Nazionale di Economia Agraria.

This volume contains four studies of agricultural economic conditions in Tuscany, the first and third of which have also been published in the series of Studi e Monografie, issued by the Istituto Nazionale di Economia Agraria. The first study, by Dr. Pier Francesco Nistri deals with the marshlands of Fucecchio. The physical characteristics of the region are outlined, and a detailed account is given of the living conditions, income, and expenditures of four typical families, including those of a laborer, a small landowner, and a share farmer. The second article, by Dr. Mario Bandini and Dr. Vasco Boccetti, discusses livestock raising in the Tuscan Apennines. The depopulation of the mountainous regions of Tuscany in its economic aspects is studied by Dr. Mario Tofani and Dr.

Mario Bandini. And, finally, Dr. Mario Bandini contributes a statistical study of economic results for 1930/31 and 1931/32, based on accounts of 25 agricultural enterprises.

Agricultural Statistics - Germany

Bauer, Maria. Die methoden der deutschen landwirtschafts statistik. 108p., mimeogr. Köln, 1933. 281.175 B32

Inaug.-diss. - Köln.

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An account of the development of agricultural statistics in Germany, their present scope, importance, and aims, and the methods of their compilation. Separate studies are made of statistics of production, including land utilization, condition of crops and final harvest; livestock statistics; and marketing and cyclic statistics, including statistics of supply, demand, and prices.

Agriculture - Canada

Semaine sociale du Canada. 12th, Rimouski, 1933. Le problème de la terre. Compte rendu des cours et conférences. 352 p. Montreal, Secrétariat des Semaines sociales du Canada [1933] 281.13 Se5

The theme of the 12th annual meeting of the Semaine Sociale du Canada, under the auspices of the Catholic church, which took place at Rimouski in 1933, was the importance of agriculture in the life of any country and more especially of Canada, and the necessity for encouraging a back-to-the-land movement. The opening lecture by Édouard Beaudoin demonstrates the supremacy of agriculture in the economic life not only of the Province of Quebec and of Canada but of the whole world. In Canada agriculture is shown to be a basic industry of the country because of the numbers of people engaged in it, because of the capital invested in it, and because industry is indebted to it for a large part of its prosperity, inasmuch as agriculture supplies it with a third of the raw materials necessary for its operations. Agriculture remains industry's best client and provides work for many of the small salaried industrial workers. In his lecture on L'Agriculture Experimentale, J. A. Saintemarie passes in rapid review the main phases through which agriculture has passed from the 17th century to date. Lists are given of schools of agriculture in Quebec and of experiment stations in Canada. Soil classification and its importance in the Province of Quebec are discussed by Auguste Scott. Papers on crop production and livestock raising are contributed by J. N. Albert and S. J. Chagnon, respectively. Louis de G. Fortin discusses agronomists past and present, and their advisory role in the development of Canadian agriculture. Georges Bouchard, wearing a suit woven by his wife from the wool of his own sheep, emphasizes the necessity for cultivating the domestic arts and indicates the conditions most favorable for their development. The influence of exchange on Canadian agriculture, its defects, and suggested legislative and administrative remedies are the subject of a lecture, L'Agriculture et l'Échange, by Charles Gagné. In his lecture, L'Agriculture et le Crédit, Cyrille Vaillancourt argues that the only solution for the hard plight of agriculture lies in cooperation, cooperation of credit, production, distribu-

tion, and consumption. J. C. Allard calls attention to the importance of agricultural training in school, and Honorius Bois discusses methods of settling farmers' sons on the land. Eugène Gagné discusses cultivated and cultivable land in the Province of Quebec while Esdras Minville discusses land settlement from the point of view of the State, society, and the settler. The recognition of agriculture as a profession and its organization by the Catholic Farmers' Union is the theme of Alphonse Belzile. The relation of the church to the land is discussed by Philippe Perrier.

Agriculture - Germany

Lang, E., Dietze, C. von, Bazlen, O., Beckmann, F. and Niehaus, H. Grundlagen und formen der deutschen landwirtschaft. 335p., maps. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. (Germany. Reichsministerium für ernährung u. landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft, n. f. 84, sonderheft.)

Veröffentlichungen aus dem Deutschen forschungs-institut für agrar- und siedlungswesen.

The authors have divided Germany into 5 main zones for each of which an account is given of the basic conditions of agricultural production and of the various forms of farm management which have resulted therefrom. The changes brought about by the world war and postwar conditions are noted.

Bankruptcies Among Consumers

Sadd, Victor, and William, Robert T. Causes of bankruptcies among consumers. 37 p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1933. (U.S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Domestic commerce series - no. 82) 157.54 D71 no.82.

"The discussion and investigation of bankruptcy in recent years has been, with few exceptions, directed toward exposing fraudulent practices and improving administrative procedure. Little thought has been given to the elimination of the evils at the root of the subject, i.e., the causes of bankruptcy. Why do people fail? Why do people resort to their legal rights to discharge their debts? The ramifications of cause and effect of bankruptcy run through all phases of our social and economic life. Whether it is the law that is defective, or our present credit system, or perhaps both, can only be determined by securing all of the relevant facts and carefully considering each without any prejudices or preconceived opinions.

In the evolution of American industry, three significant phases - mass production, mass distribution, and now mass credit (i.e., widespread extension of credit to individuals - have passed through periods of sporadic development, aided by the science of research. The capacity to produce and to distribute exceeded the capacity of the consumer to buy, and mass credit evolved as a means of enlarging the consumer's purchasing power. All economic activities are founded on consumer purchases. Wage earners comprise by far the largest and most powerful group of consumers. The fact that bankruptcies among wage earners have increased 414 percent from 1920 to 1930 emphasizes the timeliness for research of this type and the urgent need for elimination of the many credit abuses which have arisen. The facts contained in this report

were obtained from the first intensive study ever made of a large number of cases.

The information presented herein was secured from a careful, detailed analysis of 266 consumer bankruptcies which occurred in Boston, Mass., during the period November, 1930, to June, 1931. The relative importance of the various causes of bankruptcy is determined. If the facts herein presented are seriously considered and applied in the extension of credit, in the framing of policies and laws, the resulting benefits should be numerous and pervasive in their application. Limitation of space prevents the individual and appropriate recognition of the valuable cooperation and assistance given by the bankrupts, their creditors, trustees, lawyers, trade associations, and the representatives of Yale University.

The study was made jointly with the institute of human relations and the school of law of Yale University. The commercial cases originating in the three bankruptcy courts in Boston and Cambridge, Mass., during the period of the study were analyzed separately, and a report was printed as Causes of Commercial Bankruptcies, Domestic Commerce Series No. 69." - Foreword.

Cooperation

Mladenatz, Gromoslav. Histoire des doctrines coopératives. Traduit du roumain par Nicolas Leseanu... Avant-propos par Bernard Lavergne. 254p. Paris, Les presses universitaires de France, 1933. 280.2 M69

This is a French translation of a Rumanian history of the various cooperative doctrines with a description of their content. A brief account of the forerunners of cooperation, such as Owen, Fourier, Louis Blanc and others, is followed by an account of the systems of the Rochdale pioneers, Schulze-Delitzsch and Raiffeisen and of the less well known Haas, Luzzatti, and Wollemberg, the Danish cooperative system, and the syndicates and agricultural cooperatives in France. The international cooperative organizations are studied and the author points out the relations which he sees as existing between the cooperative doctrines and other economic theories such as those of Marxian socialism, modern syndicalism, and guild socialism.

Cooperation - Dairy Industry - Latvia

Ziegler, H. E. Die molkereigenossenschaften Lettlands. 96p. Charlottenburg, 1933. 280.244 Z6

Diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, p. [94] - 96.

A study of cooperation in the dairy industry in Latvia.

Cotton - Egypt

Encyclopaedia antverpiensis. Egypte... Publiée sous les auspices du journal Neptune d'Anvers. 76p. [Anvers, 1930] folio 280.192 En1

At head of title: Le monde dans un livre.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library has translations of "La culture du coton, par M. Hussien Enan" (p.47-50); and of "Les Variétés de coton égyptien, par M. Gadallah Aboul-Ela" (p.50-53)

Cotton Exchange - Alexandria

Bourse des cotons et graines de coton disponibles. Règlement général.

Règlement intérieur (section cotonnière). Règlement intérieur (section des graines de coton). 44p. Alexandria, W. Morris limited, 1932. 287 P66

Contains the text of the decree of October 29, 1931 approving the regulations governing the cotton and cotton seed exchange of Minet el Bassal, Alexandria; also the composition, functions and regulations of the exchange.

Dairy Industry - New Zealand - Australia

Forbes, G. W. Statistical and other information relating to the dairying industry. Prepared under the authority of the Prime Minister (Right Hon. G. W. Forbes) 31p. Wellington, G. H. Loney, government printer, 1934.

At head of title: New Zealand. Dairy industry conference, 13th March 1934.

Contains many statistical tables among them the following: Exports of butter and cheese from Australia; Imports of butter into European countries; Estimated consumption of butter and cheese in Canada; World production of margarine; Imports into United Kingdom of edible fats; Consumption of margarine in United Kingdom; Consumption of butter in United Kingdom; Possibility of developing additional markets overseas for butter and cheese; Export quantities and values of butter and cheese; Trade agreements by United Kingdom; and Dairying in Great Britain and milk marketing scheme.

Economic Nationalism - Southern States

Molyneaux, Peter. Economic nationalism and problems of the South. 37 p. Dallas, 1933. (Southern methodist university. Arnold foundation studies in public affairs. v.2, no. 2, fall 1933) 281.002 M73

"In this brochure, Mr. Molyneaux first considers the position of the cotton states in relation to the rest of the country. He next shows how that relative status came into being. Finally, he points out the serious consequences to the South of a policy of extreme economic nationalism pursued by our Government."

Education - Value for Farmers

U.S. Federal board for vocational education. The earning ability of farmers who have received vocational training; a comparison of the earnings of former vocational students now farming with the earnings of an equivalent group in farming who did not receive vocational training. 44 p. [Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1933] (Bulletin no. 167: Agricultural series no. 43) 173 V85B no.167

"The pressure on vocational education in agriculture, as in other lines of vocational training, to demonstrate its effectiveness in terms of earning power has constantly increased.

Earning power is obviously not due to vocational training alone, however important this training may be. The problem of measuring the value of vocational training is, therefore, in one of its aspects, a

problem of isolating the several factors of earning power, and particularly the factor of training.

In the present study all factors of earning power have been taken into account. Two groups of farmers, one trained and the other not trained, have been subjected to searching scientific survey to determine as accurately as possible the effect of vocational training upon their earning power.

The findings of this study are impressive. It appears on scientific analysis that the annual earning power has been increased by training on the average for Virginia farmers who have had such training, over the earning power of those who have not, by \$311, on a very conservative estimate.

The author of this study, Dr. Walter S. Newman, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education for Virginia, estimates that there are some 1,300 farm operators in Virginia who have received vocational training, and some 1,450 others engaged in farming but not as independent operators who also have received vocational training. The indicated increase of earning power as a result of training for the 1,300 farm operators alone means an aggregate increase for this group of over \$400,000 a year." - Foreword.

Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences

Encyclopaedia of the social sciences. Editor-in-chief, Edwin R. A. Seligman. Associate editor, Alvin Johnson. 716p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1934 280 En1

v. 12. Partnership - Punishment..

Contains: Price stabilization, by John R. Commons; Prices: Theory - The price system, by Myron W. Watkins; Price history, by Willard L. Thorp and George R. Taylor; Price statistics, by Frederick C. Mills; Producers' cooperation, by David J. Saposs; Production: Theory, by Lionel Robbins; Statistics, by Gerhard Colm; Profit, by Frank H. Knight; Public Domain-General, by Fritz Heichelheim; New countries, by Herbert Heaton; Latin America, by George McCutchen McBride; Public finance, by Edwin R. A. Seligman; Public welfare, by E. C. Lindeman.

Farm Labor - England and Wales

Long, W. H. and McCann, N. F. Labour requirements of crops and stock in the south-west. 71p. [Newton Abbot, Devon, 1934] (Seale-Hayne agricultural college, Newton Abbot, Devon, Pamphlet no. 41) 103 Sel

"The present report is an attempt to provide a reasonably complete background against which any farmer in Devon and Cornwall following conventional systems of farming may test the efficiency of his labour organisation. The main scheme of the investigation has been, firstly, to show the amount of time which is found necessary to grow one acre of the main crops, and to attend to one head of the more important classes of stock under average conditions, and secondly, to indicate the amount of labour required by each department of the farm during the different seasons of the year.

"The data on which the report is based have been collected by two

separate investigations.

"The first investigation studied the amount of labour required by the different productive farm enterprises. The survey method was used. Farmers were visited and their individual estimates for each operation on each of the crops and livestock classes were recorded at the time of the visit...

"The second investigation was an attempt to collect information on the relative demands which the various crops and livestock make on the labour force at different times of the year. Most of this information was collected by means of a diary in which farmers recorded the operations undertaken and the time spent on each operation on each day in the year. Twenty-one farmers kept these records for a two-year period, Michaelmas, 1930, to 1932. The information which this part of the work produced is represented in the report by means of charts, generally one for man labour and one for horse labour, which are included in the section devoted to each productive department. These diary records provided satisfactory data on each of the crops, but a difficulty arose with the livestock since it was found impossible on most farms to segregate the time spent on the various classes of livestock. A chart giving the distribution of the labour on all livestock might have a certain academic interest, but it would have scarcely any practical application. On the other hand, the majority of the livestock survey records contained estimates of the time of year when most of the operations on livestock were performed, and it has been felt justifiable to build up charts for dairy cattle and 'other' cattle and for sheep on the basis of this information. These charts may not have the same accuracy as those prepared for the crops, but the writers feel satisfied that their inclusion does not diminish the scientific value of the study, while it certainly adds to its practical potentialities.

"By combining the results of the two investigations it should be possible for a farmer to gauge fairly accurately the efficiency of his own labour organisation and the possible effects of any innovations which he might introduce."

Farm Management - Prussia

Kohnert, H. J. P. Die betriebsverhältnisse der deutschen bauernwirtschaften in der ehemaligen provinz Westpreussen. 91p. Danzig, 1932. 281.175 K82
Diss. - Tech. hochschule, Danzig.
Bibliography, p. 91.

A study of farm management conditions in the former German province of Pomerania, now forming the so-called Polish corridor.

Fruits and Vegetables - Trade

Compagnie des chemins de fer de Paris à Lyon et à la Méditerranée.

L'organisation du commerce d'exportation des fruits et légumes aux États-Unis et en Italie. 14p. Paris, Service agricole de la Compagnie P.L.M., 1930. 286 C732

Organization for the export of fruits and vegetables as it exists in the United States and Italy.

Wigro, B. A. Der welthandel mit kernobst. 143p. Berlin, 1932. 286.393 W63
Diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.
Bibliography, p. 140-143.
A study of world trade in stone fruits including apples, pears, and
quinces, with tables.

Government - State and Local

Governmental research association. Proceedings, twenty-second annual meeting
of the Governmental research association, November 8 and 9, 1933, Chalfonte-
Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, New Jersey. 50p., mimogr. Chicago, Ill.
[1933] 280.9 G74 22nd, 1933.

Address of Governmental Research Association, 850 East 58th Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Miller, Loren B. Local finance and procedure. 97p. [Detroit] 1933. (Michi-
gan. Commission of inquiry into county, township and school district
government. Michigan local government series) 280.041 M61

The chapters on Finance and Debt were prepared in collaboration with
Leo Day Woodworth.

Some of the recommendations resulting from this study are the centrali-
zation of assessment and of the tax collecting agencies; the adoption of a
uniform budget and accounting procedure; provision for the auditing of
local governments by a State agency or by approved agencies; centralized
purchasing for all local governments; and the codification of the present
debt limits statutes.

Murphy, Wallace Carlton. County government and administration in Texas. Ed.
by James L. McCamy... 334p. Austin, 1933. ([Texas. University] Bureau
of research in the social sciences. Study no. 5) 280.083 M95

University of Texas bulletin no. 3324: June 22, 1933.

Bibliography, p.[322]-328.

Wyoming, Legislature. Special legislative committee on organization and revenue.
Report made to the special legislative Committee on organization and
revenue... by Griffenhagen & associates. 2v. Cheyenne, Wyo., Wyoming
labor journal, 1933. 280.099 W99

v. 2 has imprint: Casper, Wyo., Prairie Publishing Company.

Partial contents: Part I. The organization, functions, and cost of
state and local government; Part V. The organization for the administra-
tion of fiscal functions; Part VI. The means of financing state and local
government; the revenue system; Part VIII. The organization for welfare
and health; Part X. Proposals for the reorganization of local govern-
ment; and Part XI. Proposals for the reorganization of the state govern-
ment.

Grain Monopolies

Mühlstein, Erich. Die ökonomischen probleme eines staatlichen einfuhrmonopols für brotgetreide und- mühlenfabrikate im lichte der preispolitik. Wirtschaftstheoretische und wirtschaftspolitische untersuchungen über das einfuhrmonopol für brotgetreide und - mühlenfabrikate unter zugrundelegung verschiedener zuschussgrade des monopollandes. 104p. Saarlouis, 1932. 286.359 M89

Inaug.-diss. - Köln.

Bibliography, x pages at end.

A discussion of the economic problems attendant on an import monopoly of bread grain and milling products, with special reference to its effect on prices.

Grain Trade - China

Fong, Hsien Ding. Grain trade and milling in Tientsin. p. [367]-631. Peiping, China, Printed by the San Yu press, 1934. (Nankai university. Committee on social and economic research. Industry series. Bulletin no. 6)

The volume includes sections on grain production and consumption in China and Hopei, grain and grain flour trade in Tientsin 1926-30, whole-sale grain trade, rice trade, flour trade, price movements, retail grain shops, and labor conditions.

The author states that "The present essay, which is now issued as Bulletin No. 6 of the Industry Series of the Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, is a reprint from the October 1933 and January 1934 issues of the Chinese Social and Political Science Review. The paging of this Bulletin stands, therefore, as it appears in the Review, that is, from pages 367-429 for the first two chapters and from pages 553-631 for the last three chapters."

Import Certificate - Germany

Grossbach, Hans. Die volkswirtschaftliche bedeutung des deutschen einfuhrscheinsystems. 95p. Remscheid, 1932. 286.359 G91

Inaug.-diss. - Köln.

Bibliography, p. 3-5.

A study of the German import certificate system with special emphasis on its economic importance.

Japan - Manchoukuo

Japan-Manchoukuo year book, 1934. Tokyo. Japan-Manchoukuo year book co. [1934] 1094p. 269.7 J276 1934

Among the chapter headings in the section devoted to Japan are the following: Outline of Japanese history; Agriculture; Sericulture; Forestry; Fishery; Industry; and Foreign trade.

In the section devoted to Manchoukuo, the following chapter headings may be found, among others: Historical background; Establishment of the

Manchoukuo government; Agriculture; Foreign trade; Forestry & fishery; Economic transformation of Manchuria vis-a-vis foreign influence; and Observations on the Lytton commission report.

There are the following appendices: Who's who; Distinguished foreigners formerly living in Japan; Business directory; and Guide to foreign business firms.

Labor - Dutch West Indies

Snellen, Ernst. De aanvoer van arbeiders voor den landbouw in Suriname. 166p. [Wageningen, 1933] 283 Sn2
Proefschrift - Wageningen.
The importation of agricultural labor into Suriname.

Land Appraisal

Hawaii. Tax board. Bureau of appraisal. Report of the superintendent, Bureau of appraisal to the Tax board of the territory of Hawaii... January 31, 1931. 52p. Honolulu, 1931. Folio 2 284.5 H312

In the letter of transmittal James G. Stafford, Superintendent of the Bureau of Appraisal states:

"I have supervised the making of a Territorial-wide appraisal of real property subject to taxation as nearly in conformity with Act 57, S. L. 1929 and the existing tax law as possible. Herewith is presented the results of this appraisal, together with a general explanation of the controlling principles and a manual of the technical procedure of the appraisal work." Land classification maps are included.

Land Policy - Massachusetts

Conference on land economic survey. Summarized sample survey of natural resources based on the town of Holden and vicinity. 15p. [Boston] Published by the Massachusetts forest and park association, 3 Joy St. [1934] 282 C763

Land Settlement and Reclamation - Germany

Ahrends, Bruno. Der ländliche siedlungsbau, deutsche bauausstellung, Berlin, 1931. Hrsg. im einvernehmen mit dem Preussischen Ministerium für landwirtschaft, domänen und forsten, von architekt b.d.a. regierungsbaumeister a.d. Bruno Ahrends und architekt b.d.a. regierungsbaumeister a.d. Felix Krüger. 23p. [Berlin, Deutsche tageszeitung] 1931. 282.2 Ah7

Gedruckt als sonderbeilage zur Deutschen tageszeitung.

Contains a number of short articles on land settlement in Prussia. Illustrations show various types of settlers' houses, and a table gives the number of new settlements and their area yearly from 1919 to 1930.

Ueberschaer, Walter. Die erschliessung des Netzebruches in vergangenheit und zukunft. 230p. [Stolp i. Pom] 1931. 281.175 Uel

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, p. 222-230.

An account of the reclamation and settlement of the moorland valley of the Netze river and of its prospects of further development in the future.

Land Utilization - Food Habits

Jordan, G. L. Changing food habits in relation to land utilization in the United States. 42p. Urbana, Ill., 1933. 282 J762

Abstract of thesis (Ph.D.) University of Illinois, 1933.

The author states that:

"This study has for its objects (1) to determine the extent, if any, of the relation between changes in food habits of people, particularly by those of the United States, and the uses to which agricultural land has been put in the United States; and (2) to make an estimate, based upon past and present tendencies, of the probable trends in the acreage requirements for the production of foodstuffs in the United States during the next quarter of a century as the result of changing food habits. At the time of writing (1932), the belief of many agricultural and non-agricultural leaders is that agriculture, the world over, is suffering from over-production. Many farms that were once operated with profit are being abandoned in the United States, especially in the older settled regions east of the Mississippi River. On the other hand, new lands have been brought into production in the Great Plains since the War. Additional land has been reclaimed and brought into intensive cultivation with the assistance of irrigation. There is much confusion in the minds of farmers and others as to the cause of the present low prices for farm products and for farm land in the United States. Quite as much interest is found in the outlook for the future.

"It is recognized that changing food habits both result from and cause changes in land utilization. It has been found necessary, therefore, to study many factors with which food habits are related, not the least of which has been expansion in agricultural production, both as the result of expansion of acreage and numbers of livestock in new countries, and increased production per acre and per unit of livestock. The former was more important than the latter in the nineteenth century. Expansion in acreage devoted to farming continues in a few countries but at a diminishing rate. It is not probable that agricultural expansion will again occur at so rapid a rate as it did in the latter half of the nineteenth century and for that reason, food habits are more likely to change as a result of changes in purchasing power, the diffusion of greater knowledge of foods and nutrition, improvements in processing foods, and national policies that affect the availability of foods of various kinds. It is recognized that in addition to changing food habits, there are other factors that influence farmers in their choice of uses to which their land is put. Changing food habits, however, are emphasized in this study."

Livestock Slaughter - Cost - Germany

Lorenz, Charlotte. Schlachthofgebührenreform und fleischbelastung. 108p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1934. (Germany. Reichsministerium für ernährung u. landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft. n. f. 93. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A Sonderheft 93.

A study of the component elements of the cost of livestock inspection and slaughter and their effect on livestock raising and the meat trade. Statistical tables are given.

Livestock - Trade - Germany

Grünberg, Margot. Der deutsche viehhandel. 77p. Bottrop i.W., 1932. 286.340 G92

Inaug.-diss. - Köln.

Bibliography, p. v-vii.

A study of the German livestock trade; its structure and activities.

Oils and Fats

Faure, Blattman & co. Review of the oil and fat markets, 1933. 108p. [London, 1933] 307 F27 1933.

Partial contents: Imports and exports, Corn crops, hog killings, lard; Butter, margarine and oleo; Copra and cocoanut oil; Palm kernels and palm kernel oil; Tallow and greases; Palm oil; Groundnuts, groundnut oil, rapeseed, rape oil, sesameseed and sesame oil; Linseed, linseed oil, cottonseed, cottonseed oil, soya beans, soya bean oil; and Olive oil.

Price Changes - Measurement

Flux, A. W. The measurement of price changes: retrospect and prospect. 32p. [Bungay, Suffolk, Printed... by R. Clay & sons, limited] 1933. 284.3 F67

Read before the Royal Statistical Society, June 20th, 1933.

Printed in advance of the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. v. 96, pt. 4, 1933 (251 R81)

The Economist Monthly Book Supplement for Dec. 9, 1933 states that "Mr. Flux's revision of the Board of Trade index number twelve years ago has well stood the test of time, and his retrospect is of great interest and importance. Perhaps the most valuable part of his paper is his detailed comparison of price movements during 1927-31 in England and the United States. An extension of these comparisons should yield some very striking results."

Royal Agricultural Society of England

Royal agricultural society of England. Journal of the Royal agricultural society of England, including the farmer's guide to agricultural research, v. 94. 520, CXXXIII p. London, J. Murray, 1933. 10 R81 v.94

Partial contents: The agricultural marketing act, 1933, by A. W. Street; Factors affecting some types of farming in Devon and Cornwall, by W. Harwood Long; Notable farming enterprises: IV I. A commercial experiment in poultry farming, by H. J. Denham; II Some Tweedside Farms, by J. A. Hanley; Farm economics, by C. S. Orwin; Contemporary agricultural law, by Aubrey J. Spencer; and Agricultural statistics, 1933.

Rural Credit

Lee, Shison Chinglin. Farm mortgage credit in relation to the transfer of farm lands with special reference to Illinois, 1910-1932. 20p. Urbana, Ill., 1933. 284.2 L513

Abstract of thesis (Ph.D.) - Univ. of Illinois.

New Zealand. Rural intermediate credit board. Report ... for the year ended 30th June, 1933. 17p. Wellington, N. Z., G. H. Loney, government printer, 1933. 284.29 N42

"It is generally recognized that the year just closed has been one of unparalleled difficulty for all lenders on rural securities, and the difficulties have been felt with special force by those companies and institutions which have been engaged in lending funds on the security of stock and chattels, a class of lending which even in normal times is fraught with special dangers. The difficulties occasioned by the severe decline in farming revenue, which upset all calculations and made it impossible for farmers to meet obligations which they had incurred in good faith and with every prospect of meeting them, were increased by the operation of the mortgagors-relief legislation, which imposed serious restrictions on the mortgagee's right to realize his securities. The Board has endeavoured to make the best of the position as it existed, and in a number of cases it has entered into equitable arrangements for the sharing of farming income with the mortgagee of the land after providing for necessary living and working expenses for the mortgagors and the payment of rates and taxes. In the case of association loans the policy to be adopted in such cases has been left primarily to the directors to determine, as the responsibility for any loss involved in carrying on mortgagors whose financial position is weak falls on the associations.

"That in a period of such outstanding difficulty the Board and the associations have avoided serious losses and have succeeded in restricting the amount of interest outstanding to the moderate sum of £600 speaks well for the care displayed by all connected with the administration of the system, and for the desire of borrowers to meet their obligations to the fullest extent of their capacity.

"The Board looks forward with confidence to a resumption of lending on a more extensive scale as soon as conditions in the farming industry become more stable. Proof that the system was devised and established on sound lines is afforded by the fact that it has successfully survived the severe test imposed by the unfavourable conditions which have prevailed almost since its inception, and with the return of more prosperous conditions there should be scope for a considerable expansion of its operations." - Conclusion.

Rye Protection - Germany

Borgmann, Luise. Zur kritik der roggenstützungsaktion vom jahre 1929/30. 50p. Bottrop i.W., 1932. 284.359 B64

Inaug.-diss. - Köln.

Bibliography, p. iv-vi.

An account of the origin, content, and failure of the rye protection measures of 1929/30.

Sheep and Wool - Argentine Republic

Link, Pablo. Lanares y lanas de la Republica Argentina. 144p. Buenos Aires, Imprenta Pedrezzetti y cia, 1933. 45 L642

Bibliography, p. 143-144.

A study of sheep and wool in Argentina. Among the topics discussed

are the various sheep breeding regions, the different breeds of sheep, and the development of sheep raising. The composition and properties of the wool are discussed and its progress from the producer to the mill is followed. Tables illustrate the production of wool and its decline, and the proportion of the different types of wool produced.

Social Science Research

Gee, Wilson. Social science research organization in American universities and colleges. 275p. New York, London, D. Appleton-Century company, incorporated for the Institute for research in the social sciences, University of Virginia, 1934. (Virginia. University. Institute for research in the social sciences. Institute monograph no. 19) 280.9 V81

Contains lists of projects in progress and published researches, and, according to the author, is the first systematic attempt to portray the social science research organizational situation in American universities and colleges. He concludes as follows:

"The social sciences are entering upon a new era, the explanation of which is to be found in the greatly increased interest and activity in research. This condition must become more extensive, until every capable social scientist is concerned about doing his part, whether in university and college or outside. Organization, effective in varying degrees, has played an important part in ushering in this new era of the social sciences and undoubtedly will play an even larger rôle in the future. Such has been the case in the natural sciences and so it is proving to be in the social sciences. It is to be expected that organizations that were ill-advised will develop, gasp for breath during a period, and pass off the stage. Some organizations of a temporary nature often take form to meet the exigencies of an immediate situation and should fade from the picture when their work is done. But as is true in practically all human endeavor, there must be a relatively permanent, lasting structure, the cumulative experience and product of which will provide the basis for all the rest. And this permanent social science research organizational structure will, I believe, find its safest haven amid the fostering environment of the university and college. Here, above all places, the social scientist is able to do true work, unbiased, unmolested, and unafraid; here, more than any other place, the social sciences need and deserve to be intelligently developed, with effective, well-adapted research organizations as essential instruments in the process."

Tariff - Germany

Appelt, Herbert. Die stellung des deutschen ackerbaues in einer europäischen zollunion. 38p. Jena, 1928. 285 Ap4

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"The report presented by the special committee appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture having been duly considered:
"It is hereby agreed:
"In the absence of adequate legislation governing the export of fresh fruit it is deemed necessary to regulate, provisionally, towards the development of such trade in order to ensure the better placing and sale of same in consuming markets abroad.

"Consequently it is necessary to establish stringent sanitary control at sources of production (fruit farms and vineyards) and to standardise and enforce suitable containers and packing methods.

"Dispositions are therefore laid down in the accompanying decree which, when put into practice, should prove the advantages or disadvantages accruing therefrom, and which could then form the basis of a bill for future legislation."

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This volume is intended to be a supplement to Volume II of the 1912-1926 issue of the Memorandum on international trade and balances of payments (Series of publications: 1927. II. 68/II)

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The letter accompanying the first issue of this periodical and signed by John P. Maxton states:

"In recent months, the making of agricultural policy has been swift and imperceptible and it is only through the daily press that we can hope to keep pace with it. We have been trying to do so systematically here for three papers, the Times, Manchester Guardian and Glasgow Herald, and we have found it useful to focus the information periodically in the form presented to you in the enclosure. You may find it useful for reference if not actually for drawing to your attention matters which have escaped your notice.

"The form, the period of weeks covered, etc. may be subject to alteration from time to time, but the enclosed copy will give you an idea of the general aim of the Current Survey."

Forestry Current Literature; books and periodicals on forestry and allied subjects indexed in the Forest service library [bimonthly] n.s. v.1, no.1, Jan.-Feb. 1934. (Issued by U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest service, Washington, D. C.)

An explanatory note at the end of this issue, signed by Miss Helen Moore, Librarian, United States Forest Service, reads as follows:

"From June 1910 through October 1932, Miss Helen Stockbridge indexed forestry current literature. Her efficient and comprehensive lists won her recognition and since her death, the Forest Service Library has been constantly receiving requests and questions concerning the continuance of this service and her splendid work.

FORESTRY CURRENT LITERATURE has attempted to index in two numbers, 'Nov. 1932 - June 1933', and 'July - Dec. 1933', the articles appearing in the interim between Miss Stockbridge's death and the appointment of her successor.

Beginning with this number, FORESTRY CURRENT LITERATURE will be issued bimonthly, listing those articles indexed during the intervening two months, and will call itself new series in due respect to the unnumbered volumes having previously appeared."

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

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* These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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- Balancing production with pasture and forage crops; address by Joseph F. Cox... before the Iowa-Nebraska farms association, Des Moines, Ia., March 19, 1934. 4p.
- Beef cattle control possibilities; statement by Harry Petrie, Chief. Beef cattle and sheep section... Chicago, April 26, [1934] 4p.
- Beef cattle under the Adjustment act; address of Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural adjustment act, at conference of beef cattle producers. Sherman hotel, Chicago, Ill., 11:35 a.m. central standard time. Thursday, April 26, 1934. 15p.
- Significance of Agricultural adjustment administration to northeastern states; address by Chester C. Davis... at the conference of extension workers and representatives of farm organizations at Syracuse, New York, April 5, 1934. 12p.
- Wheat checks, the wheat plan, and farm income; address by George E. Farrell... at annual convention of Farmers cooperative grain dealers association of Kansas, Wichita, Kansas, April 2, 1934. 7p.

Radio Talks (Mimeographed)*

- The dairy adjustment plan. by Alfred Stedman. March 26, 1934. 3p.
- Dairy cow replacement plan; by D. P. Trent. March 29, 1934. 3p.
- The first 1934 cotton checks; by Cully A. Cobb. March 15, 1934. 2p.
- New opportunity for the corn-belt, by Chester C. Davis. February 13, 1934. 4p.
- Opportunities for the cotton farmer. A radio discussion by members of the Department of agriculture and the Agricultural adjustment administration, in the National farm and home hour... April 12, 1934. 16p.
- Planned production for the dairy industry, by H. R. Tolley. March 27, 1934. 6p.
- A program for dairy farmers; address of Chester C. Davis. 7p.m., March 21, 1934. 8p.
- Progress of agricultural adjustment, by Alfred D. Stedman. March 13, 1934. 4p.
- Progress of agricultural adjustment, by A. D. Stedman. March 19, 1934. 3p.
- Progress of agricultural adjustment, by Alfred D. Stedman. April 16, 1934. 3p.
- Progress of corn-hog adjustment, by A. G. Black. Feb. 28, 1934. 3p.

Miscellaneous (Mimeographed)**

- Agencies used and methods of procedure followed by negro agricultural agents (1) in carrying out their extension programs and (2) in measuring the results of their work, by Edwin H. Shinn. Mar. 1934. 35p. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service circular 196) Mimeogr.
- Bibliography of studies of family living in Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Peru, Mexico, and the Islands of the Pacific. Preliminary report, by Carle C. Zimmerman, Associate professor of sociology, Harvard university, in cooperation with the Social science research council and the Bureau of Home economics, U. S. Department of agriculture. 58p. Jan. 1934.

* May be obtained from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing them.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Arizona

Arizona. University. College of Agriculture. Agricultural Extension Service.
Arizona agricultural situation, 1934. 16p. Tucson. 1934.
Assembled by G. W. Barr.

Matlock, R. L., and Clark, S. P. Production costs and returns from major
Salt River Valley field crops, 1928-1930. Ariz. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul.
146, 57p. Tucson. 1934.

Crops included are upland and Pima cotton, alfalfa, wheat, barley
and Hegari grain sorghum. Barley and Hegari were studied only during
the 1930 season.

California

Bauer, Walter. Foreign production, trade, and government aid in the raisin
and currant industry. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 566, 142p. Berkeley.
1933.

In cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Paper no. 50, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.
Many references are given in foot-notes and also in a general list, p.
141-142.

Butterfield, H. M. Bush berry culture in California. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext.
Circ. 80, 53p. Berkeley. 1933.

Includes information on principal market outlets, cost of producing,
berry containers, and distribution and marketing.

McCallum, R. D. Growing and handling garlic in California. Calif. Agr.
Col. Ext. Circ. 84, 16p. Berkeley. 1934.

Includes information on production areas, storing, and standards.

Voorhies, E. C., Todd, F. E., and Galbreath, J. K. Economic aspects of the
bee industry. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 555, 117 p. Berkeley. 1933.

Paper no. 39, the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.
In Cooperation with Pacific States Bee Culture Field Laboratory of the
U.S. Bureau of Entomology.

Smythe, D. W. California dry bean outlook. Calif, Univ. Agr. Col. Ext.
Serv. 11p., mimeogr. Berkeley. 1934.

Connecticut

Davis, I. G. Types of farming in the Eastern Connecticut Highland. Conn.
(Storrs) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 191, 80p. Storrs. 1933.

Partial contents: Problem of land classification: classification of
farms; description of the types (includes commercial part-time farms);
examination of some factors influencing types (includes short bibliog-
raphy).

Manchester, A. W. The outlook for Connecticut agriculture in 1934. Conn. Agr. Col. Econ. Digest for Conn. Agr. No. 50, p.393-400 Storrs. 1934.

Florida

Florida. Dept. of Agriculture. Twenty-second biennial report, part 2. Twentieth census of crops and manufactures for the years, 1931/1932. 88p. Tallahassee. 1933.

Contains statistics by counties arranged by commodities.

"The enumeration here given will be the last taken by the State until 1937."

Florida. Dept. of Agriculture. Twenty-second biennial report, part 3. Agricultural statistics of Florida, 1931/32. 138p. Tallahassee. 1933.

Contains statistics arranged alphabetically by counties.

Georgia

Childs, R. R., and Westbrook, E. C. The cotton situation and a cotton program for Georgia. Ga. Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. 441, 20p. Athens. 1934.

Fain, J. R., Driftmier, R. H., Minor, W. A. Jr., and Jarnagin, M. P. Utilization and cost of farm power in Georgia. Ga. Univ. Agr. Col. Bul. 434, 55p. Athens. 1933.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

Illinois

Bartlett, R. W. Prices and consumption of milk in specific cities as related to industrial payrolls and other economic factors. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 418, 36p. Urbana. 1934.

Abstract of Bulletin 397, which was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature, March, 1934.

Indiana

Indiana Agricultural experiment station. Report... for the year ending June 30, 1933. 82p. Lafayette. [1934]

Dept. of Agricultural Statistics, p.10-11; Dept. of Farm Management, p.29-31. Reports on studies in marketing may be found in the reports of the Departments of Animal Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry, Horticulture, and Poultry Husbandry.

Robertson, Lynn and Smith, F. V. Prices of farm products in Northwestern Indiana. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 387, 27p. Lafayette. 1934.

This study was carried on in 1932.

Iowa

Murray, W. G. Prospects for agricultural recovery VI. Farm mortgage policy. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 315, p.129-158. Ames. 1934.

Schultz, T. W. Prospects for agricultural recovery. V. Is our national farm plant too large? Iowa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 314, p.88-128. Ames. 1934.

Maine

Maine University, College of Agriculture, Extension Service. Annual report... year ending June 30, 1933. Me. Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. 211, 44p. Orono. 1933. Agricultural economics, p.8-10.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts. Dept. of Agriculture. Massachusetts farms for sale, 1934. Mass. Dept. of Agr. Pub. 131, 71p. Boston. 1934. Arranged by counties. Includes a brief description of each county.

Minnesota

Pond, G. A., and Cavert, W. L. What are farms worth? Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Minn. farm business notes, no. 135, p.1-3. Mimeogr., University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

Mississippi

Long, L. E. Grade, staple and variety of Mississippi cotton of 1928-1932. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 300, 32p. State College. 1933. In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Nevada

Venstrom, Cruz. The relation of surplus incomes to depression years. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. News bul. v.8, no. 2-3, p.1-4, mimeogr. Reno. 1934.

New Hampshire

New Hampshire State Planning Board. Town and city zoning and planning primer. 31p. Concord. [1934] Includes a short list of references and a form for preparing maps of existing conditions.

New Jersey

New Jersey. Department of agriculture. The New Jersey plan of poultry standardization and accreditation and list of breeding flocks and hatcheries under official supervision, 1933-1934. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 236, 53p. Trenton. 1934.

New Jersey. Governor's Emergency Farm Mortgage Committee. Report... December, 1932-December, 1933. N.J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 237, 18p. Trenton. 1934.

New Mexico

Walker, A. L., and Cockerill, P. W. Farm organization practices and costs of producing crops in the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy district of New Mexico. N. Mex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 215. 71p. State College. 1933.

The reclamation and flood control project of this District is located in Bernalillo, Sandoval, Socorro, and Valencia counties and was organized August 26, 1925. This bulletin presents the results of an economic study of two or more representative farm areas in the Middle Rio Grande Valley which was carried on during the years 1929-1931.

New York

Hoffsommer, H. C. Relation of cities and larger villages to changes in rural trade and social areas in Wayne county, New York. N.Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 582, 61p. Ithaca. 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Data were collected mainly during the summer of 1930.

New York. Cornell University, College of Agriculture. Farm Economics, no. 83, Ithaca. 1933.

Partial contents: Advance in prices, p.1986, 1993-1994; Price relationships, p. 1994-1995; Sauerbeck-Statist index numbers of commodity prices for the United Kingdom and comparable index numbers for the United States, by F. A. Pearson, p.1996-1999; Price levels and returns from farming, by S. W. Warren, p. 1999-2001; The consumption of milk and cream in the New York Market, by H. R. Varney, p. 2001-2002; Cost of producing apples in the Hudson Valley, by Paul Williamson, p.2003-2005; Costs of town government in three rural New York counties, 1932, by W. M. Curtiss and T. N. Hurd, p.2005-2008.

New York. Cornell University, College of Agriculture. Farm Economics, no. 84, Ithaca, 1934.

Partial Contents: A start toward recovery, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, p. 2010-2011, 2018-2025; Number and age of dairy cattle reported on League members' farms, by C. E. Sniffen and W. M. Requa, p. 2026; Butter and oleomargarine production in the United States, 1869 to 1932, by E. E. Vial, p. 2027-2031; Trends in milk production, 1923-1932, by L. C. Cunningham, p.2031-2033; The receipts of milk and cream at New York 1927-1933, by H. R. Varney, p. 2033-2035; Day of the week variation in sales of milk and cream to stores, by H. M. Mumford, jr. p.2036-2038; Selecting a profitable variety of apple, by Paul Williamson, p.2038-2039; Taxes on farm property in New York, by M.S. Kendrick, p.2040.

New York. Cornell University, College of Agriculture, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management. Comparison of the cost of living in the country and in the city (From a study of part-time farms in six selected New York counties) 10p., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1934.

New York. Cornell University, College of Agriculture, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management. Should the city man move to the country? 11p., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1933.

New York. Cornell University, College of Agriculture, Dept. of Agricultural Economics. Some preliminary results of a study of part-time farms in Chemung and Tompkins counties, New York, 1932. 32 p., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1933.

The above three publications were prepared by Kenneth Hood.

New York. Dept. of Agriculture and Markets. Statistics relative to the dairy industry in New York State, 1932-1933. N.Y. Dept. Agr. Bul. 277, 182p. Albany. 1933.

In cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Tate, L. B. The rural homes of city workers and the urban - rural migration. N.Y. Cornell Col. Agr. 19p., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1933.

In cooperation with the Monroe County Regional Planning Board.

Taylor, E. A. The relationship of the open-country population of Genesee County, New York, to villages and cities. N.Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 583, 59p. Ithaca. 1934.

In cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Information for this study was obtained during the summer of 1930.

North Carolina

North Carolina. Agricultural Experiment Station. Current investigations... 1933-34. N.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 294, 15p. Raleigh. 1934.

List of projects in agricultural economics and rural sociology, p.3-4.

North Carolina. Dept. of agriculture. Farm forecaster, no. 64, 16p. Raleigh. 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Farm Survey issue (1933 crops)

Williams, C. B., Cobb, W. B., and Mann, H. B. Agricultural classification and evaluations of North Carolina soils. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 293, 157p. Raleigh. 1934.

"The state has been divided roughly into eight agricultural areas"; p.117-157 contain descriptions of each and tables giving the rating of each type of soil for different crops by areas.

Ohio

Moore, H. R. Semi-annual index of farm real estate values in Ohio, July 1 to December 31, 1933. Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bul. 69, 7p. Columbus. 1934.

In cooperation with Farm Lands Division, Ohio Association of Real Estate Boards.

Oklahoma

McWhorter, C. C. Harvesting of cotton in Oklahoma by snapping. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Current farm economics, v.7, no.2. p.31-34. Stillwater. Apr. 1934.

Oregon

Oregon. Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Grain Inspection. Value of protein testing of wheat. Commercial protein testing service. Oreg. Dept. Agr. Bul. no. 27, p.30-32. Salem. 1934.
The fourth of a series of articles.

South Dakota

South Dakota. Dept. of Agriculture. Annual report. 1932/33. 128p. Pierre. 1933.

Acreage of crops and number of livestock, compiled from township assessors' reports for 1920, 1929-1930, 1932-1933 given on p.6. Pounds of butterfat purchased by creameries 1932/33, p.62. List of South Dakota creameries, p.63-65.

Virginia

Virginia. Polytechnic Institute. Forward steps for country life. Va. Polytech. Inst. Bul. v. 27, no. 3. 32p. Blacksburg. 1934.

Prepared by a committee composed of W. E. Garnett, Jas. H. Rogers and Maude E. Wallace.

Includes a brief sketch of the set up and program of three organizations, the Virginia Rural Church Conference Board, the Virginia Homemaker's Association, and the Grange, and a summary of advances and lags in Virginia rural life since 1900.

Washington

Washington. Agricultural Experiment Station. Forty-third annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 291, 75p. Pullman. 1934.

Division of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics, p.33-35.

Wisconsin

Mortensen, W. P., Erdman, H. H., and Draxler, J. H. Wisconsin farm prices, 1841 to 1933. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research bul. 119, 80p. Madison. 1933.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

"This bulletin makes available monthly and yearly prices for 34 important Wisconsin farm products from about 1845 to 1933. They are representative prices paid to producers at the initial sale which is usually at the nearest town market."

Includes a discussion of the sources of data.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Indebtedness - Yugoslavia

Government action in Yugoslavia. Economic and financial reconstruction. Indus. and Labour Inform. 49 (6): 183-185. Feb. 5, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Several decrees were issued in November and December 1933 to promote the economic and financial recovery of Yugoslavia. The most important is for the benefit of farmers in debt. Those who work the land alone or with their families, pay taxes on incomes largely derived from agriculture, and own not more than 75 hectares, may pay debts in excess of 3000 dinars over a period of 12 years beginning on February 15, 1934, the annual payments varying from 6 percent the first year to 17.19 percent the last year (1946). The average interest, including costs, is fixed at 3.54 percent for debts to private persons, and 6.02 percent for debts to banks. Debts incurred for the purpose of purchasing arable land may be paid in grain. Forced sales or attachment of property are suspended. Another decree protects credit establishments and their creditors.

Agricultural Policy and Social Life - Scotland

Duncan, J. F. Agricultural policy and social life. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (1): 40-46. Jan., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

The author outlines the effect on the social life of the farmer and the farm laborer in Scotland of the change from the former Government policy of laissez faire to the present policy of organization and control. "If the national aim is to preserve rural life, it is worth consideration whether that aim would not be better served by subsidising social service in rural areas rather than in direct subsidies to agriculture."

Agricultural Relief - South Africa

State assistance to agriculture in South Africa. Indus. and Labour Inform. 49 (10): 320-321. Mar. 5, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Among recent measures to assist the European farmer in the Union of South Africa are the creation of a Farmers' Relief Board, disposing of £5,000,000, the passing of the Farm Mortgage Interest Act making the maximum rate of interest on farm mortgages 5 percent of which the Government pays 1 1/2 percent, and assistance in the purchase of stock, stock feed and food rations for laborers. Provision is also made for assistance in soil improvement and irrigation and in the resettlement of white families on the land.

Agricultural Relief - United States

As dairymen see farm relief. More than 2,000 letters accompanying questionnaires have renewed our faith and confidence in the intelligence and understanding of man milking cows. Hoard's Dairyman 79 (6): 118. Mar. 25, 1934. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

"Nearly 24,000 dairy farm folks, mailing in 4,909 questionnaires from every state in the Union have given us their answers to the question, 'What do you think of Farm Relief?' ... An analysis of the opinions of these people is presented..." Some comments on the processing tax are given.

Peters, R. H. The farmer's way to recovery. Forum and Century 91 (4): 232-237. Apr. 1934. (Published at 441 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.)

A popularly written article on the agricultural depression and the programs supported by John A. Simpson, Milo Reno, and the Secretary of Agriculture for the relief of the farmer. The writer feels that conservatives, as well as radicals, will support and insist upon a program of inflation.

Agricultural Services, Relation to Changing Conditions

Russell, Sir. E. John. The relation of agricultural services to changing conditions. Sci. Agr. 14 (4): 165-176. Dec. 1933. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, 128 Queen St., Ottawa, Canada)

"An address delivered to the Canadian Society of Technical agriculturists at Ottawa, August 14, 1933."

The writer discusses agricultural conditions in Great Britain as they affect the agricultural adviser (the man who in England is known as the county organizer) and also discusses conditions as they affect the Canadian agriculturist. How the present conditions in agriculture arose is also considered.

Agricultural Situation - United States

Black, J. D. The agricultural situation, February, 1934. Rev. Econ. Statis. 16 (3): 54-60. Mar. 15, 1934. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

The writer considers production and prices and the outlook for 1934, land values and mortgage debt, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program - general problems, and problems in connection with wheat, Cotton, Corn and hogs, and dairy products.

Agriculture - Iraq

Bonné, Alfred. Conditions and problems in the agriculture of Iraq. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (2): 53-62. Feb. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

In conclusion the writer states: "Without pursuing further the subject of the interrelations of interests, one thing at least is clear: agrarian conditions are moving in Iraq as elsewhere in the Near East toward a reform, the scope and intensity of which depends on the rapidity and force with which the contact of these lands with the West is effected. It is impracticable to maintain a social order which is based on a complete isolation from the outer world, while at the same time as the result of new means of communication and the growth of the modern State new impulses are flowing in from all sides, and fresh factors are bringing about a change in economy and in society. The recommendations contained in the Dowson Report are drafted with special care in view of conditions prevailing in Iraq. They are, however, ultimately directed towards a radical transformation of the existing agrarian system, and the endeavour is to reconstruct the whole of the legal and economic bases of the land administration of Iraq by means of a large scale reform of land tenure associated with a reform in general methods of farming."

Agriculture - Technical Progress

Scott Watson, J. A. Some consequences of technical progress in agriculture. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (1): 35-40. Jan., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

"The purpose of this article ... is to point out, firstly, that the rate of improvement in agricultural technique is getting progressively faster and secondly that the rate of increase of the world's population is getting progressively slower; and that these two broad facts, taken together, seem likely to have profound effects upon the future of the agricultural industry."

Agriculture - U. S. S. R.

Agriculture in the Soviet Union. Indus. and Labour Inform. 49 (1): 5-10. Jan. 1, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"Some details are given of the results of the harvest of 1933 in the Soviet Union and of recent measures relating to agriculture adopted by the Soviet authorities."

Russian Economic Notes, no. 268, p. 1-14. Feb. 28, 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Among the articles in this issue are the following: Agriculture, record of 1933 and prospects in 1934, p. 1-5; The 1933 harvest in figures (contains tables showing yield per hectare and gross crop of grain for 1913 and annually 1925-1933; production of various grains in the Soviet Union, 1932 and 1933; seeded area, yield per hectare and gross crop for grains, 1933), p. 5-7; Plans for the 1934 spring sowing in the U.S.S.R., p. 7; The mechanization of agriculture, p. 7-9.

Allotment Gardens - Scotland

Allotments for the unemployed. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (1): 102. Jan., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

"In continuation and extension of a scheme operated by them in 1932, a Joint Committee of the Scottish National Union of Allotment Holders and the Society of Friends carried out a scheme in 1933 to enable wholly or partly unemployed persons to obtain and cultivate allotment gardens. The scheme provided for the supply of seeds, seed potatoes, fertiliser and tools at approximately half cost price, the balance being met by the Joint Committee out of funds raised by public subscription... The applications for assistance came from all parts of Scotland, but, as was expected, the largest numbers were received from urban areas where unemployment is more widespread and the need is greater than in the less industrialised districts."

Allotment Gardens - U.S.S.R.

Allotment of gardens to workers. Econ. Rev. of the Soviet Union 9 (2): 54, Feb., 1934. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

A decree of Dec. 25, 1933 provides for grants of plots of land, varying in size from one-eighth to one-quarter of a hectare to be made to 1,500,000 workers during the current year. The purpose is to encourage the workers to plant vegetables to supplement the supplies bought in the markets. "Local authorities are to be responsible for the organization of the supply of tools, seed, etc. In making grants of land they are to take into consideration the possibility of converting such centers into workers' summer resorts. Workers both in urban and rural centers, will not be required to pay agricultural taxes or rents or to make any contributions of vegetables to the state."

American Statistical Association

American statistical association. Papers and proceedings of the ninety-fifth annual meeting... held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 27-29, 1933. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 29 (n.s. 185A): 1-240. Mar. 1934, supplement. (May be obtained from Willford I. King, Room 530 Commerce Bldg., New York University, New York, N.Y.)

Partial contents: Dispersion in man-hour productivity since 1929, by Arthur F. Beal, p. 66-71; Factors making for instability, by J. M. Clark, p. 72-74; The processes of business revival in the light of 1933 conditions by Lewis H. Haney, p. 75-80; The use of family expenditures in cost-of-living indexes, by Helen R. Wright, p. 118-119; Revising the wage earners' cost of living, by Margaret H. Hogg, p. 120-124; Measuring changes in the cost of living of Federal employees living in Washington, by Faith M. Williams, p. 125-130; Adequacy of the sample in budgetary studies, by Hugh S. Hanna, p. 131-134; State and Federal coöperation in the collection of industrial statistics, by Roswell F. Phelps, p. 135-139; Statistical problems of the meat packing industry under an Agricultural Adjustment trade agreement, by Charles F. Sarle, p. 146-151; Statistics as a public work, by Willard L. Thorp, p. 157-161; Statistics and economics, by O.M.W. Sprague p. 162-164; Who would collect economic statistics for recovery and planning, by Isador Lubin, p. 180-183, discussion by Morris A. Copeland, p. 184-185; Statistical analysis of the food requirements for the population of the United States, P. 186-192.

The papers by Helen R. Wright, Margaret H. Hogg, and Faith M. Williams are summarized by Arynness Joy.

Banker-Farmer Activities - Georgia, North Dakota and Oregon

McFadden, Haynes, jr. Banker-farmer recovery plan. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 26 (10): 68. Apr. 1934. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)
Short article on the supremacy of Georgia, North Dakota and Oregon in their banker-farmer activities. Names of the members of the agricultural committees of the bankers associations of those states are given.

Budget, Federal - United States

Mills, C. M. Budgets and estimates; an analysis of the 1934 and 1935 Federal budgets. Barron's 14 (13): 3. Mar. 26, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Central Statistical Board - United States

The Central Statistical Board. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 28 (184): 438. Dec. 1933. (May be obtained from W. I. King, Room 530, Commerce Bldg., New York University, New York, N.Y.)

Contains the names of the members of the Board and gives the work of the Board and the scope of the activities which "is reflected in the Committees of the Board of which there are eleven to date." Membership of the committees is given.

Cheese - Cost of Manufacturing - Ontario

Booth, J. F., and Parker, C. V. The cost of manufacturing cheese in Ontario. Sci. Agr. 14 (5): 269-272. Jan. 1934. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

"This is the first of a series of articles dealing with the economic side of the manufacture of cheese. The data contained in this article were collected in the fall of 1932, and apply to the 1931 operations of 125 Ontario cheese factories. A similar study, comprising 120 factories in the Province of Quebec, was undertaken at the same time, the results of which will be discussed in a later issue of The Annalist."

Cocoa

Freeman, W. G. Cocoa price crisis. Need for co-operation amongst sellers. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 210, p. 50-51. Mar., 1934. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

A summary of a memorandum issued by the British Government on February 19, 1934, suggesting a discussion of their difficulties by representatives of the world's cocoa-producing countries.

The problem of cocoa. Economist 118 (4727): 689-690. Mar. 31, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Discusses the problem of the cocoa industry which is suffering from low prices and an increased production. The suggestions made in the British Government's Memorandum are pointed out. The writer feels that "the real necessity of a restriction of production is questionable," and that "there is much to be said for allowing the industry to settle its problems along the most economic lines as the wool industry has done." Statistics are given showing world exports, consumption and end of season stocks of cocoa for 1926/27 - 1932/33; and exports of cocoa from principal producing countries for the same years.

Coffee

Empire coffee. Proposed extension of activities of B.E.P.O. coffee section. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 210, p. 47-50, Mar., 1934. (Published at 22 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Contains short accounts of coffee growing in the principal producing countries of the British Empire. A table gives area and export figures for Kenya for 1919, and 1919/20 to 1932/33.

Consumer Capitalism

Norton, H. K. Consumer capitalism. Today 1 (20): 3-4, 23. Mar. 10, 1934; (22): 11, 24. Mar. 24, 1934; (24): 18-19. Apr. 7, 1934. (Published at 152 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

During the last three years Mr. Norton "has collaborated with A.L. Deane in working out the 'Deane Plan,' which is now before Congress. Consumer Capitalism is a critical analysis and a constructive synthesis of the current trends in economic thought. In a period such as this, when many accepted tenets have gone by the board, it is difficult for the layman to determine which of the traditional precepts are subject to revision and which are still valid. In Consumer Capitalism, a volume in preparation for the press, Mr. Norton has appraised the old and the new contentions, and out of such as stand up under examination, has formulated a statement of the present economic problem. It is this problem that the 'Deane Plan' is designed to meet. The series of three articles which begins in this issue is a brief summary of Consumer Capitalism."

The second article is entitled, Giving the Consumer a Bonus. Consumer Capitalism Proposes to Give the Laborer in Times of Stress an Extra Compensation to Bring Consumption up to Production Levels. Title of the third article is, Seeking Pots of Gold Abroad. Forced Exports Can Never Be a Source of Wealth to the Nation.

Control of Production, Compulsory

Free vs. controlled agriculture. [Monthly Letter on] Econ. Conditions, Governmental Finance, U. S. Securities, Apr. 1934, p. 52-57. (Published by the National City Bank of New York)

Summarizes and comments on Secretary Wallace's pamphlet, America Must Choose, and discusses compulsory crop limitation as provided for in the Bankhead cotton bill. The prospect of placing some form of compulsion on the wheat growers is more briefly considered.

Cooperation - Argentina

Cooperative developments in the Argentine. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 27 (2): 69-71. Feb., 1934. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

A summary of the contents of a year book of cooperation in Argentina published in 1933.

Cooperation - Egypt

Rashad, J. The co-operative movement in Egypt. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (2): 62-76. Feb. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

In two parts. Part I, Historical; Part II, The Societies and their Work (advance of loans, supplies, sale of produce, supply of household requirements, utilization services, and the social side of the societies.)

Cooperation - United States

Cooperative Marketing Journal, v. 8, no. 1, p. 1-32, Jan.-Feb. 1934. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1732 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: We lost ground in 1932-33, by Robin Hood, p. 1-4, (contains two charts which show number of associations, membership, value of products handled, and index of volume of business of farmers' cooperative selling and purchasing associations in the United States, 1926-1933; and membership of Farmers' cooperatives in the United States, 1926-1933); Financial ratios, by Kelsey B. Gardner, p. 5-7; Has the milk plan turned sour, by the editor, p. 9-12; The sixth annual meeting of the National Cooperative Council, p. 13-18; Cooperative cotton ginning, by John H. Caulfield, p. 19-21; Chippewas turn to cooperative marketing [Minnesota] by Herbert Lefkovitz, p. 21-22; National Agricultural Conference, p. 22.

Cooperative Marketing Journal, v. 8, no. 2, Mar.-Apr. 1934, p. 33-64. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Farm Credit Administration agrees to push research and service [in cooperation] p. 33-34; Cooperative meat packing at Detroit [based on an interview with C. G. Randall and H. H. Hulbert] p. 35-36; New developments in the dairy controversy, p. 37-38; America must choose [extracts from pamphlet of the same name by Henry A. Wallace] p. 39-42; Our boys show us how [cooperative activities of vocational agriculture students and Future Farmers] p. 43; Cooperative unification in North Carolina, p. 44-46; Cooperatives and the government: three schools of thought, p. 47-48; Cooperation in the Tennessee Valley, p. 49; The SSC [Southern States Cooperative, Inc.] serves the Southeast, by Gordon H. Ward, p. 50-54.

Corporations - Italy

The Corporations Act in Italy. Indus. and Labour Inform. 49 (7): 211-217. Feb. 12, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Contains the text of the new Corporations Act passed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies on January 18, 1934 and an account of the ministerial report on the bill presented to the Senate.

Cost of Living - Federal Employees, Washington, D. C.

Williams, Faith M. Measuring changes in cost of living of Federal employees living in Washington. Monthly Labor Rev. 38 (3): 511-517. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

"A study of cost of living of Federal employees in 1928 and 1933 was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Home Economics late in 1933, at the request of the President. This study was undertaken for the purpose of obtaining data on which to base action on the salaries of Federal employees. A brief account of the methods used in making the study is given... [in this article.]" p. v.

Cost of Production Studies - England

Wyllie, James. Investigation into farming costs of production and financial results. Wye, South-Eastern Agr. Col. Jour. no. 33, p. 42-44, Jan., 1934. (Published in Wye, Kent, Eng.)

A summary of two reports of the Department of Economics, the one on the cost of horse labor from 1926/27 to 1930/31 and the other on the financial results of arable land crops from 1927 to 1932.

Cotton

Competition in the cotton industry. Discussions between Great Britain, India and Japan. Indus. and Labour Inform 49 (6): 181-182. Feb. 5, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

During the latter half of 1933 certain agreements were made by representatives of the cotton industry in Great Britain, India, and Japan whereby the interests of each were protected in connection with their reciprocal trade in cotton and rayon.

Cotton - Acreage Reduction - Cost

Parker, Walter. Cost of acreage reduction. Cotton Digest 6 (23): 8-9. Mar. 17, 1934. (Published at 703 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Also in Cotton Trade Jour. 14 (11): 3. Mar. 17, 1934.

A plea for reciprocal trade rather than cotton acreage reduction.

Cotton - Japan

Cotton industry and trade in 1933. Mitsubishi Monthly Circ. 123: 709. Jan. 1934. (Published by Mitsubishi Economic Research Bureau, Tokyo, Japan)
Japanese industry and trade, including statistics.

Cotton - United States

[Steel-Maitland, Sir Arthur] Cotton restriction. Economist 118 (4724): 503-505. Mar. 10, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

The writer who has recently returned from an extended tour in America discusses the problems faced by President Roosevelt "in any attempt to 'plan' the future cotton production of the United States." The effect of a temporary and permanent policy of restriction, the object of which is to raise the price of cotton to 15 cents a pound is considered. The writer thinks that the object of restriction in both cases will be frustrated. "The possibilities of a definite scheme for diversified farming should be considered without delay... The execution of the project would be best left to individual initiative... the State would have to provide a considerable sum of money, but it would be much less than is likely to be wasted in the cotton restriction programme."

Tattersall, F. W. Will English spinners change over? Continue to take less American cotton as Washington legislation distorts price situation. Barron's 14 (15): 5, 7, Apr. 9, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Potential threat to the American cotton-export market contained in our price-raising policies, acreage restriction, and more recently, the Bankhead bill, is now being demonstrated by actual buying policies of British cotton spinners... The author, who is a specialist in cotton-trade journalism in Manchester, Eng., reveals the changed attitude of Lancashire spinners towards their raw material and their new willingness to experiment with non-American cottons, and in some cases where funds are available to alter their machinery so that they can handle a larger percentage of such cotton. He also points out that at the same time the United States is attempting to hold down its cotton crop, the Egyptian Government is giving encouragement to its growers to increase their production as much as possible." - Editor's note.

Cotton Exchanges

Annual world edition and directory of cotton exchanges. Cotton Digest, v. 6, no. 22, 66p. Mar. 10, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Includes histories of the New York Cotton Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade, and membership lists of American and European exchanges and associations. Also the following articles: American Cotton in Europe, by Hermann Sperl; Indian Versus American Cotton, by C. B. Joshi; Egyptian Cotton Culture, by A. A. Alexandroff; Spain As a Customer, by Edwin Hedderwick; American Cotton Policy, by M. De Barbieris (a review of the 1933-34 season), and a short report on the Belgian cotton industry, by Paul Pflieger.

Cotton Textile Industry - England

The crisis in cotton. Economist. 118 (4726): 621-622. Mar. 24, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

A survey of the distressed condition of England's cotton textile industry.

Country Merchant

Wilson, C. M. The country store isn't afraid. Nation's Business 22 (4): 48, 53-55. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

"A story of the country merchant and the contribution to public welfare which has enabled him to survive in a changing mercantile field."

Credit Control - United States

Anderson, G. E. National credit control. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 26 (10): 11-13, 46. Apr. 1934. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"Statesmen whose responsibility is government know a great deal about politics. They should be, and many are, fully aware of the dangers of political control of credit. They owe it to the country to weigh without bias or selfish interest, the results of political credit in recent years, Cooperation between the Government on the one hand and an independent banking system on the other is the best formula for economic health. This article shows how far we have come along the road to control of credit by persons whose principal occupation is not industry, agriculture, finance or trade, but the winning of elections." - Editor's note.

Dairy Industry - South Africa

Speight, W. L. South Africa's dairy industry. Large output of butter and cheese. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 208, p. 299-300. Jan., 1934. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Dairy Products - Prices - South Australia

Dairy industry prices. South Austr. Dept. Agr. Jour. 37 (4): 426, 428-435. Nov. 15, 1933; 37 (5): 512, 514-526. Dec. 15, 1933. (Published in Adelaide, South Australia.)

This is the report of a Royal commission appointed in January, 1933 "to inquire into and report upon the disparity between the prices paid by the consumer for dairy produce, the London parities of dairy produce, and the prices received by dairymen of South Australia for milk and cream, the cause of such disparities, and the remedies therefor." The report deals with whole milk, butter, and cheese. The first installment of the report discusses the milk supply of the Adelaide metropolitan area, milk supervision and control, and the cost of its distribution. The second installment deals with the claims of householders for a higher unit value, types of milk for human consumption, control of prices, and quality in milk. Other installments will follow.

Debt, Government - United States

Knowlton, Hugh. Quo vadis? time to take our bearings- the menace of rising government debt. Barron's 14(14): 3, 8. Apr. 2, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"By June 30, 1935, the federal government plans to have spent more than 10 billion dollars on projects that would normally be financed by private capital. Beyond the increase in the national debt resulting therefrom, these emergency measures have a far-reaching significance in their potential influence on future government policies toward private industry. Will the government step out when the emergency is formally declared at an end or will bureaucracy have become so firmly entrenched that withdrawal from private business will be impossible is the thought-provoking query from the author, a partner in one of the largest investment-banking houses in the country."

Economic Conditions - Australia

Short, C. M. Australian recovery supported by bold correction of mistakes of the past. Annalist 43 (1106): 509. Mar. 30, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

This is the third of a series of articles on the process of recovery in foreign countries.

"To sum up," the author writes in conclusion, "Australia's economic restorative was a blending of a courageous plan to correct as far as possible the mistakes of the past, implemented by strong governments and a self-sacrificing, enterprising people, and of certain fortuitous circumstances which worked to the benefit of her two leading export trades."

Economic Conditions - France

Short, C. M. The process of recovery in France: weak spots in a planned economy. Annalist 43 (1105): 477. Mar. 23, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

This is the second of a series of articles on the process of recovery in foreign countries.

Economic Conditions - Japan

Parkin, G. R., and Martin, R. K. Economic pressure on Japan. Export trade vital if social upheaval is to be avoided - external debts discussed. Barron's 14 (13): 6, 7. Mar. 26, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer gives the following as general conclusions:

"Internal finances are bad. Business, particularly foreign trade, is generally booming. The servicing of the external debts should present no immediate difficulty. The economic outlook over the next decade appears far less certain than over the next few months. In fact, Japan may well be entering upon the most critical period of her existence to date. The history of modern Japan has shown that she has the determination, energy, and enterprise to cope with difficult and dangerous situations. It may be that Japan's future status in Asia and in the world will depend upon whether these qualities are reinforced by vision, self-restraint, and an ability to face the facts."

Economic Conditions - Southern States

Blithen, Bruce. In the land of cotton. New Republic 78 (1007): 152-155. Mar. 21, 1934. (Published at 421 W. 21st St., New York, N. Y.)

Economic conditions in the South are considered to be a little better "though they are still so bad that one despairs of being able to tell how bad they are." The article is concerned mostly with the conditions among the negroes - the negro industrial worker under the N.R.A., lynching, and schools. President Roosevelt is very popular in the South in spite of the dislike for some of the acts of his administration.

Economic Conditions - Sweden

Sweden, a nation of marked economic stability. Index 14 (4): 65-71. Apr. 1934. (Published by the New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Briefly reviews the agriculture and industry, foreign trade, state monopolies, cooperation and managed currency, and depression and recovery in Sweden.

The last paragraph is as follows: "Under these circumstances, which show such a marked improvement in industrial production, employment and foreign trade, together with a strong financial position, the economic situation in Sweden appears basically sound. The improvement which was under way in 1933 seems likely to continue in 1934, barring some unforeseen change in world economy the effects of which Sweden cannot escape."

Economic Geography

Economic Geography, v. 10, no. 2, p. 109-216. April, 1934. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Partial contents: Agricultural regions of Asia, Part VI, China, by George B. Cressey, p. 109-142; The bay oil industry of St. John, by Earl Shaw, p. 143-146; Location factor in the choice of free port sites, by S. Axel Anderson, p. 147-159; Apple industry of the Wenatchee area, by Otis W. Freeman [climate, soils, irrigation, orchard culture, harvest and storage, orchard farms, cost of production and apple varieties, transportation and distribution] p. 160-171; Markets and market areas of East Anglia, by Robert E. Dickinson, p. 172-182; Land economy of Warren County, Kentucky, Part II, by J. Sullivan Gibson, p. 200-216.

Economic Internationalism

James, C. L. New economic internationalism. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 14 (4): 302-318. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Austin, Texas)

Titles of the four parts of this article are: I. Acceleration of international industrialism; II. Decentralization of international finance; III. Intensification of international competition; IV Nationalization of economic policy. In part IV the writer outlines the principal tenets of an effective economic policy among nations. They are: 1. "nations should be regarded as economic and cultural units as well as political units... [2.] present nationalistic activities should be viewed as ordinary, legitimate relations among nations. Nations should tolerate nationalism

in the same way as individuals tolerate individualism... [3] the frank admission of bargaining as the only feasible method for settling conflicts of national economic interests... [4] the candid acknowledgment that international economic coöperation through such agencies as the Bank for International Settlement and the League of Nations is now and will probably remain in the near future largely of educational value. These educational possibilities are worthy of support. More extravagant claims of immediate positive achievement of international coöperation are likely to fail under existing conditions, to spread disillusionment, and consequently to react unfavorably upon the educational work of international organizations. An effective international economic policy today must bend rather than block national aims in order to obtain a speedy adjustment of pressing problems..."

Economic Problems - Latin America

Smith, H. G. Current economic problems in Latin America. Pan Amer. Union. Bul. 68 (3): 166-176. Mar., 1934. (Published at 17th St. and Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Economic Program - Argentina

The Government's plan of economic action. Exposition of the Ministry of Finance. Rev. of the River Plate 75 (2191): 13, 15, 17-19. Dec. 8, 1933. (Published at Calle Bartolome Mitre 427, Buenos Aires, Argentina. May be obtained from S. S. Koppe & Co., Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

Deals with exchange prices of agricultural products, and the development of home trade.

Economic Program - India

Economic policy in India. Indus. and Labour Inform. 49 (6): 183. Feb. 5, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

A Board of Economic Enquiry has been set up in Bengal to formulate a recovery plan for the province, mainly in the interests of agriculture. Plans include the development of agricultural credit, the establishment of a system of land mortgage banks, and the relief of indebtedness.

Economic Program - Siam

An economic programme in Siam. Indus. and Labour Inform. 49 (4): 108-109. Jan. 22, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

The Government of Siam has adopted a general program of economic development. It is proposed to make provision for agricultural credit, for the storage of paddy, for the reclamation and cultivation of vacant land and for an increase in the number of experiment stations and the dissemination of knowledge derived from agricultural research in order to decrease the cost of production, to improve the quality of agricultural products, and to encourage diversity of production.

Farm Strikes - Imperial Valley, Calif.

More than mob terror. New Repub. 78 (1007): 148. Mar. 21, 1934. (Published at 421 W. 21st St., New York, N. Y.)

Editorial on the report of a federal commission appointed by Senator Wagner to investigate the Imperial Valley lettuce pickers' strike and its suppression.

Five-Year Plan - Turkey

A five-year plan in Turkey. Indus. and Labour Inform. 49 (10): 317-320. Mar. 5, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Outlines a plan submitted by the Minister of National Economy and approved by the Turkish Council of Ministers to promote the economic and industrial development of Turkey. "The works for which it provides are to be completed in the space of five years, with substantial assistance from private capital and enterprise." The main features of the plan are given.

Five-Year Plan (Second) - U. S. S. R.

Molotov, Viacheslav. The second five-year plan. Soviet Union Rev. 12 (2-3): 38-50. Feb.-Mar., 1934. (Published by Soviet Union Information Bureau, Room 999, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

"A translation of the most important sections of the report made by Viacheslav Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R., at the February 3 session of the Seventeenth Congress of the All-Union Communist Party."

Gold Policy - United States

Stolper, Gustav. Some of the probable international consequences of America's gold policy. Annalist 43 (1106): 507-509. Mar. 30, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

"An address before the American Statistical Association in New York Feb. 28, 1934. Dr. Stolper was formerly publisher and editor of the Deutsche Volkswirt, a leading German economic journal. Until the end of 1932 he was a member of the German Reichstag, where he served as a member of the Budget Committee."

Government, County - Legislation - Missouri

Bradshaw, W. L. Legislation for Missouri counties. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 14 (4): 370-379. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Austin, Texas)

"An effort to modernize Missouri county government was recently made in the General Assembly. At least 50 of the 225 laws enacted, as well as about one-fourth of the 960 bills introduced, directly concern county government. The more significant of this legislation for counties will

be analyzed in this article. Brief consideration will also be given to a few important bills which failed to pass." Laws and bills of the regular 1933 session only are considered.

Grain (Bread) - Consumption and Trade - Portugal

Shollenberger, J. H. Bread grain consumption and trade in Portugal. Foreign Crops and Markets 28 (15): 389-392. Apr. 9, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Extracts from a report by Mr. Shollenberger, grain specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service. Among the topics considered are government regulations affecting the grain and milling industries and milling and baking practices. Statistics are given showing production of wheat and rye, and total bread grain production in Portugal, average 1909-1913, and annually 1920-1933; and imports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat, and total imports into Portugal, annually 1925-1932.

Grain - Futures Trading

Evans, W. S. Reactions and conclusions on trading in grain futures. Grain & Feed Rev. 23 (8): 12-14. Apr. 1934. (Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

The writer, who was a member of the Stamp Commission appointed to inquire into trading in grain futures, presents his reactions and conclusions from the report.

Grain Elevators - Construction

Gustafson, C. W. The construction of country elevators. Grain & Feed Rev. 23 (8): 16-20, illus. Apr. 1934. (Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Sets forth the major considerations in the construction of grain elevators."

Grain Trade - China

Fong, H. D. Grain trade and milling in Tientsin. Chinese Social and Polit. Sci. Rev. 17 (3): 367-429. Oct., 1933. 17 (4): 553-631. Jan., 1934. (Published at Peiping, China)

"The present essay is divided into five chapters, namely, Introduction, The Wholesale Grain Trade, The Retail Grain Trade and Milling, The Labor Conditions in 'Mofang' or Retail Grain Shops, and Summary and Recommendations."

Honey - Cost of Refining - Philippine Islands

Adriano, F. T., and Oliveros, S. Studies on the refining of Philippine honey. Philippine Jour. Agr. 4 (3): 201-213. third quarter, 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce, Manila, P. I.)

Table 5, p. 212, shows cost of refining raw honey in the laboratory. Cost per kilo of 73-75° Brix is given. It is stated that "the laboratory method of refining honey is too expensive. If done on a large scale and with cheaper decolorizing carbons similar to those used in the refining of

sugar, the cost of refining would be greatly reduced."

Honey, Canadian - Overseas Markets

Galbraith, J. K. Some aspects of the overseas markets for Canadian honey. Sci. Agr. 14 (4): 177-180. Dec. 1933. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, 128 Queen St., Ottawa, Canada)

This paper is confined to a consideration of the market situation and outlook in Germany and the British Isles.

"The outlook for Canadian honey in the German market is not favourable from the short-time standpoint. From a longer-time point of view prospects are somewhat brighter. In the British market Canada at present occupies a relatively favourable position. Maintenance of this position will require a continuance of progressive sales policy."

Housing, Rural - France

Housing of agricultural workers in France. Indus. and Labour Inform. 49 (1): 25. Jan. 1, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"The French Agricultural Workers Housing Act of 31 July 1929 came into effect on 16 November 1933." It provides for comfortable and sanitary accomodation of agricultural workers.

Income, Farm - United States

Purves, C. M. Gross farm income in 1933 estimated at \$6,403,000,000. Agr. Situation 18 (3): 2-3. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Contains a table showing gross income from farm production by groups of commodities, annually, 1929-1933.

Income, National - United States

[Frankel, E. T.] Revised estimates of national income. Conference Bd. Bul. 8 (2): 15-16. Feb. 20, 1934. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. 247 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

A table shows the estimates of national income produced, 1909-1933.

Inflation

Ezekiel, Mordecai. Is inflation necessary? Industrial recovery depends on financing of private works. Today 1 (21): 14-15. Mar. 17, 1934. (Published at 152 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Insurance, Hail - Rumania

A., F. Hail insurance in Rumania. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (2) 77-83. Feb. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

International Payments - United States

C ase, W. W. The balance of international payments of the United States in 1933. Annalist 43 (1106): 510, 512. Mar. 30, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Land Utilization

Bowman, Isaiah. Applied geography. Sci. Monthly 38 (2): 173-177. Feb. 1934. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

This article is concerned with "a chapter in applied geography of importance to every man, woman and child in the United States - the use of the so-called marginal land", particularly in the dry wheat land area of the United States. The position of science in the "continuing wise use" of these lands is pointed out. "Risk maps" which "show what degree of risk is involved in the use of the land as one goes from the belt of good soils and more reliable rainfall to the belt of poor soils and quite unreliable rainfall, "have been prepared by the Conservation Board of the U. S. Geological Survey. The advice given in these maps, if followed, would decrease the risks and the suffering so prevalent in this region. Science cannot say what shall be done with the marginal lands, its duty is to analyze the situation, map the belts and the degrees of risks, and explain how communities are related to the land and to each other."

Campbell, J. P. Use of the land removed from production of cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. 14 (11): 6. Mar. 17, 1934. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Among suggestions are soil improvement, food production, tree planting and protection of game species.

Managed Currency - Sweden

The experience of Sweden with a managed currency. Annalist 43 (1107): 549. Apr. 6, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

This is a summary of the chief conclusions of a study, Managed Money, the Experience of Sweden, by Erik T. H. Kjellstrom, to be published by the Columbia University Press.

Marketing - Governmental Control

Coke, J. Efforts to control marketing by government boards or organizations acting with government support. II. Sci. Agr. 14 (5): 262-264. Jan. 1934. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

The writer's purpose in this, the second of a series of articles, is not to discuss the relative merits of the various schemes discussed or "to compare potential results with those secured under the usual method of marketing," but "rather to present available information on marketing plans adopted in various countries and on which readers may not readily be able to secure data." The article is concerned with the Bulgarian cereal monopoly, the Chadbourne plan of sugar control, and the Paterson butter stabilization plan.

Marketing of Agricultural Products

Myles, W. H. Recent developments of agricultural marketing. Land Union Jour. 31 (3): 36-40. Mar., 1934. (Published by the Land Union, 15, Lower Grosvenor Place, S. W. 1, London, Eng.)

The British policy of reorganization of agricultural marketing, based on the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1931, is discussed. The fact that it provides for reorganization by the producers themselves is emphasized. Some of the schemes already in operation or in process of formation are briefly discussed and their good and poor features pointed out.

Milk Law - Constitutionality - New York

The New York milk decision. Inform. Serv. 13 (11): 1-3. Mar. 17, 1934. (Published by the Dept. of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22d St., New York, N. Y.)

Relates the events leading up to the Supreme Court decision and discusses and summarizes the majority and minority opinions of the Court.

The Supreme Court eats crow. New Repub. 78 (1007): 146-147. Mar. 21, 1934. (Published at 421 W. 21st St., New York, N.Y.)

"The Supreme Court's decision affirming the constitutionality of the New York milk law has been widely, and correctly, hailed as a significant assurance of the validity of major features of the federal recovery program. But vitally important as these matters are, it is scarcely too much to say that they are trivial in comparison with other aspects of Mr. Justice Robert's opinion. For not in this generation has the Supreme Court eaten so much crow. In a few sweeping paragraphs it solemnly abandoned positions that have been the source of the bitterest criticisms heaped upon it since the turn of the century. It is a public misfortune that Mr. Justice Reynolds should have been chosen to write the dissenting opinion. An adequate explanation of what was happening would have been in the interest of popular education.

"The due-process clause," says Mr. Justice Reynolds, 'makes no mention... of prices...' That is the nub of the whole matter. He continues: 'The thought seems nevertheless to have persisted that there is something peculiarly sacrosanct about the price one may charge for what he sells, and that, however able to regulate other elements of manufacture or trade with incidental effect upon price, the state is incapable of directly controlling the price itself.' Here is a supreme example of that judicial naiveté which is the height of the jurist's art. For Mr. Justice Reynolds knows and the world with him, that the persons responsible for that persisting thought are not misguided lawyers, or ignorant laymen, but none other than his own brethren, past and present, on the Supreme Bench. A brief review of the history of the matter will be illuminating."

Planning

Kuhns, W. R. Less planning would be a good plan. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 26 (10): 18-21. Apr. 1934. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

Planning - Illinois

O'Donnell, T. E. New planning opportunities in Illinois. Illinois Soc. Architects. Monthly Bul. 18 (8-9): 7. Feb.-Mar. 1934. (Published at

520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

A short summary of the planning conference held at the University of Illinois on January 10. Papers given included the opening address by Rexford Newcomb; The Policies of the Federal Government in Relation to City, Regional and State Planning, by Jacob L. Crane; Effective Planning Administration, by Mr. Bartholomew; Public Support for Planning, by Thomas Butler; The Present Status of Planning in Illinois, by Larl B. Lohmann; What a State Plan Should Do for Illinois, by Robert Kingery; How One City [Kenosha, Wis.] Makes Use of Its City Plan, by William E. O'Brien.

Population - United States

Duncan, O. D. Sex ratios and marital condition of adult populations of different types of communities in the United States in relation to population changes. Social Forces 12 (2): 222-229. Dec. 1933. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

Population, Farm

Galpin, C. G., and Manny, T. B. Farm population increase less pronounced during 1933. Agr. Situation 18 (4): 2-6. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Accompanied by four tables which show: movements to and from farms, annually 1920-1933; farm population in the United States, annually Jan. 1, 1910, 1920, - Jan. 1, 1934; recent gains and losses in farm population in the United States, 1910-19, annually 1920-1933; farm population January 1, 1934, by geographic divisions.

Poultry Farming Colony - Vancouver, B. C.

Hamilton, J. A. B. A poultry farming land colony. The Delta Manor scheme at Vancouver, B. C. Rural Industries, no. 34, p. 8-9. spring, 1934. (Published by the Rural Industries Bureau, 6 Bayley St., London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

A description of a rather unique land settlement scheme in British Columbia and a discussion of the possibilities of such a scheme for England. "The general scheme is a colony of egg-producers grouped around a breeding and instructional centre; the holders producing individually, but conforming to an agreed system and buying and selling as a single unit. There are about 300 holdings, varying in size from 1 to 2 1/2 acres - the majority being round about the latter figures."

Prices - Control - United States

Corey, Herbert. Price control under the codes. Nation's Business 22 (4): 13-16, 94, 96. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

"The success or failure of NRA depends, many critics believe, on its ability to control prices. So far nine methods have been tried. None is satisfactory. The complexity of price fixing and the need of it are explained in this article."

Prices and the Depression - India

Sen, Sailendra Nath, and Sinha, Haris Chandra. Indian prices and the depression. Sankhya; the Indian Journal of Statistics 1 (1): 1-23, discussion, p. 23-24. June, 1933. (Published by the Art Press, 20, British Indian St., Calcutta, India)

Accompanied by tables and charts.

Processing Tax

Burton, L. V. Where the processing tax fails. Why the producer, not the consumer, always pays the processing tax on vegetables. Food Indus. 6 (2): 60-62, 95. Feb. 1934. (Published at 330 W. 42d St., New York, N.Y.)
A criticism of the processing tax.

Public Burdens and Benefits - City and Country

Cape, T. W. Distribution of public burdens and benefits between city and country. Social Forces 12 (2): 263-274. Dec. 1933. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

This article is in two parts: Part I, Distribution of Public Burdens Between City and Country (rural and urban distribution of national wealth and income, general tax burdens, rural and urban distribution of the tax burden, bases of taxation and rural-urban tax burdens): Part II, Distribution of public benefits between city and country (types of public benefits, distribution of public expenditures, education - schools and libraries, public highways)

The writer states that the conclusion can fairly be drawn from the facts presented that "the farm population contributes a much larger proportion of its wealth and income to the support of public functions than urban peoples, but receives fewer benefits whether measured in terms of burdens borne or need of such benefits."

Purchasing Power of the Dollar

National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. Purchasing power of the dollar. Conference Bd. Bul. 8 (3): 21-23. Mar. 20, 1934. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Accompanied by two tables: purchasing power of the dollar in relation to wholesale prices, farm prices, retail food prices, cost of living, and general price level (Snyder), annual average 1926-1933, specified months of 1930-1933, monthly January, 1933-February, 1934; and purchasing power of the dollar in relation to prices received by farmers for wheat, corn, cotton, hogs, and milk, monthly January, 1933-February, 1934.

Rice - Italy

Boggeri, Maria. Die wirtschaftspolitik Italiens auf dem gebiete des reisbaus. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv (N.F.) 39 (1): 216-230. Jan., 1934. (May be obtained from Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

The conditions of rice production in Italy are discussed, the effect on it of the depression and the measures taken by the State to control and rationalize it. The ENR, Ente Nazionale Risi, was established to protect domestic prices. Its organization and activities and the results achieved are outlined.

Rural America

Rural America, v. 12, no. 4. 16p. Apr. 1934. (Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 East 22d St., New York, N.Y.)

Partial contents: The engineering-scientific approach to civilization, by Henry A. Wallace [address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science] p. 3-6; The collegiate rural life movement in America, by E. L. Kirkpatrick and Agnes Boynton, p. 6-7; Managing the good land, by H. R. Tolley [radio address] p. 7-8; Handicraft movement spreading rapidly, p. 10; The first chapter of the A.A.A. [summary of the first report of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration] p. 11-13.

Rural Opinions on Moral Questions

Lord, Russell. The backbone relaxes. New Repub. 78 (1008): 175-177. Mar. 28, 1934. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N. Y.)

This article summarizes the results of a survey conducted by the editors of The Country Home, of the opinions of open-country and small town people on thirty questions of right and wrong. It is an attempt to extend a somewhat similar inquiry made in 1930 "(which dealt mainly with 'moral' questions subject to legislation) into a realm of conduct beyond the law, and for the most part beyond the realm of churchly ordinance." The ballot, sent out in an issue of The Country Home, "was headed: Right or Wrong? A Referendum of Modern Conduct. The questions were stated in terms of problems."

Southern States

Flowers, A. S. Economic union of the Southern States. Carolinas Mag. 2 (4): 14-16. March, 1934. (Published at 324 South Church St., Charlotte, N.C.)

In this address delivered on February 25, 1934 over radio station WBT, Columbia Broadcasting System, Charlotte, N. C., are given the fifteen objectives of a plan for the Economic Union of the Southern States.

Standard of Living - Philippine Islands

Velmonte, J. E., Sumagui, J. O., and Viray, P. H. Living conditions in farm homes in Mendez Nuñez and Amadeo, Cavite; Mangatarem, Pangasinan; and Camiling, Tarlac. Philippine Agr. 22 (10): 745-776. Mar. 1934. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P.I.)

The principal objects of this study of 240 farm families were "a study of households and families, their size; the ages and literacy of members; living conditions, as the homes, furnishings and conveniences; an analysis of the cost of living to determine the value of all goods used and the distribution of this value among the principal groups of goods used; and finally, a comparison of the level of living of families by tenure groups."

Subsistence Homestead - Reedsville, W. Va.

Roosevelt, Eleanor (Mrs. F. D.) Subsistence farmsteads. Forum and Century 91 (4): 199-201. Apr. 1934. (Published at 441 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.)

This short article on the subsistence homestead projects of the Federal Government, particularly the Reedsville, West Virginia project, is accompanied by four plans of houses suitable for the Southern States.

Sugar - British West Indies

Grounds, S. P. Empire sugar industry. The British West Indies. A general survey. - Pt. II. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 206, p. 248-250. Nov., 1933. Pt. III. no. 208, p. 295-298. Jan., 1934. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Sugar Beet Policy - England

World sugar trade. Statist 123 (2924): 355-356. Mar. 10, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"It is not a very happy augury for the success of the international conference held in London this week to discuss world sugar problems that, on the very day the conference opened, Mr. Elliot, Minister of Agriculture, should submit to the House of Commons a Supplementary Estimate of £450,000, to provide the additional beet-sugar subsidy required by an unexpectedly high acreage and yield in Britain." C. J. Robertson's book, World Sugar Production and Consumption, recently published, is discussed since it goes far to remedy the defect of the scanty amount of literature available on the economics of sugar production. The writer hopes that Mr. Elliot's committee of inquiry appointed "to prepare a report for the guidance of the Government in framing a long-term sugar-beet policy" will make a report which will "induce the Government to abandon the effort to establish in this country such a grossly uneconomic line of agricultural production as sugar beet."

Sugar Control - Great Britain

Britain has marketing control plan. Facts about Sugar 29 (3): 79. Mar., 1934. (Published at 153 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.)

"A complete regulatory scheme for the marketing of sugar in Great Britain has been submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and the Secretary of State for Scotland. It provides for setting up a board which shall have full control of the manufacture, refining and distribution of

sugar produced within the country. This control is to be exercised through a system of quotas and the registration of producers, and the registration feature will also operate to prevent the erection of any more beet sugar factories."

Proposed scheme for sugar market control in Great Britain. Foreign Crops and Markets 28 (11): 286-287. Mar. 12, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Sugar Control - Jamaica

Jamaica. Sugar industry control law, 1933. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 132 (1940): 227. Feb. 8, 1934.

"The Sugar Industry Control Law, 1933, assented to on December 14, 1933, provides for the regulation of the sale and manufacture of sugar in, and the importation of sugar into Jamaica, and empowers the Governor to appoint a Sugar Control Board to carry out those provisions. The Law prohibits the importation of sugar into the Island except under license from the Sugar Control Board, and empowers the Governor to impose an excise duty of not more than £7 per ton on all refined granulated sugar manufactured in the Colony, and to fix, on the advice of the Sugar Control Board, the maximum retail prices for the various grades of sugar in the Colony."

Tariff - United States

Hamlin, Scoville. An approach to tariff reform. Com. and Finance 23 (12): 269-270. Mar. 21, 1934. Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer discusses the problem of tariff reform and states that "we need something more than the patching and repairing of the old machinery of tariff control. Reconstruction is the only alternative to the collapse of constitutional government."

Hoyt, E. E. Tariffs and the consumer. Jour. Home Econ. 26 (2): 82-84. Feb. 1934. (Published by American Home Economics Association, Baltimore, Md.)

Points out the effects of high tariffs on the consumer. The writer concludes as follows:

"Today, however, there are signs that we are inquiring into the reasons back of the prices we pay; we are coming to realize that the goal of economic production is the use of the goods produced. Heretofore we have looked at tariffs from the wrong end. It is time to give a show to the men and women who pay the price."

Mitchell, J. G. Constitutional and other significant aspects of the pending tariff bill. Annalist 43 (1105): 475-476. Mar. 23, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

Taxation and Governmental Reorganization - New Mexico

New Mexico University. Special Faculty Committee. Taxation and governmental reorganization for New Mexico. Suggestions and recommendations of a Special faculty committee of the University of New Mexico. Foreword by J. F. Zimmerman. New Mex. Business Rev. 3 (1): 1-43. Jan. 1934.

(Published by the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. Mex.) Pam. Coll.

The special committee was composed of A. S. White, Tom L. Popejoy, Vernon G. Sorrell, and J. E. Seyfried.

The report is in four sections. Section I, Governmental Reorganization, was written by A. S. White. Section II, The Property Tax, was written by Tom L. Popejoy. Section III, A broader Tax Base, was written by Vernon G. Sorrell, and Section IV, Public Education, by J. E. Seyfried.

Taxation - Ontario

Hudson, S. C. Some aspects of the farm tax situation in Ontario. Sci. Agr. 14 (5): 265-268. Jan. 1934. (Published by the Canadian Society Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

Accompanied by five statistical tables which show index numbers of farm taxes in Ontario 1906-1932 and of wholesale prices of farm products 1913-1932; distribution of the farmer's tax dollar by five-year periods, 1901-1931; trend of expenditures of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry by five-year periods in terms of the period 1902-06; distribution of expenditures and receipts, united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry by five-year periods 1902-31.

Tea Control

Tea control. Work of the international committee. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 206, p. 258-259. Nov., 1933. (Published at 22 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

"The scheme whereby India, Ceylon, and the Netherlands East Indies have agreed to regulate for five years, the export of tea from these countries provides for the setting up in London of an International Tea Committee... The standard upon which regulation is based is fixed on the maximum exports of tea from each of the three producing countries in any one of the years 1929, 1930 and 1931; and the degree of regulation for each year is a percentage of this standard export."

Tobacco

World tobacco markets. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 206, p. 261-262. Nov., 1933; no. 208, p. 309-310. Jan., 1934; no. 209, p. 37-38. Feb., 1934; no. 210, p. 53-54. Mar., 1934. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Answers to questionnaires sent to correspondents in different countries. These numbers contain replies from China, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Turkey, Italy, Colombia, Egypt, Peru, British Malaya, Brazil, Australia (New South Wales), New Zealand.

Tobacco - Belgian Congo

Leclef, André. Le tabac au Congo Belge. Culture et industrie. Institut Supérieur de Commerce St. Ignace. Bulletin d'Études et d'Informations 10 (9-10): 297-340. Sept.-Oct., 1933; (11): 493-526. Nov., 1933. (Published in Antwerp, Belgium.)

A study of production and manufacture of tobacco in the Belgian Congo.

"China is not producing sufficient tobacco to satisfy her own requirements, and consumers and manufacturers have to depend on imported leaf." A brief survey of conditions is given in countries in which tobacco is a monopoly.

Tobacco Industry - United States

Foster, S. M., and Hayes, Alfred, Jr. Tobacco: "depression-proof industry". Current high price-earnings ratio and other factors for investment consideration. Barron's 14 (15): 6. Apr. 9, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St. New York, N. Y.)

Accompanied by a chart which is "the fourth of a series being presented to aid in determining the desirability of equity investment in various industries. Preceding charts have dealt with the chemical industry, the railroads, and the food industry. The present chart, dealing as it does with the tobacco industry, presents composite data for American Tobacco B., Liggett & Myers B., R. J. Reynolds B." The chart shows prices, earnings, dividend, and prior capital charges of a composite bank stock, 1921-1934.

Trade, Foreign - Italy, Hungary and Austria

A new Danubian plan. Economist 118 (4727): 687-689. Mar. 31, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

An examination of "the economic background of the Protocols recently drawn up between Italy, Hungary and Austria, and the assistance they may afford to the parties to them." Statistics of the foreign trade of the three countries are given.

Trade, Foreign - United States

Darlington, C. F., Jr. United States foreign trade. Hands-across-the-sea - the 1920-1930 plan. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 26 (10): 28-30. Apr. 1934. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

Harding, Gardner. The world at war for trade. Current Hist. 40 (1): 7-13. Apr. 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the present economic warfare among the nations of the world and thinks that President Roosevelt's "courageous program of initiating restoration by compacts of reciprocal trade" brings hope of peace.

Knappen, T. M. Nationalism or foreign trade? part II - industries benefited - industries injured - by the new tariff policy. Mag. Wall St. 53 (12): 598-600, 636, 638. Mar. 31, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer's concluding paragraph is as follows:

"The writer's judgment is that after a vast amount of negotiating, during which American business will have many scares and American agriculture many hopeful thrills, the final results of the reciprocal tariff trading project there will be small lasting result of either fear or thrill. The devotion to high tariffs and the slant toward self-containment in the United States is so strong that the President will find it

impossible to make concessions of any consequence. On the other hand the conception of autocracy as they call it in Germany, has so gripped the world that he can exact but few worthwhile concessions. Any real reciprocity will come in the future when the world is in an international mood again. No American industry of more than minor local importance will be hurt, at the worst; and the farmers will gain little. The best that can be hoped for soon is the stopping of the march of self-containment in its present tracks. Mr. Wallace will have to find some way to get the American people to eat more and wear more, or else he will have to go ahead with his readjustment and regimentation scheme."

Peek, G. N. America - world's 'simple Simon'? What Mr. Peek would do about it. Our commerce down to a trickle, he points to the need for an aggressive policy to bring a re-awakening. U. S. News 2 (14): 16. Apr. 9, 1934. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Short, C. M. United States foreign trade. Currency depreciation - the merry-go-round plan. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 26 (10): 26-27, 30. Apr. 1934. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer argues that deliberate exchange depreciation is not an economic restorative.

Under-Production and Under-Consumption

Hobson, J. A. Under-production and under-consumption. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 7 (171): 442-443. Mar. 24, 1934. (Published at 10 Great Queen St., London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Warehouses, Public Merchandise - Chicago, Illinois

Ferebee, E. E. The use of public merchandise warehouses in Chicago. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 6 (4) pt. 1: 318-327. Oct. 1933: 7 (1, pt.1): 75-86. Jan. 1934. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

This is part of a doctoral dissertation.

The discussion given in this article "aims at giving information on the use of public merchandise warehouses in Chicago. Factors affecting the distribution in his decision to use the warehouse are also discussed. The information ... is furnished by data collected on inbound and outbound shipments to and from four of Chicago's most prominent public merchandise warehousing companies for the first month of each quarter of the year 1926," p.318. Thirteen maps are given in part two of the article.

Wheat

Alsberg, C. L., assisted by Elizabeth P. Griffing. Environment, heredity, and wheat quality. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 10 (6): 229-249. Mar. 1934. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

Bibliography, p. 247-249.

The material in this study is arranged under the following subtopics: the principal determinants of wheat quality in commerce, the physiology of the wheat plant, soil in relation to the wheat plant, climate and the wheat plant, wheat variety and wheat quality, the relations of soil, climate, and variety as determinants of wheat quality, and summary.

Broomhall, G. J. S. Import wheat requirements and export surpluses. Their effect on international prices. Northwest. Miller 177 (9): 705, 725. Mar. 21, 1934. (Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

This detailed article on the wheat trade as it is conducted today and also how it was conducted in former years, discusses the subject under the following headings: Fluctuating prices in England, conditions prior to world war, European ultranationalism, the foreign tariff wall, exports and the price level, futures ruled the market, and dangers of overproduction.

"This is one of a series of lectures on grain and its marketing, prepared by recognized authorities under the auspices of the Association of Grain Commission Merchants, Chicago. The series is being broadcast over the Blue network of the N. B. C." - Editor's note.

Theis, F. A. The wheat program. Grain & Feed Journals consolidated, 72 (5): 191, 192. Mar. 14, 1934. (Published at 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before Farmers Elevator Association of Minnesota.

Conclusion in part: "However, may I warn and prepare you that the adjustment of supply to effective demand, as I have endeavored to outline must be made sooner or later, and if we continue to raise burdensome surpluses of wheat then either our wheat price must come down to meet world levels, world's levels come up to meet our domestic price, or some artificial means must be resorted to in disposing of surplus wheat above domestic requirement with proper consideration being given to a safe carry-over from one crop to another."

Women, Farm and the Depression

Frysinger, G. E. The farm woman today. Rural America 12 (3): 8-10. Mar. 1934. (Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

What the farm women have been doing since the beginning of the agricultural depression in 1920 to utilize and supplement the farm income, to maintain the morale of herself, her family, and the community, and to render relief to others.

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Statistics of the tobacco monopoly of Sweden for 1932.

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Golding, F. W. comp. Complete list of cotton mills in China 1933. Translated and compiled from data... furnished by the Chinese cotton millowners' association. Table. Shanghai, [1934?] 225 G56

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A study of Prussia's grain production from 1800 to 1930 from the cultural and the economic standpoints.

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AGRICULTURE



The capacity to plan and manage human affairs successfully will be acquired only by long effort, by trial and error, by the hard discipline of experience.

It is no simple undertaking that men have set out upon. - Walter Lippmann.

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Prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE will not be published in July or August. V. 8, no. 7 will appear in September.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Ellis, Lippert S. The tariff on sugar. 190p. Freeport, Ill., Rawleigh foundation [1933] 285.365 E15

Renne, R. R. The tariff on dairy products. 176p. Madison, Wis., The Tariff research committee, 1933. (Tariff research committee. Agricultural tariffs series. no. 2) 285.344 R29

Schultz, T. W. The tariffs on barley, oats and corn. 116p. Madison, Wis., Tariff research committee, 1933. (Tariff research committee. Agricultural tariffs series. no. 3) 285.359 Sch8

These three monographs are the first of a series entitled, Agricultural Tariffs, being published by the Tariff Research Committee, of Madison, Wisconsin. Professors John R. Commons, Benjamin H. Hibbard, and Walter A. Morton of the University of Wisconsin are editing the series. The studies are receiving the aid of the Rawleigh Foundation.

The purpose of the series is to appraise the benefits and burdens of the duties on the principal agricultural products with a sufficient degree of accuracy so that the results will furnish the basis for the determination of public policy.

The method of analysis used in the three numbers of the series under review is the price differential method. This method consists of measuring the difference between domestic and foreign prices and attributing that part of any positive differential in favor of the domestic price not in excess of the duty to the influence of the duty, (after allowing for freight, etc.) This differential is then taken as a usably accurate approximation of the absolute price benefit to domestic producers accruing from the duty, even though it is stated that the differential is necessarily greater than the actual benefit. The important decision as to whether or not the differential, in any given case, is, or is not, usably accurate as a measure of the actual price benefit is not, of course, a product of the price differential method. In the case of the particular commodities under review the differentials obtained are probably close enough to the actual price benefits to serve the purpose of the authors. For material which it is to be hoped will receive rather general distribution it is of great advantage to use a method that the general reader can readily understand.

All three authors are very explicit in stating the limitations inherent in the price differential method. Mr. Ellis says: "The differential method, however, has its limitations. It shows concretely the actual amount paid by American buyers above the world price at any given time; it does not reveal what absolute changes may have taken place in actual prices. A differential in the case of sugar, for example, does not indicate to what extent the world price of sugar may have been reduced due to increased production back of our tariff wall, or due to possible decreased consumption in this country." (p.120) Mr. Renne says: "This method makes no allowance for the fact that the United States duty when

effective probably tends to depress the world price... Consequently, the figures obtained by the price differential method represent maximum possible benefits; the actual benefits to American producers may be, and probably are, somewhat less." (p.60-61) Mr. Schultz states; "Without attempting to evaluate the price differential method as a general measure of tariff effectiveness, it is certainly least objectionable when the results are negative. If no differential exists between two markets there can be no question concerning its division. If a differential occurs, as in the case of sugar, wool, and some other commodities, the question might well arise as to whether this differential was due to a fall in the foreign price, a rise in the American price, or both." (p. 39)

An appendix by Walter A. Morton to the report on sugar entitled, Methods of Tariff Investigation, contains a critical evaluation of the principal methods of tariff analysis. Mr. Morton makes a challenging statement in commenting on the equilibrium method, when he says: "The mathematical school attempts to perform a task which on strictly logical grounds is impossible. It seeks to infer two unknowns from one known - to derive from an effect (without a third system of reference) two independent causes, without knowing the value of either cause. The known effect is the quantity of sugar exchanged at certain prices. The causes sought are the supply and demand curves which brought about this exchange curve. So long as the cost curve is used to derive the supply curve, the exchange curve can be used to derive the demand curve. If, however, the cost curve is rejected as the basis for the supply curve, both curves must be derived from the exchange curve." (The Tariff on Sugar, p. 165) The use of economic theory as a third system of reference in this connection is deprecated.

It is not desired to minimize the difficulties of the statistical determination of demand and supply curves, but neither is it admitted that all such attempts necessarily involve an attempt to derive two unknowns from one known even where the cost curve is rejected as a basis of the supply curve. More is known about exchanges than the prices and amounts involved. The conditions under which the exchange took place are often known. It is even believed that many of the more important conditions (other than the price of the commodity) that determine the amount exchanged are not only known but may be measured statistically with reasonably small errors.

It is well known that there is a very large fraction of the public that seems to be under the impression that all duties are necessarily to some extent effective in benefiting the domestic price. As long as this misconception is widespread it is unlikely that tariff benefits will be equally distributed as between groups within the United States. It would seem that this series of publications, if given wide enough circulation, may perform a real service by demonstrating that there are many dutiable agricultural products whose price has not been sensibly benefited by existing agricultural duties. - C. F. Wells, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

International institute of agriculture. Comptabilité agricole: recueil de statistiques pour 1929-30. Farm accountancy statistics for 1929-30. 616p. Rome, Imprimerie de la Chambre des députés, 1933. 251 In82Re 1929/30

This report, the third in its series, reflects progress in two directions; in extension of interest in the possibilities of comparable statistics of the details of the farm business by type or system of farming by countries to additional countries; and in interpretation of the materials. The method of presentation is essentially that adopted for the first report; that is, tabulation of the details of farm organization and the costs and returns from operation of specifically described farms sorted into closely comparable groups.

The plan seems to have been to establish a system of farm accounting theoretically capable of being uniformly applied in all countries; to enlist official cooperation of farm accountancy offices in using the system, or at least in transforming the data as obtained into the forms required; to draw upon these offices annually for data classified according to a designated schedule of sizes, organizations and systems of farming; and to assemble the data for publication and for other purposes. Given annual data of satisfactory detail and distribution, much light could be thrown on national and international questions related to agriculture and to wise agricultural policy. The Institute would in time become for the world at large what the Swiss Secretariat has sought to be for Switzerland. The plan is ambitious, but regardless of present opinion as to ultimate success with respect to some of its aspirations it is not hard to concede real values to the statistical series contemplated.

The first report summarized 8,653 farm businesses in 14 countries of Europe for 1927-28, the second covered 9,936 in 16 countries for 1928-29; the third covers 11,744 farms in 20 countries, including 19 records from the Punjab of India, the first records brought in from non-European lands. Six of the countries contributed data from fewer than 35 farms each for 1929-30, whereas Germany reported on 3,520 and Netherlands on 2,715. The twelve others contributed between 100 (Lithuania) and 896 (Austria). Proportional representation was highest from Denmark, with three-fourths of 1 percent. The numbers of farms in many of the subgroups are not impressive, but here and there groups are large enough to give rather stable averages, the movements of which over three years are interesting if not entirely convincing. These comparative figures hold out the real promise for the future of the project.

Farms are divided into two classes, large farms, and the more numerous peasant farms on which the operator and his family do most of the work. The peasant farms are tabulated in some one of 56 categories representing distinct systems of farming. In each system so far as the data permit the records from each country are segregated and averaged by geographical location, size of farm, and year. For three countries only regional distribution was attempted. Some turnover in the farms constituting the sample for consecutive years is indicated, but these are held to be unimportant except in the smaller groups of farms.

The data for each farm or the mean values for each group are given in a series of eight tables beginning with the distribution of the total land area by kind of use, then distribution of the crop land or arable area, the capital values by classes of items, gross returns, sales, costs of production, and final results, which include family earnings from the farm, return to own capital, net return per hectare and as a percentage of farm assets, profit or loss, and the "social income" attributed to hired labor, family labor, own capital, taxes, and rates. The areas are converted to hectares, values to gold francs. Percentages have been liberally used for convenience of readers. Means of reconverting to the original units are provided. Having located a group in the first table the same group is readily found in the corresponding location in subsequent tables. This scheme of tabulation is a bit cumbersome to follow through if one is interested in the complete record of a group, but such interest is perhaps secondary to comparisons which are made easier by the scheme used.

Progress in interpretation has been in the direction of supplying general information about natural and economic conditions affecting farming in the several countries. The introductory section has been improved. An appendix contains discussions and summary tables showing among other items yields of crops, movements of prices, sales, index numbers and the like derived from general statistics of the several countries, rate of return to capital, and an article on the extent of the representative character of the accountancy statistics, which appears in English in the Institute's Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology for October, 1933. Probable error analysis and regroupings of data in the larger samples lead to the conclusion that 60 or more reports for a country give a stable average which can be used to represent the country. This conclusion will not hold generally in the United States for sample as large as 300 reports from a single State, and probably needs modification for European agriculture. Most significant trends in these reports are improvement in statistical presentation, critical inquiry into the obvious, and the tempering of enthusiasm about implications that may all too easily follow from comparisons adventitiously suggested by mechanical associations of data. - S. W. Mendum, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Management and Costs

Escallier, Émile. Le crédit agricole en France. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 158 (471): 293-303. Feb. 10, 1934. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, 9e, Paris, France.)

This article is inspired by the publication of the report of the Minister of Agriculture to the President of France on the activities of the agricultural credit banks during 1932 and the application of the agricultural credit law of August 5, 1920. It is a document, according to the writer, that is full of useful information on agricultural economic conditions in France in recent years. He points out that, while the establishment of agricultural credit in France dates back to the law of November 5, 1894, its real charter is contained in the law of August 5, 1920 and the administrative decree of February 9, 1921.

At the basis of the credit structure are the local banks with members from professional agricultural syndicates, mutual insurance societies, agricultural cooperative societies, syndicates, and various other societies with agricultural interests. Above these are the regional banks covering

approximately a department, and at the top the National Agricultural Credit Bank, an autonomous institution.

Except in exceptional cases the farmer must first apply to the local bank which in turn applies to the regional bank the duty of which is to facilitate the short-term, intermediate, or long-term operations guaranteed by the local banks. The regional bank may appeal to the national bank for an advance if its own revenues are not sufficient to cover the loans requested. The institution as a whole is endowed, and receives grants from various national funds. There are in France 6,162 local agricultural credit banks and 98 regional banks.

Short-term credit is usually granted for a year to enable the farmer to cover his current obligations, such as the purchase of seed, fertilizer, livestock for fattening and resale, or the payment of wages. These loans are usually made by the regional banks out of their own funds.

The intermediate credit loans are payable in ten years. They cover the purchase of livestock and machinery, the repair of buildings, and land improvements.

Individual long-term credit is provided for the acquisition or improvement of small agricultural enterprises. It is usually guaranteed by a first mortgage on the immovable property of the borrower, and amortized by yearly payments over a maximum period of 25 years. The rate of interest is three percent reduced to one percent for war victims, with an extra 50 centimes percent for each of the latter's children under sixteen. Most of the regional banks receive deposits.

Agricultural syndicates and societies of various sorts may be affiliated with the agricultural credit banks and receive advances from the national bank. According to the laws of December 27, 1927 and December 28, 1931, communes and communal syndicates may borrow from the agricultural credit bank for such projects as land improvement or irrigation.

The author gives statistics to show to what extent the French farmer is accustomed to avail himself of these different kinds of credit. The loans have increased rapidly since the reorganization of 1920. In 1932 the national bank advanced 608,224,400 francs. Short-term loans made and renewed in 1932 by the regional banks amounted in all to 1,888,912,115 francs. Intermediate credits amounted to 1,118,838,813 francs and new long-term credits to 237,834,411 francs. Statistics are also given of loans to various cooperatives. A considerable increase in deposits from 1921 to 1932 is also indicated.

The author enumerates and emphasizes the services rendered to the French farmer by this system of agricultural credit before pointing out a few of its deficiencies. In 1933 and even in 1932 there was an insufficiency of funds. Borrowers were forced to wait or to have recourse to private lenders who charged a much higher rate of interest. Then again the cost of a transaction with the agricultural credit banks is rather high. An example is given of a farmer who for a loan of 5000 francs with which to purchase a small property paid as costs on the sale and the loan 1,546 francs or 31 percent.

It has been pointed out that many loans are made to agricultural cooperatives and syndicates. Many cooperatives, especially during the period of organization, live on the loans granted them, often getting short-term loans to pay the interest on the long-term credits.

The years of depression have brought about an abuse of agricultural credit on the part of the French farmer which is foreign to his conservative nature. As a result much of the farm land is heavily mortgaged. The dearth of available funds, therefore, would seem in certain cases to be a blessing in disguise. - A. M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Agricultural Economics Library.

Dunkman, W. E. Qualitative credit control. 345p. New York, Columbia university press; London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1933. (Studies in history, economics and public law, edited by the Faculty of political science of Columbia university. no. 395) 284 D922

Events of the last few years have intensified the interest in credit and monetary policies as they influence the economic situation. Most of the treatises which have been published in recent years, dealing with the role of credit in the business cycle, however, have been confined to expositions or criticisms of particular theories or concepts of credit. In Qualitative Credit Control, by W. E. Dunkman, a welcome contrast is discovered. This volume is primarily a study of the nature of credit and the functioning of the credit system, with a view to outlining fields of inquiry which may be profitably investigated for obtaining the understanding necessary to operate the credit economy more smoothly. The most fruitful line of research, in the author's estimation, lies in attempts to correlate credit control and credit analysis. This involves qualitative credit control, which is briefly defined as "the control of credit through control of debts from which it arises."

The author points out that the shift in emphasis from money to credit in analyzing the needs of a country for exchange medium has led to a search for criteria which will direct central banking authorities to increase or decrease the total amount of credit available. Most of the theoretical discussion, however, has been confined to the quantitative aspect of the problem, on the basis, primarily, of the supply and demand theory of value and the experience with war inflation.

In refuting the theory that purchasing power is created by the banks, Mr. Dunkman contends that "The purchasing power is created when goods are produced or services rendered, in short, when values are created." The purchasing power exists independently of the bank, and it is the function of the latter to render the purchasing power effective in indirect exchange so as to eliminate the necessity of barter. In further refutation of the quantity theory, he maintains that, as credit instruments are not a substitute for gold but "a potential demand for gold, a promise to pay gold, other means of payment failing," they cannot be substituted for gold or added to it in an extension of a quantity theory of money.

In answering the question as to the precise factor which acts on the money side of the price equation, it is stated that it is credit which acts on prices in a credit economy. In tracing the demand for goods, it becomes essential, therefore, to study the nature of credit, for credit is the purchasing power which influences prices and the price level. Credit is defined as "that portion of the estimated purchasing power of goods, stated in terms of money of account, which may be used to acquire

other goods without resort to barter." The extension of credit is contrasted with the granting of a loan by indicating that the loan is a transfer of money and no additional purchasing power is introduced into the economic system, since the lender's purchasing power is reduced by the amount by which the borrower's is increased. When credit is extended, however, the buyer's purchasing power is increased without decreasing that of the seller. Hence the estimation of credit becomes an important factor in influencing the volume of purchasing power, particularly in periods of expanding business and rising prices. In such periods, as purchases on credit increase, the resulting sales tend to lead to a higher estimation of the values of goods, the higher estimated values to more credit, and the increased purchasing power to still higher prices. The accuracy of these estimates of value are tested by sale for consumption or ownership. If such appraisals have been over-estimated, the boom may be brought to an end and a process of cumulative contraction may then begin. The central problem of credit control, therefore, becomes the estimation of the value of goods. Other problems which are of importance in this connection include the determination of the kinds of goods which may be made the basis of credit, the proportion of their estimated values which may be used as purchasing power and the time for which payment may be deferred.

If advances of bank credit have been based on correct appraisals of values, there will be an effective clearance of such advances. When bank credit is created it circulates among business men in settlement of their mutual obligations. The proceeds of such advances are ultimately received by individuals as income, as business men draw upon these credit balances for payments to those who have furnished the labor, the capital, and the land used in production. If business men are to meet their obligations there must be a reverse flow of this credit to them on the same price basis as that estimated at the time the credit was extended. It is this reverse flow of credit through the channels of business that maintains clearance and permits the credit system to provide for the exchange of goods without the use of money. It is pointed out that the sole reliance of the banker upon the credit situation of the individual borrower may lead to difficulties in obtaining a satisfactory clearance of such advances because of too great or unsound credit expansion for other concerns in the same industry.

In analyzing clearance in its relation to the smooth functioning of the credit system, the subject is approached from three standpoints:

1. Each individual must continually obtain claims on others to an amount at least as great as their claims on him if he is not permanently to be faced with a deficit of cash or bank deposits.

2. Each individual bank or group of banks must likewise be provided by its debtors with claims on other banks to an amount at least equal to the claims held against it by other banks if it is to be able to meet its obligations without drawing upon its reserves.

3. Individual countries must have claims upon all other countries equal to the claims which are presented to it unless they are to lose their basic gold reserves in settling such adverse balances.

When a debt structure has been built up in an individual country, the basic credit reserves of that country become important as the ultimate means of settling the balance of debts. Since gold under normal conditions is the means of making these settlements between countries, deposits on the books of the central banks are the means of settling debts between banks in the same banking system, deposits on the books of the commercial banks are the means of settling debts between individuals, there is a central problem which affects all more or less equally. The ability of the central banks to maintain their gold reserves, of commercial banks to maintain central bank deposits, and of individuals to maintain bank deposits rests upon the ability to keep debts and credits equal. In other words, there must be a full clearance of all credits advanced which can be obtained only through a sound appraisal of values which permits the effective exchange of goods and services. This, in the author's estimation, is the crux of the problem of prices, price levels, and the business cycles.

The attempts to adjust credit policies on the basis of the quantity of credit relative to the volume of production or to the wholesale price level do not guarantee the full clearance of credit. The objective, the author maintains, should rather be an attempt to build up a superstructure of credit which will not place too great a strain on the reserve base, inasmuch as the smooth functioning of the credit system requires that the debts upon which the credit structure is built should be liquidated by goods rather than settled by payments out of the reserve base.

The approach to credit control by this route stresses the importance of the exchangeability of goods and relates the study of credit closely to the study of economic value. Under this theory it is seen that the sound expansion of credit is limited by the increase in exchange values. A general index of prices or a study of the relationship of the total quantity of bank credit to the total quantity of goods produced is seen to be inadequate for it gives no consideration to the exchange problems of an economy based upon specialized production. By basing the individual extensions of credit on the proper kinds of goods the total volume of credit becomes of secondary importance. However, being so based it is more properly related to the total volume of goods, for it becomes the representative of exchange values individually analyzed.

Throughout the discussion Mr. Dunkman's views are amply supplemented with footnotes and appendices giving the views of other writers on many of the controversial phases of the discussion. These will be found particularly useful in contrasting the divergent schools of thought in connection with many of the views which are presented in this volume. The reader in particular will find the discussion of the mechanism of banking in effecting the clearance of debts a valuable contribution to the literature of monetary economics. Much of the volume is devoted to an analysis and criticism of the quantity theory of money and to the various theories relating to control of credit through central bank policies. While many readers will perhaps differ with Mr. Dunkman in his views on the role of gold in the credit economy and upon the effectiveness of various policies of central bank control, the discussion which is presented is approached from an angle which probably will tend to re-orient thinking on the relationship of credit to prices and production. - N. J. Wall, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance.

Agricultural Bookkeeping

Wogau, M. C. von. Das wirtschaftsrechnen in der landwirtschaft. 110p.
Quakenbrück, 1933. 30.6 W82

Inaug.-diss. - Freiburg i Br.

Bibliography, p. 109-110.

A study of agricultural bookkeeping, its origin and development, its function in connection with farm management, and its component factors.

Agricultural Cooperation

Horace Plunkett foundation. Year book of agricultural co-operation, 1934.
459p. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1934. 280.29 H78

Bibliography of agricultural co-operation, p. 425-459.

As usual this volume is of great interest and importance. The opening article entitled, Cooperation and the State, should be noted by students of national and international planning. From this the following extract has been taken:

"America also, it would seem, has recognised that co-operation has a part of its own and should be allowed to play it with a minimum of interference. Then, too, national plans, all new, all untried, may not prove durable; a co-operative movement, in its own interest, must keep its organisation intact, and seek to strengthen it. If a given national or international plan collapse, not only may the co-operative movement well be the only island of stability in a world of flood and storm, but some other plan must inevitably take the place of the one that has failed. The co-operative movement can only look forward to developing within a system of plans of which it aims to control a progressively larger share.

"This involves for producers' co-operation not only the perfecting and extension of its own organisation, but vigilance to prevent any official limits being set to that extension and, at the same time, pressure to secure the adoption of the essential co-operative principles in those organisations in which the State is promotor or senior partner. For the consumers' societies there is a much bolder claim to handle the distributive side of the trade in agricultural produce, backed, of course, by real capacity to perform. A merely negative or critical attitude is not enough. State planning must be accepted as inevitable, and no clinging to the facilities of a bygone age must allow the consumers' societies to relinquish the part which they are so obviously required to fill, or to see it fall to the private trader, for whom many plan-enamoured Governments still retain a strange indulgence...

"Co-operation has another contribution to make. The director of the International Labour Office has pointed out that 'planning, whether national or international, will fail of its purpose unless it is inspired by social as well as economic aims. The maintenance and improvement of social standards is one of the conditions of a healthy economic organism. Social justice is at the foundation of prosperity and without prosperity there can be no stable peace.' Our age is witnessing the extraordinary spectacle of a world fleeing from plenty. It is for the co-operative

organisations to show that they can face plenty and that their ideal of social justice is a light by which they can deal out plenty with an even hand, so that it neither piles up for want of claimants nor ceases for lack of recompense to those from whose labour it has sprung."

Among the many excellent articles devoted to special countries, which the yearbook contains are the following:

Canada, by J. T. Hull; New Zealand, by T. C. Brash; Western Australia, by Hon. T. H. Bath; United States of America, by Robin Hood; The Scandinavian countries, a survey, by Margaret Digby; French agricultural co-operation, by Louis Tardy; Holland, by C. Weststrate; The Dutch East Indies, by J. Boeke; Czechoslovakia, by Judr. F. V. Vavra; and Mexico, by the National Bank of Agricultural Credit.

The Report of the International Commission of Agriculture on The Cooperative Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables is reproduced. There is the usual section on Legislation of the year, and the one devoted to Books. Surveys and Reports which with its running comment and evaluation is of great value, and finally, the helpful bibliography of Agricultural Cooperation.

Agricultural Economics - Bibliography

Frauendorfer, S. v. Internationale bibliographie des agrarökonomischen schrifttums. Bearbeitet in der Bibliothek des Internationalen Landwirtschafts-Instituts. Berichte über Landwirtschaft 17 (4): 726-768. 1933 (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft.)

Dr. S. v. Frauendorfer, Librarian of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, presents in this issue of Berichte über Landwirtschaft the beginning of a bibliography of agricultural economic world literature, an ambitious undertaking and one which is designed to cover a field hitherto only spasmodically and more or less adequately handled. He finds himself faced at the outset by two major problems, the exclusion of the unessential, the valueless, and the irrelevant, on the one hand, and the inclusion of all that is pertinent and worthwhile on the other. He realizes the limitations of the individual mind in making such a choice, and admits that his decisions are open to criticism by the users of the bibliography.

His aim is to cover the field designated by the Germans as Agrarpolitik, which includes land settlement, agricultural credit, cooperation, insurance, trade, prices, taxation, agricultural statistics, etc.; farm management, including land valuation, labor, and bookkeeping; agricultural history; agricultural geography; legal questions connected with agriculture; agricultural education, and rural sociology.

All languages will be represented. But in the case of a few of the less well-known, such as Finnish, Hungarian, and some Slav languages, a careful selection of material has seemed advisable unless, as is often the case, the title and a summary of the contents are given in one of the generally known languages.

In addition to books, periodical articles are included which are original contributions, or which contain information of permanent interest to the economist or other interested expert. Information of an ephemeral nature, such as is contained in trade or crop reports is excluded. Texts

of laws are not included as they are readily accessible in official gazettes and other sources.

Titles are used as they appear on the publication, and in the original language in the case of German, English, French, Dutch, Italian, and Spanish. Titles in other languages are translated into German and enclosed in brackets unless they appear on the publication in another easily read language.

The form of entry is that used in the library of the International Institute of Agriculture in which Anglo-American cataloguing rules prevail. Thus official publications appear under the name of the country, followed by that of the issuing bureau or office. In the case of periodical articles the source is given with volume, number, pagination, and date. Abbreviations of names of periodicals are used as approved by the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation and the Deutscher Verband Technisch-Wissenschaftlicher Vereine.

The bibliography begins with 1932 and supplements the material for that year supplied in the Bibliographische Umschau last published in v.17, no.2 of Berichte über Landwirtschaft.

Realizing the importance of the classification of his subject, which covers the whole field of agriculture in all its economic aspects, the compiler has decided to base his division into subjects on a very detailed and comprehensive system of classification of the whole science of agriculture, which he has elaborated with a view to the later compilation of a bibliography of agricultural literature of world-wide scope. As this system of classification in three languages and with an alphabetical index of 7000 keywords has not yet appeared in its final form, the titles in the present list are not yet accompanied by their allotted symbols which will be supplied later. This bibliography is continued in succeeding issues of Berichte über Landwirtschaft of which the Department library has to date, volume 18, no. 2/3 and no. 3/4, 1933.

Agriculture and the Depression

Paris. Institut national agronomique. L'agriculture dans l'évolution de la crise mondiale. Conférences organisées par l'Institut national agronomique et l'Association amicale de ses anciens élèves. Avant-propos de M. H. Queuille. 233p. [Paris?] F. Alcan. 1933. 281 P21

In the six lectures contained in this volume the effect of the depression in the main countries of the world has been examined. The conclusions to be drawn and their application to French agriculture are discussed by William Oualid.

Agriculture - Great Britain

Bisset, G.B., and Pringle, C. Financial results of dairy farming in the Blackmore Vale, 1932/1933. [Reading, Eng., 1933] 9p. (Reading, Eng. University college. Agricultural economics dept. Financial accounts studies, 3) 281.9 R22 no. 3. Mimeographed.

Bissett, G.B. Financial results of strawberry growing in Hampshire in 1933. 6p. [Reading, Eng.] 1934. (Reading, Eng. University college. Agricultural economics dept. Financial accounts studies, 4) 281.9 R22 Mimeographed.

Cambridge, Eng. University. Dept. of agriculture. Farm economics branch. Farmers' bulletin no. 3. Financial results of farming in the eastern counties of England. Preliminary statement for 1933. 5p. [Cambridge, Eng, 1934] 281.9 C14F no.3.

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. British sugar (subsidy). Memorandum on the financial resolution. Presented by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries to Parliament by command of His Majesty, February, 1934. 3p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4520) 281.366 G79 1934

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Milk policy. Statement by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries in the House of commons on Thursday, February 22nd, 1934. Presented by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries to Parliament by command of His Majesty, February, 1934. 4p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4519) 281.344 G79

Scotland. Dept. of agriculture. Report on the marketing of grain and grass seed in Scotland: wheat, barley, oats, grass seed. 5lp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. 286.359 Sco3

Wye, Kent. South-Eastern agricultural college. Dept. of economics. Report no. 16. Financial results on the college farms. III Arable land crops, 1927 to 1932. By James Wyllie... and N. V. Hewison. 12lp. [Wye, Kent, 1932] 280.9 W97 no. 16

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.

Chamber of commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C. [Addresses delivered at the 22nd annual meeting, May 1-May 4, 1934. Mimeogr. Washington, D. C. 1934] Assoc. File

In this collection of addresses, received in the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the following are of special interest in the field of agricultural economics: The future of American agriculture by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace; International thinking, by Secretary of Commerce, Daniel C. Roper; The dairy industries, by Charles F. Whiting; The recovery program - progress and problems in export and import trade, by James A. Farrell; Production control program of the Agricultural adjustment administration, by Clifford V. Gregory; Trucking rates, by Ted V. Rodgers; The packer and the agricultural program, by John W. Rath; Commodity exchanges, with particular reference to cotton, by C. P. Ellis, jr.; Commodity exchanges (B) by Thomas Y. Wickham; The food distributors' codes, by S. M. Janney, and Production control, by B. P. Gossett.

Commission on Economic Reconstruction--Columbia University

Columbia university. Commission on economic reconstruction. Economic reconstruction; report of the Columbia university commission. 250p. New York, Columbia university press, 1934. 280.12 C72

The general conclusions and the specific recommendations of the Commission follow:

"(1) We find considerable evidence pointing to a relative failure, even in times reputed prosperous, to make the most effective and economical use of the capacity for production which modern inventions, resources, and powers place at our disposal. (2) The occurrence of severe fluctuations in business activity is not only in itself one main source of waste and loss of productive power but is a condition which stands in the way of plans for the reduction of other causes of economic waste. (3) The mitigation of these fluctuations requires the establishment of a balance among the economic factors which, unless controlled, are apt to get out of adjustment and thus induce grave disturbances of business activity... (4) In particular, the view that the gold standard operated as an automatic regulator on prices must be considerably qualified. In principle, this standard works automatically; in practice, it has been subject, especially in more recent times, to increasing controls exercised through central banks and other agencies. There is thus no longer a clear-cut distinction between a gold-standard currency and a managed currency. (5) The main reason for this 'management' under the gold standard, explaining also why in the last resort so many countries have abandoned or been forced off it, is the fact that under recent and especially post-War conditions the free international movement of gold demanded by the gold standard proved incompatible with the desire of each country to control or regulate its price level and credit policy in terms of its own domestic requirements. In particular, any country which sought to arrest by monetary policies a deflationary trend was either gravely restricted by the danger of international gold movements against it or, if it persisted, was forced off gold altogether. (6) The need for a reformed monetary system is emphasized by these recent experiences. Such reform is needed both to aid recovery from the depression and as a basis for the solution of the two great problems we have before us. We distinguish therefore between the immediate and the permanent conditions of a satisfactory monetary system.

"(7) As for immediate needs, we regard a rise both of domestic prices and of world prices as highly desirable, as a prerequisite to the establishment of a more stable economic equilibrium. So far as the United States at least is concerned, the rise of prices required is one which reflects increased business activity and not one which depends on direct monetary manipulation. For this reason we lay particular stress on the timing of the program of public works.

"(8) As for permanent needs, we are impressed with the requirement of a better and more stable balance among a variety of economic factors--between costs and prices, debts and income, saving and investment, and so forth. The achievement of this end is a complicated task for which controls must be progressively worked out in the light of experience and research...

"(9) The establishment of economic equilibrium, as already defined, is a necessary condition of any effective national economic planning. We

regard economic planning as a rational and in fact a necessary expedient under the conditions of our present society. The contrary doctrine of economic laissez faire assumes a situation of individualist competition and of free price flexibility which, whatever its advantages or disadvantages might be, does not now exist.

"On these premises we put forward the following specific recommendations...

"(1) In the administration of the recovery program special care should be taken to ensure that the code-making facilities of the National Recovery Act shall not be made a means for the competitive limitation of output by organized industries.

"(2) The return of the United States to an international gold standard should be conditional on the assurance of a number of important reforms in the working of that standard, including an agreement by central banks to maintain a reasonable stability of gold itself.

"(3) Monetary stabilization should be sought without delay. There are two feasible alternatives in this regard. One is to devalue the dollar around its present foreign exchange gold value, but at the same time to employ whatever means are expedient to prevent disturbances of the new equilibrium through the repercussions of international gold movements. The other is to maintain the dollar at a reasonably steady rate in terms of foreign currencies, avoiding the attempt to raise prices by inflationary manipulation of its value, but without fixing its gold value until there is assurance that a reformed international gold standard can be set up and maintained. The second alternative has the advantage, provided it is not menaced by political movements, of enabling us to avoid commitment to a permanent standard until the conditions of permanence are guaranteed.

"(4) Measures should be taken to maintain an equilibrium in the cost-price structure and in particular to maintain a moving balance between saving, consumption, and capital expansion. Proposals in this direction are contained in the text of the report.

"(5) Such measures should include the working out of a national plan for the increase of average wage rates in proportion to the cost reductions attained through technological advance or other means...

"(6) We recommend that public works programs should, as a permanent policy, be planned and budgeted sufficiently far in advance to allow them to be conducted on a flexible schedule, being alternately expanded and contracted, in accordance with the needs of the business situation and thus serving as a stabilizing influence...

"(7) A further step recommended is the establishment of a system of unemployment reserves, or more broadly consumers' reserves, to accumulate in prosperous times and to be drawn upon at the same time that public works programs are accelerated: viz., when symptoms of growing unemployment or slackening business activity appear.

"(8) To secure the advantages of economic equilibrium it is particularly necessary to regulate large-scale corporations and such organizations as exert any degree of monopolistic control over prices...

"(9) It is no less necessary to regulate all organizations which are concerned with the supply of capital and credit or with the business of investment. Investment houses and commercial banks should be entirely separated...

"(10) Internationally, the primary requirements are the raising of world prices, the reduction of trade barriers, and the reconstruction of a world monetary system. There is no essential opposition between these requirements and the requirements of national policy...We recommend therefore that, with due regard to the maintenance of standards established under the National Recovery and Agricultural Adjustment Acts, the United States should pursue agreements for reciprocal tariff reductions.

"(11) We recommend that as soon as feasible, and subject to prices being raised sufficiently internally, the United States should go on record as ready to coöperate with the leading nations in a plan for the reconstruction and maintenance of an international monetary standard.

"(12) Finally, we recommend that a National Social-Economic Council, of a purely advisory nature, should be set up and equipped with adequate facilities for research, for the purpose of continuous and concentrated investigation of the main problems of economic planning and with the duty of recommending to the President and Congress such measures as in its judgment would contribute to the balanced economic development of the country."

Consumer Buying

Brigham Young university, Provo, Utah. A survey of consumer buying practices, Provo, Utah, by A. Rex Johnson, assistant professor of economics, Brigham Young university... January 1934. 19p., mimeogr. [Provo, Utah] College of commerce, Brigham Young university, 1934. 280.32 B76

"This survey was undertaken to determine the attitude and habits of Provo consumers in relation to the advertising, prices, quality, variety, service, style and other merchandising factors in Provo stores as compared with Salt Lake City stores. The field work was done by members of Alpha Kappa Psi fraternity and by the marketing and statistics students in the College of Commerce of Brigham Young University."

Cotton

Texas cotton committee. Proceedings no. 7. Bureau of business research, the University of Texas, Austin, Texas. April, 1933. 24p., mimeogr. [Austin, Tex., 1933] 72.9 T316

Partial contents: Classification of cotton in the local markets, by L. P. Gabbard; Selling cotton on its merits in one-variety cotton communities by Roy F. Saunders; Standardizing and marketing cotton on its staple merits -- The Taylor plan, by W. N. Elam; Cotton values, by V. C. Marshall; Changes in merchants' methods of buying cotton in local markets, and their relationship to the topic under discussion, by Robert Mayer; Buying on individual bale merits, by W. T. Burns.

Federal Government

Woody, C. H. The growth of the federal government, 1915-1932. 577p.
New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1934. (Recent
social trends monographs) 280.12 W85

"Published under the direction of the President's research committee
on social trends." - Foreword.

Among the chapter headings are the following: Administration of the
Public Domain, Promotion and Regulation of Agriculture, Science and
Research.

Land-grant Colleges and Radio

Tyler, T. F. An appraisal of radio broadcasting in the land-grant colleges
and state universities. 166p. Washington, D. C., 1933. 335 T97
Thesis (Ph.D.) - Columbia University.
Bibliography, p. 160-166.

"Of seventy-one institutions surveyed, twenty-four owned and operated
broadcasting stations at the time of the survey. Four of these stations
have been either leased or abandoned since then. Thirty-eight of the
institutions surveyed reach the listening public by means of regular
or occasional programs given thru the facilities of commercial broad-
casting stations.

"A fact which has particular significance is that 19 of the 24 broad-
casting stations owned by institutions included in the study are located
at land-grant colleges - institutions offering instruction in agriculture
and home economics; while only 5 are located at separate state universi-
ties - institutions which do not offer such instruction. This predomi-
nance of ownership by land-grant institutions can be explained by the way
in which agricultural extension reaches a large proportion of the farmers
and homemakers in each state thru such media as the county agricultural
agents, and the home demonstration agents. Discovering that they have in
the radio a new medium for reaching large numbers, the agricultural col-
leges have been quick to seize the radio and use it for giving weather
reports, market reports, and technical information in agriculture and
home economics. For this type of program, considerable time is necessary.
This time has to be at an hour satisfactory to the audience. Most insti-
tutions find that these factors can be controlled best by maintaining their
own broadcasting stations. The separate state universities, not feeling
the pressure from agricultural extension departments, have not generally
felt prepared to use much time for radio programs. Hence many of them
use commercial broadcasting stations for whatever programs they desire
to present."

It is recommended that every institution in the group studied, in so far
as it receives financial support from public funds, has a peculiar obliga-
tion to extend its services to its entire constituency and should be pro-
vided with adequate radio facilities to reach them.

Land - Prices - East Prussia

Borchert, Ernst. Der landgütermarkt in Ostpreussen seit 1895 unter besonderer berücksichtigung der siedlungsankäufe. 95p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1934. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft, N. F., 94. Sonderheft) 18 G31A Sonderheft 94.

The aim of this study is to trace the exchange of agricultural property and the prices of land in the province of East Prussia from 1895 to 1932. The first two chapters deal with prewar, wartime, and postwar transactions up to the time of stabilization of the currency. Then an attempt is made to show to what extent a land market existed after stabilization and how prices after 1924 compared with prewar prices. Finally the influence of the Prussian and German aid to agriculture in the form of land settlement and debt conversion on the market for agricultural land is pointed out.

Land Settlement - Württemberg

Stockmann, Günther. Württembergs siedlungsfragen. 104p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1934. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft, N.F. 92. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A Sonderheft 92.

The author points out the great need of the young farmer in Württemberg for more land and in many cases for any land at all. Possibilities of remedying this situation are studied. Suburban settlement and unemployment are discussed.

Land Utilization - Great Britain

Land utilisation survey of Britain. Land utilisation survey of Britain. Director of the survey, L. Dudley Stamp. 2 maps. London, London school of economics [1933] (Ordnance survey of England and Wales. Sheet 2, 95) Sheet 2. Darham & Sunderland. - Sheet 95. Luton.

Live Stock Industry - Great Britain

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Reorganisation commission for fat stock. Report of the Reorganisation commission for fat stock for England and Wales. 129p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. (Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Economic series no. 39) 280.9 G792 no. 39

"Our proposals are broadly designed to assist the live stock industry in this country to hold and develop its share of the meat market and to retain its position as the premier branch of the country's agriculture -- a position which in recent years it has shown signs of losing mainly owing to the unregulated importation of meat. The issues involved are, however, so complex that we have not attempted to produce a plan for the rehabilitation of the entire home-produced meat industry, complete in all details, from the point of selection of suitable stock down to such technical details as the best methods of utilising by-products. We have, therefore, indicated what we regard as the essential measures of reorganisation which should be undertaken in the immediate future, and we have also en-

deavoured to sketch the lines on which we think the development of the industry as a whole should proceed if it is to keep pace both with meat production in exporting countries and with other branches of agriculture at home."

Milk - Germany

Kuchenbäcker, K. O. E. Das milcherzeugungsgebiet und die milchversorgung der städte Pössneck, Rudolstadt, Saalfeld. 9lp. Jena, 1932. 280.344 K95
Inaug.-diss. - Jena.
Bibliography, p. 80-81.

A discussion of milk production in the neighborhood of Pössneck, Rudolstadt and Saalfeld, and its distribution and sale in these towns.

Milk - New York State

Spencer, Leland. Costs and profits of milk dealers in New York city, August 1933. Report to Division of milk control. New York State department of agriculture and markets (formerly Milk control board), April 16, 1934. 13p., mimeogr. [Albany] 1934. 280.344 Sp3Co

Spencer, Leland. Costs and profits of milk dealers in upstate cities. August 1933. Report to the New York State milk control board, March 24, 1934. 13p., mimeogr. [Albany] 1934. 280.344 Sp3C

"Tentative figures concerning the sales, costs and profits of milk dealers both in New York City and upstate cities were given in a preliminary report dated October 17, 1933. Those figures were based on sworn statements of the dealers in response to questionnaires, and covered the three months ending August 31, 1933 and the corresponding period in 1932.

"Since the date of the preliminary report, more detailed information concerning the operations of 21 upstate milk dealers has been obtained on forms designed for the purpose, and has been verified by public accountants employed by the Board.

"The verified reports pertain mostly to the month of August 1933, the latest month for which full information was available in dealers' books when the investigation was started. It was not possible, within the funds and time available for the work, to prepare detailed and properly verified reports for more than one month, covering the operations of a representative number of dealers.

"It will be noted that some of the figures given in this summary differ considerably from those given in the preliminary report of last October. These differences are due to three causes, most important of which is a change in the list of dealers whose reports are included. Some dealers who submitted replies to the original questionnaire and were included in the preliminary report were not included in the later investigation because their records were inadequate or because their business included sidelines of such importance as to complicate their accounts and make it impossible to determine the true costs or profits on milk and cream. Distribution branches of the Dairymen's League have been omitted because

their product cost is not comparable with that of other dealers. A separate report on the Dairymen's League will be made as soon as the audit which is now in progress is completed."

Money and Credit

Academy of political science, New York. Money and credit in the recovery program; a series of addresses and papers presented at the semi-annual meetings of the Academy of political science, March 21, 1934. Ed. by Parker Thomas Moon. 124p. New York, Academy of political science, Columbia university, 1934. (Proceedings, v. 16, no. 1, April, 1934) 280.9 Acl

Partial contents: Price aspects of monetary problems, by Frederick C. Mills; Capital goods and the restoration of purchasing power, by Alvin H. Hansen; The relation of credit and prices to business recovery, by Harold G. Moulton; Silver in our monetary system, by Key Pittman; Gold and prices, by Frank A. Pearson; Discussion; America's monetary policies, by Eliot Wadsworth; The pre-war gold standard, by Carel Jan Smit; The post-war gold standard, by William Adams Brown, Jr.; The world's monetary dilemma - Internal versus external monetary stability, by John H. Williams; The gold problem and currency revaluation, by Russell Lef-fingwell; Commercial policy and the gold standard, by Sir George Paish; The gold situation, by George F. Warren; Financial policies for recovery, by Ogden L. Mills; Financial policies for recovery, by Eugene R. Black; and International aspects of recovery, by Sir Arthur Salter.

National Recovery Act

Federal codes, inc. A handbook of N.R.A. Second ed. An analysis and compilation of the National industrial recovery act and related statutes, federal and state, and of all executive orders, regulations, agreements, administrative rulings and judicial decisions relative thereto; together with a comparative presentation of typical provisions of the several codes of fair competition, the texts of the principal codes and summaries of all minor codes. Edited by Lewis Mayers... With supplement service. 842 p. New York and Washington, Federal codes, inc., 1934. 286 M45 Ed.2

"The present volume is devoted solely to the exposition and analysis, and above all to the documentation, of what might be called the law of N.R.A.--using that term however, in its broadest sense, to include not only administrative and judicial determinations, but the codes and agreements themselves. It makes no attempt to set forth or to appraise the economic or social problems or results of the wholly novel system of industrial government created during the past half year...

"To furnish to the industrialist, to the lawyer, to the trade association executive, to the labor union official, to the publicist, to the economist, to the student of government, and to the citizen, an orderly compendium of the basic documents underlying this vast new structure, with suitable analysis, is the purpose of this volume...

"The literature of N.R.A., on the side here under consideration, begins with the National Industrial Recovery Act itself (together with

the state statutes, now twelve in number, which supplement it). Upon this rests a body of executive orders, now considerable, regulating the administration of the Act generally, these in turn supplemented by numerous administrative orders and regulations, the whole interpreted by various administrative rulings and a small but rapidly increasing body of judicial decisions. All these documents are reproduced herein in full.

"Branching off in another direction are the codes of fair competition for particular industries, now over two hundred in number... The codes of some twenty-five principal industries have... been reproduced in full in the appendix, and summaries have been made of the remaining ones...

"But though the entire code of a particular industry may not interest a reader, some one provision thereof--as a price-control or production-control provision, a provision relative to manufacture in prisons, a provision regulating advertising practices, etc.--may greatly interest him. There have accordingly been assembled or summarized, under appropriate heads, the provisions of various codes which seemed instructive or suggestive...

"Finally, the state statutes supplementing the national act reflect an extremely interesting, and potentially extremely important, development in the program of industrial regulation. They are reproduced in full."--Preface to second edition.

Prices and Price Indexes - Canada

Canada. Dominion bureau of statistics. Internal trade branch. Prices and price indexes, 1913-1932 (commodities, securities, exchange services, import and export valuations) 206p. [Ottawa] J. O. Patenaude, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1934. 284.3 C16

"This report, the eleventh on the subject of Prices and Price Indexes issued annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, deals chiefly with the year 1932, but data are included for earlier years, in many instances back to 1913. In the case of wholesale prices, annual index numbers are available back to 1867.

"The report includes statistics of domestic and foreign wholesale and retail prices, security prices, rates of exchange, prices of services (including hospital services, street car fares, electricity, gas, telephone rates), interest rates, and import and export valuations. - Preface

Prices and Silver - China

Lewis, A. B., and Lu-Luan, Chang. Silver and the Chinese price level. 39p. Nanking, 1933. (Nanking. University. College of agriculture and forestry. Bulletin no. 11, n.s. Dec. 1933) 107 N153

"It is the purpose of this article to show the relationship between the purchasing power of silver and the price level in China. The data indicate (1) that declining prices in China are due primarily to the increasing purchasing power of silver, and (2) that the purchasing power of silver is very likely to continue to increase. If the price level in China continues to decline in consequence of a rising purchasing power of

silver, economic distress will be intensified.

"The gold standard countries have tried in many ways to avoid the economic consequences of the rising purchasing power of gold. As a last resort, most of these countries have abandoned the fixed gold standard. A change in the basis of the currency is the only way in which a gold standard country can avoid declining prices when the supply of and demand for gold is such as to increase its value in terms of other commodities.

"The experience of China will probably be similar to that of foreign countries. As long as China is on a fixed silver standard, declining prices cannot be avoided if silver continues to rise in purchasing power. The present is the best time for China to consider the problem of a modification in the silver standard, before declining prices have done further damage to the economic life of the country."

Recovery Program - United States

America's recovery program, by A. A. Berle, jr., John Dickinson, A. Heath Onthank, Leo Pasvolsky, Alexander Sachs, Herbert J. Tily, Willard L. Thorp, Rexford G. Tugwell, Leo Wolman. Edited and with an introduction by Clair Wilcox, Herbert F. Fraser, Patrick Murphy Malin. 253p. London, New York [etc.] Oxford university press, 1934. 280.12 Am3

The lectures which made up this volume were delivered on the William J. Cooper Foundation at Swarthmore College between October 22, 1933 and December 10, 1933. The introduction to the volume is signed by Clair Wilcox, Herbert F. Fraser and Patrick Murphy Malin and is dated March 1, 1934. It is a thoughtful appraisal of the emergency recovery measures up to that time. The titles of the lectures follow: The recovery program, by John Dickinson; New strength from the soil, by Rexford G. Tugwell, How codes are made, by A. Heath Onthank; Labor under the NRA, by Leo Wolman; National recovery administration policies and the problem of economic planning, by Alexander Sachs; Business under the NRA, by Herbert J. Tily; American monetary policy and its international aspects, by Leo Pasvolsky; International economic policy, by Willard L. Thorp; Banking reform, by A. A. Berle, Jr.

Rural Community Studies

Nelson, Lowry. Some social and economic features of American Fork, Utah. 73p. Provo, Utah, Brigham Young university, 1933. (Brigham Young university studies no. 4) 281.29 B76 no. 4

The Division of Research, Brigham Young University and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating.

"This is the third in a series of community studies all of which aim to give the 'social anatomy' - to use Dr. C. J. Galpin's phrase - of specific Utah rural communities.

"The study of Escalante, a community of 1,000 people, revealed to some extent the social and economic institutions and the behavior patterns of a group living under rather extreme conditions of isolation. Ephraim, with 2,000 people, represents a type of community which is relatively

less spatially isolated, while the subject of the present study, American Fork, is still less isolated, being located within 35 miles of Salt Lake City. American Fork has almost 3,000 people.

"The studies have been made by the survey method...

"In the first bulletin in this series, the writer proposed the usual theory of the origin of the Mormon village. That theory is that the institution was the outgrowth of environmental conditions in the Great Basin and the ingenuity of Brigham Young. This is largely false. In the first place, the plan on which the communities in the Great Basin were laid out by the Mormons was announced in a letter of June 24, 1833, signed by the First Presidency of the Mormon Church, Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, and Frederick G. Williams. This 'Plan of the City of Zion,' as it is known, was intended to guide the latter-day Saints in Missouri in laying out the 'New Jerusalem.' It also constitutes the plan, with minor variations in cases, on which most of the Mormon communities were laid out in the Great Basin.

"The village plan, was therefore, neither due to environmental conditions in the Great Basin, nor the presence of Brigham Young.

"That the environment of the Great Basin was favorable to the village system cannot be gainsaid. That the dynamic leadership of Brigham Young went far to assure the perpetuation there of the village system, must likewise be considered as important. But these influences obviously had nothing to do with the originating of the plan."

Size of Farms and Successful Operation - Germany

Stolze, Helmut. Spitzenleistung und betriebsumfang in der deutschen landwirtschaft. 118p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1934. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft, N. F. 95. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A Sonderheft 95.

This is a study of the relationship between outstanding accomplishments in the field of agriculture in Germany and the size of the agricultural enterprises, based on an investigation of about 350 such enterprises. Climatic, economic, technical, and personal influences are studied in the field of plant production and livestock raising and the relation that exists between the successful outcome of operations in these fields and the size of the farms on which they were conducted. The author finds that outstanding contributions to the development of agriculture have been made on large estates and on family farms alike, and he concludes that the decisive factor is human personality irrespective of the size of the enterprise in which it is exercised.

Sugar - Marketing

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Draft of a scheme under the Agricultural marketing act, 1931, regulating the marketing of sugar produced in Great Britain, as submitted on the 1st of February, 1934, to the minister of agriculture and fisheries and the secretary of state for Scotland. 32 p. [London, W. Morris limited, 1934] 286.365 G79

Tennessee Valley Authority

U. S. Tennessee valley authority. The Tennessee valley authority. 8p. [Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1934] 172.3 T25Te

This is a short statement of the Program of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The following are some of the fields in which work is being done:

Land classification, improvement of agriculture, and proper utilization of marginal lands. Coordination of agriculture and industry along practical lines. Development of domestic industries to supplement agriculture in providing local employment. An effort to achieve a balance between mass-production industry based on raw materials and cheap labor, small "quality" industrie based on the large supply of intelligent labor, and industries for home consumption. Development of the power resources of the Tennessee Valley watershed as an integrated system. Utilization of the power resources of the Tennessee valley as a yardstick in determining the relative costs of public and private power operation; distribution of this power to the greatest number of people at the least possible cost, and conservation of its national defense assets. Experiments leading to the production of more and better fertilizer and fertilizer materials for the United States. Opening the Tennessee River to an economic maximum of navigation, Maximum flood control. Promotion of reforestation and methods of retarding soil erosion. Conservation and utilization of the basin's mineral and other natural resources.

U. S. S. R.

Greishman, A. Light industry on the border line between the two five-year plans. 62 p. Moscow, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U.S.S.R. 1932. 280.179 G86

Grin'ko, Grigorii Fedorovich. Finanzprogram der UdSSR für das jahr 1933. Bericht auf der III. session des Zentralexekutivkomitees der UdSSR, Januar 1933. 76 p. Moskau, Leningrad, Verlagsgenossenschaft ausländischer arbeiter in der UdSSR, 1933. 284 G882

Russia's financial program for the year 1933.

Gubkin, I.M. The natural wealth of the Soviet union and its exploitation. An address delivered before the extraordinary session of the Academy of sciences of the Soviet union, held in Moscow, June 21-27, 1931. 72 p. Moscow, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U.S.S.R., 1932. 280.179 G93

Kantorovich, Vladimir I. Soviet Sakhalin. 95 p. Moscow, Leningrad, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U.S.S.R. 1933. 280.179 K13

Kuibyshev, V. Results of the struggle for the technical reconstruction of national economy. Report delivered at the Joint plenum of the Central committee and the Central control commission of the Communist party of the Soviet union, January 8, 1933. 55 p. Moscow, Leningrad, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U. S. S. R., 1933. 280.179 K95R

IAkovlev, IAKov Arkadevich. Über den handel der kollektivwirtschaften, Mit einem anhang. 45 p. Moskau, Verlagsgenossenschaft ausländischer arbeiter in der UdSSR, 1932. 281.179 Ia5U

Collective farming in Russia and marketing of agricultural products.

Martschenko, D. An der schwelle des zweiten fünfjahrplans. Eine leicht-verständliche darstellung der wirtschaftlichen aufgaben im letzten jahr des fünfjahrplans. Anhang: Resolution zum Bericht des genossen ordshon-ikidse. 79 p. Moskau, Verlagsgenossenschaft ausländischer arbeiter in der UdSSR, 1932. 280.179 M36.

A summary in popular language of the results of the Five-year plan on the threshold of its repetition.

Rubinstein, M. Science, technology and economics under Capitalism and in the Soviet union. 48 p. Moscow, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the USSR. 1932. 280.179 R82

Vaillant-Couturier, Paul. On the steppes of the Ukraine and the Caucasus 88 p. Moscow, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U.S.S.R., 1932. 281.179 V19

Valershtein, L., and Leontiev, A. What are M.T.S.? (Machine and tractor stations) 24 p. Moscow, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U.S.S.R., 1932. 58 V23

Wine - Cost of Production - Germany

Peters, A. and Nicke, W. Betriebsaufwendungen im weinbau. 170p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1934. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, N. F., 87. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A Sonderheft 87.

A study of the cost of production of wine in Germany based on book-keeping statistics showing expenditures for the various items that make up the production cost under the main headings of capital and labor. The cost is shown to be very great and the importance of viticulture in the structure of German national economy is pointed out.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The American farm problem. A selected list of books and pamphlets on the economic status of the farmer and measures for his relief since 1920, comp. under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. 17p. mimeogr. Washington, D. C., April 1934. (U. S. Dept. of Agr. Bur. of Agr. Econ., Agr. Econ. Bibliog. no. 52)

The dairy industry in the United States, 1932 and 1933. A selected list of references, comp. by Margaret Harrison and Louise O. Bercaw. Library, Bureau of Agricultural Edonomics. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. 23p. Dec. 21, 1933.

This list was noted as available for copying last December. It has been mimeographed without additions, and a limited supply is available upcn request.

Farmers' strikes and riots in the United States, 1932-1933. A list of references, comp. in the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 30p. Aug. 15, 1933.

This list was noted as available for copying last August. It has been mimeographed without additions, and a limited supply is available upon request.

Futures trading; selected references, including United States congressional documents, on futures trading in commodities, with particular reference to grain and cotton, comp. by C. Louise Phillips, Scientific assistant, Grain division, Bureau of Agricultural economics. 46p., mimeogr. Apr. 1934.

A London bibliography of the social sciences; being the subject catalogue of the British library of political and economic science at the London school of economics, the Goldsmith's library of economic literature at the university of London, the libraries of the Royal statistical society and the Royal anthropological institute, and certain special collections at University College, London, and elsewhere. First supplement containing the additions to the libraries named above, 1st June, 1929, to 31st May, 1931. Compiled under the direction of the libraries of the British library of political and economic science, by Marjorie Plant. 596p. London, London school of economics & political science, 1934. (Studies in economics & political science, ed. by the director of the London school of economics and political science, no. 8) 241.3 L84

GERMAN AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

A List Compiled and Abstracted by A. M. Hannay

Faced with the imminent ruin of German agriculture which revaluation of mortgage debts, moratoria, reduction of interest rates, protective tariffs, and even direct Government assistance had proved powerless to avert, the National Socialist party in Germany undertook to formulate a program to try to set it on its feet again. Some of the outstanding laws passed with this end in view are listed below.

Cooperation of Food Producers

Gesetz über den vorläufigen aufbau des reichsnährstandes und massnahmen zur markt- und preisregelung für landwirtschaftliche erzeugnisse. Vom 13. September 1933. Reichgesetzblatt, t. 1, nr. 99, p. 626-627. Sept. 18, 1933.

The Minister of Agriculture is authorized to organize German agriculture into an economic group, the Reichsnährstand, or corporation of food producers. The Minister has power to regulate the production, distribution, and prices of agricultural products. The regulations indicate that the main purpose of the law is to organize German agriculture in such a way as to make it a solid bulwark for the conservation and development of the German nation.

Erste verordnung über den vorläufigen aufbau des reichsnährstandes. Vom 8. Dezember 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 1, nr. 141, p. 1060-1061. Dec. 15, 1933.

The Reichsnährstand is the representative of German agriculture, agricultural cooperation and trade and the processing of agricultural products. It is an autonomous body with its seat in Berlin unless otherwise ruled by the Reichsbauernführer. Its aim is the support and encouragement of agriculture in all its ramifications and it includes in its membership all who are affiliated with agriculture in any capacity. It takes the place of the German Council of Agriculture, the Prussian Chamber of Agriculture, and other official organizations, such as the chambers of agriculture, etc. These may be taken over with their assets and their liabilities. At the head of the corporation, is the Reichsbauernführer, appointed by the Chancellor. It is divided into territorial, district, and if necessary, into local bodies, each with its own chief. Resources are obtained from dues, the amount of which is fixed by the Bauernführer and approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

Zweite verordnung über den vorläufigen aufbau des reichsnährstandes. Vom 15. Januar, 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 1, nr. 5, p. 32-33. Jan. 19, 1934. Regulates the inclusion of agricultural cooperatives.

Dritte verordnung über den vorläufigen aufbau des reichsnährstandes. Vom 16. Februar 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 1, nr. 17, p. 100-102. Feb. 19, 1934. Defines trade in and processing of agricultural products under the terms of the above regulation of December 8, 1933.

Export Certificates

Gesetz über ausfuhrscheine. Vom 26. Februar 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 1, nr. 21, p. 125. Feb. 27, 1934.

Provides for the granting of export certificates for wheat or spelt or milled products of wheat or spelt which will entitle the holder to import barley or maize either duty free or at a reduced rate.

Grain - Price Fixing

Gesetz zur sicherung der getreidepreise. Vom 26. September 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 1, nr. 106, p. 667-668. Sept. 28, 1933.

Authorizes the Minister of Agriculture to fix a minimum price for grains.

Verordnung über preise von getreide. Vom 29. September 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 1, nr. 110. p. 701-712. Oct. 3, 1933.

Prices are fixed at from 140 to 158 R.M. per ton of rye and 175 to 193 R. M. per ton of wheat according to the producing regions. These prices are also published in Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, no. 228, Sept. 29, 1933.

Zweite verordnung über preise für getreide. Vom 28. Februar 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 1, nr. 25, p. 174. Mar. 6, 1934.

Lists slight changes in the prices of wheat and rye. Also published in Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, no. 51, Mar., 1934.

Land Inheritance

Reichserbhofgesetz. Vom 29. September 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 1, nr. 108, p. 685-692. Sept. 30, 1933.

This law extends to the whole Reich the provisions of the Prussian land inheritance law of May 15, 1933, with certain changes. Landed property large enough to maintain a family independently of a market but not larger than 125 hectares is made indivisible and inalienable. The owner of such a property is to be known as Bauer, as distinguished from Landwirt. He must be of pure Aryan stock, without Jewish or colored blood. The property must be passed on to a single designated heir in a definite order of priority. This heir must support and educate his brothers and sisters until they become of age, and must take them back on the farm in later years if they are in need. The property may not be mortgaged or seized. Disputes will be settled by the Erbhofsgesicht or Inheritance Court. Regulations, including those for the organization, membership, and functions of the Inheritance Court, under dates of October 19, 1933 and December 19, 1933 are published in Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 1, nr. 118, Oct. 20, 1933 and nr. 145, Dec. 21, 1933.

Potash Syndicate

Kaliwirtschaftsgesetz. Vom 18. Dezember 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 2, no. 58, p. 1027-1034. Dec. 19, 1933.

This act, which came into force on January 1, 1934, substitutes for the National Potash Council set up in 1919 and reorganized in 1933, a Potash Syndicate, membership in which is compulsory for all owners of potash mines. It will fix the maximum price for the sale of potash salts to German agriculture, subject to the approval of the Minister of Public Economy. Provision is made for fixing the marketing quotas of the individual members of the syndicate. This act was also published in Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, Dec. 20, 1933.

Wheat and Rye Mills - Cartelization

Gesetz über den Zusammenschluss von Mühlen. Vom 15. September 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 1, nr. 99, p. 627-628. Sept. 18, 1933.

Provides for the cartelization of wheat and rye mills. Regulations issued Nov. 5, 1933 and Mar. 3, 1934. Published in Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 1, nr. 125, Nov. 10, 1933 and nr. 25, Mar. 6, 1934; also in Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, no. 261, Nov. 7, 1933, and no. 54, Mar. 5, 1934.

The Minister of Agriculture may determine the quantities of wheat and rye that the individual mills may purchase, the purchase prices of such wheat and rye, and the selling prices of the wheat and rye products.

For further legislation see Periodical List under Eggs and Milk Products - Government Control - Germany.

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Ayres, L. P. The economics of recovery. 1933.

Reviewed by R. B. Heflebower in Jour. Farm Econ. 16 (2) 351:-352.
Apr. 1934.

Brown, H. G. The economic basis of tax reform. 1932.

Reviewed by Denzel C. Cline in Natl. Tax Assoc. Bul. 19 (6): 177-180. Mar. 1934.

Dowell, A. A., and Jesness, O. B. The American farmer and the export market. [1934]

Reviewed by B. H. Hibbard in Jour. Farm Econ. 16 (2): 350-351. Apr. 1934.

The economics of the recovery program, by Douglass V. Brown, Edward Chamberlin, Seymour E. Harris... and others. 1934.

Reviewed by Edwin E. Witte in New Repub. 78 (1010): 249. Apr. 11, 1934.

Reviewed in Barron's 14 (6): 13. Feb. 5, 1934.

Reviewed by R. B. Heflebower in Jour. Farm Econ. 16 (2): 351-354. Apr. 1934.

Reviewed in New Statesman and Nation. (n.s.) 7 (156): 240, 242. Feb. 17, 1934.

Food Research Institute, Leland Stanford junior university. World wheat survey and outlook, January 1934. Wheat Studies v. 10, no. 4, Jan. 1934.

Reviewed by R. W. Cox in Jour. Farm Econ. 16 (2): 347-348. Apr. 1934.

International labor office, Geneva. The rural exodus in Germany. 1933. (Studies and Reports. Series K, (Agriculture) no. 12)

Reviewed briefly in Economist [London] no. 7, 22. Mar. 10, 1934.

Müller-Einhart, Emil. Mussolini's getreideschlacht; Italienische landwirtschaft im zeichen der diktatur. 1933.

Reviewed by W. J. Roth in Jour. Farm Econ. 16 (2): 342-343. Apr. 1934.

Murphy, W. C. County government and administration in Texas. 1933. ([Texas. University] Bureau of Research in the social sciences. Study no. 5)

Reviewed by J. A. Burdine in Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 14 (4): 395-396. Mar. 1934.

Ohlin, Bertil. Interregional and international trade. 1933. (Harvard Economic Studies, no. 39.)

Reviewed in Economist [London] Monthly Book Sup. no. 8, p. 25-26. Apr. 7, 1934.

Reviewed by C. R. Whittlesey in Jour. Polit. Econ. 42 (2): 271-272. Apr. 1934.

Pasvolsky, Leo. Current monetary issues. 1933. (Half-title: The Institute of economics of the Brookings institution... Publication no. 52.)

Reviewed by W. G. Murray in Jour. Farm Econ. 16 (2): 354-355. Apr. 1934.

Pitt-Rivers, G.H.L.F., ed. Problems of population, being the report of the proceedings of the second general assembly of the International union for the scientific investigation of population problems, held at the Royal society of arts, London, June 15-18, 1931. 1932.

Reviewed by O. S. Baker in Jour. Farm Econ. 16 (2): 348-349. Apr. 1934.

Robinson, Joan. The economics of imperfect competition. 1933.

Reviewed by J. A. Schumpeter and A. J. Nichol in Jour. Polit. Econ. 42 (2): 249-259, Apr. 1934.

Schluter, W. C. Economic cycles and crises; an American plan of control. [1933]

Briefly reviewed in Economist [London] Monthly Book Sup. no. 7, p. 20. Mar. 10, 1934.

Walter, Karl, ed. Co-operation and Charles Gide. 1933.

Reviewed by C. R. Fay in Sociol. Rev. 26 (1): 96-98. Jan. 1934.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circular*

312. Rural factory industries, by T. B. Manny... and Wayne C. Nason. 35p. Apr. 1934.

Farmers' Bulletin*

1733. Planning a subsistence homestead, by W. W. Wilcox. 20p. May, 1934.

Miscellaneous Publication*

58. The United States Department of agriculture; its structure and functions, by M. S. Eisenhower... and A. P. Chew... with the assistance of officials in all bureaus and offices of the Department. Issued Sept. 1, 1930, rev. Dec. 15, 1933. 177p. 1934.

Statistical Bulletins*

41. Wheat futures. Volume of trading, open commitments and prices from January 2, 1930 to December 31, 1932. Prepared by Grain futures administration. 110p. Sept. 1933.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

43. Corn futures. Volume of trading, open commitments and prices from January 2, 1930 to December 31, 1932. Prepared by the Grain futures administration. 99p. Nov. 1933.
44. Stumpage and log prices for the calendar years 1931 and 1932, comp. by Henry B. Steer. 104p. Dec. 1933.

Technical Bulletin*

406. A study of the raw cotton and the yarn and sheeting manufactured from three grades of American upland cotton, by the Bureau of agricultural economics and the Bureau of home economics in cooperation with Clemson agricultural college. 70p. Mar. 1934.

Articles and Radio Talks of the Secretary and of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture **

Secretary Wallace

- "America must choose"; address... May 3, 1934, at 10:30 p.m., eastern standard time, over an N.B.C. network. 14p. mimeogr.
- Remarks [on the adjustment program] before the U. S. Chamber of commerce, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1934 at 10 a.m. 7p., mimeogr.
- Remarks... [on the corn-hog program] delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by 50 associate NBC radio stations, Thursday, May 10, 1934. 5p., mimeogr.
- Rules of the game; address... at a special Arbor Day celebration, Nebraska City, Nebr. April 23, 1934, at 3.15 p.m., C.S.T. 19p., mimeogr.
- Statement... before Senate agriculture committee, concerning amendments to the Agricultural adjustment act (S.3326) 8p., mimeogr.
- Working together in the corn-hog program. Remarks ... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by 50 associate NBC radio stations, Thursday, May 10, 1934. 8p., mimeogr.

Assistant Secretary Tugwell

- Economic freedom and the farmers; address... before the New York state bankers association (group one) at Buffalo, New York, April 28, 1934. 18p., mimeogr.
- Address...[on the need for consumers to organize] before Consumers' league of Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, 8:15 p.m., May 11, 1934. 18p. mimeogr.
- Address... [on the new deal] Oberlin college, Oberlin, Ohio, May 12, 1934 at 7:30 p.m. 14p., mimeogr.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Mimeographed)*

- Amendment no. 4 to the instructions of the chief of the Bureau of agricultural economics contained in S.R.A. 137 [Rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture governing the grading and certification of butter, cheese, eggs, dressed poultry, and dressed domestic rabbits for class, quality (grade) and condition] 1p. 1934.
- The American farm problem. A selected list of books and pamphlets on the economic status of the farmer and measures for his relief since 1920, comp. under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian. Bureau of agricultural economics. 17p. Apr. 1934. (U. S. Dept. of Agr. Bur. of agr. Econ. Agr. Econ. Bibliog. no. 52)
- Carlot unloads of certain fruits and vegetables in 66 cities, 1933 (calendar year) 67p. [1934]
- Economic aspects of chicken and egg production in the United States. Organization and distribution of the industry; a preliminary report. By Marion Clawson. 38p., 29 diagrs. March 1934.
- General review, Colorado-Nebraska-Wyoming potatoes 1933-34 season. 8p. May 2, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Colorado Director of markets)
- List of manufacturers of fruit and vegetable hampers and baskets and manufacturers' identification numbers. Comp. by Gladys Burrows. 20p., May 1934.
- A list of state agricultural and marketing officers. 6p. May 1934.
- Marketing Florida potatoes, Hastings section, 1934 season. 2p. May 12, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Florida State marketing bureau)
- Marketing Michigan onions 1933-34 season. 5p. Apr. 28, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Michigan Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of Foods & standards)
- Marketing Michigan potatoes 1933-34 season. 6p. Apr. 30, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Michigan Dept. of Agriculture. Bureau of foods & standards)
- Marketing northwestern fresh vegetables (asparagus, cabbage, carrots, celery, spinach, tomatoes) A summary of the 1933 season by J. D. Hamilton. 24p. Apr. 1934.
- The outlook for truck crops for manufacture, May 1934. 4p. May 5, 1934.
- Review, marketing western & central New York onions, season 1933-34. 4p. May 9, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with New York State Department of agriculture and markets)
- Special celery release. Preliminary review of the 1934 season. 2p. May 5, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Florida State marketing bureau)
- Summary, marketing Maine potatoes, season 1933-34. 8p. Apr. 13, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Maine Division of markets)
- Tentative United States standards for grades of canned pumpkin (and squash). 6p. Mar. 15, 1934.
- U. S. standards for kale (effective April 25, 1934) 2p. Apr. 20, 1934.
- U. S. standards for topped beets (effective May 1, 1934). 2p. Apr. 23, 1934.

* These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

Grade, staple, and tenderability of cotton ginned during the 1933-34 season,
by W. B. Lanham. April. 16, 1934. 1p.

May 1 crop prospects, by J. L. Orr... May 11, 1934. 2p.

May 1 crop prospects, by Paul L. Koenig... May 11, 1934. 2p.

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration**

Administrative rulings which are part of the corn-hog reduction contract with
interpretations of general interest and application. Issued May 1934.
39p. (Form C.H.-49)

(Alcoholic beverages regulations, series 1, supplement 1) Supplementary alcoho-
lic beverages regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture under the
marketing agreement and permits under the license for the distilled spirits
industry. (Form R-16. A.B.R.-A.A.A. Series 1, supplement, 1. Issued
April 1934) 7p.

The beef-cattle problem. Issued April 1934. (Cattle no. 1) 12p.

Code of fair competition series - code no. 13. Code of fair competition for
the linseed oil manufacturing industry (flaxseed crushing industry)
Approved by the President of the United States April 20, 1934. 24p.
(M-58)

Code of fair competition series - code no. 14. Code of fair competition for
the country grain elevator industry of the United States. Approved by
the President of the United States, May 8, 1934. Effective May 21, 1934.
17p. (Form M-61)

General regulations, series 8. General regulations made by the Secretary of
agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural
adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. 1p. Issued March 1, 1934.
(G.R.-A.A.A. series 8)

(Hog regulations, series 1, revision 2) (Definition) Revision of hog regula-
tions made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the
President under the Agricultural adjustment act. (Form R-17. H.R.-A.A.A.
Series 1, revision 2) 1p.

Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 23. License series - License no. 17.
Marketing agreement and license for milk - Los Angeles milk shed. Agree-
ment approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture November 16,
1933. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time November 17, 1933.
License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, November 16, 1933. Ef-
fective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time November 20, 1933. 83p.
(Form M-28)

Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 36. License series - License no.
37. Marketing agreement and license for gum-turpentine and gum-rosin
processors. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of
agriculture February 20, 1934. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard
time February 21, 1934. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture,
March 9, 1934. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, March 13, 1934.
23p. (Form M-52)

* These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for per-
manent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other De-
partment publications.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural
Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 42. License series - License no. 51. Marketing agreement and license for the Florida celery industry. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture April 27, 1934. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, April 28, 1934. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, April 27, 1934. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time May 1, 1934. 21p. (From M-59)

Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 43. License series - License no. 54. Marketing agreement and license for shippers of package bees and queens produced in the United States. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, May 2, 1934. Effective May 6, 1934, 12: 01, eastern standard time. 16p. (Form M-60)

Preliminary questions and answers covering the Bankhead act. 12p. Issued May 2, 1934. (Form no. B. A. -1)

Radio Talks (Mimeographed)*

Agriculture and foreign trade; remarks by Chester C. Davis... broadcast... April 19, 1934, in a series on "America's choice of a trade policy," arranged by the Foreign policy association and the World peace foundation. 7p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment... by Alfred D. Stedman... April 24, 1934. 3p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment ... by Alfred D. Stedman... April 30, 1934. 3p.

Addresses (Mimeographed)**

Crop production control and its relation to wild life, by J. F. Cox. 2p. Address delivered at national convention, Izaak Walton league of America, Chicago, April 19, 1934.

Drouth and the wheat plan; address by George E. Farrell... before agricultural extension workers at Urbana, Ill., Friday morning, May 11, 1934. 11p.

Human problems in acreage reduction in the South, by Calvin B. Hoover. 19p. [1934]

"Secretary of agriculture Henry A. Wallace and Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural adjustment act, requested Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, professor of economics at Duke university and economic adviser in the Agricultural adjustment administration to make an independent study of the effect of the cotton acreage adjustment program upon the tenant farmer in the South."

The second phase of the wheat program; address by George E. Farrell... at annual convention of Farmers cooperative grain dealers association, at Enid, Oklahoma, April 6, 1934. 11p.

* May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

** May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

California

Adams, R. L. Determining tonnage of hay in stacks. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 570, 26p. Berkeley. 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Paper no. 51, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Benedict, M. R. Research of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics as it relates to problem of government. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. 6p., mimeogr. Berkeley. 1934.

Contribution from the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Smith, B. L., and Fluharty, L. W. Status of the citrus industry in Northern California before and subsequent to the 1932 freeze. [Calif. Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv.] 27p., mimeogr. Berkeley. 1933?

Stover, H. J. Annual index numbers of farm prices, California, 1910-1933. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. 569., 71p. Berkeley. 1934.

Paper no. 47, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. Appendix A contains sources of price data and appendix B contains monthly farm prices in California, 1910-1933.

Connecticut

Connecticut State College. Connecticut poultry farm earnings. Conn. State Col. Econ. Digest for Conn. Agr. no. 51, p. 404-406. Storrs. Apr. 1934.

Illinois

Illinois. Department of Agriculture. Sixteenth annual report... July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933. 67p. Springfield. [1934]

Division of Agricultural Statistics, p. 17-20; Division of Standardization and Markets, p. 59-63.

Illinois. State agricultural conciliatory committee. Suggestions to county farm debt adjustment committees. Ill. Dept. of Agr. 14p. Springfield, 1933.

Iowa

Iowa. Agricultural experiment station. Report on agricultural research for the year ending June 30, 1933. 159p. Ames. 1933.

Agricultural economics, p. 8-19.

Schickele, Rainer, and Schultz, T. W. Competitive position of lard in the market of animal and vegetable fats and oils. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. bul. 171. p. 125-220. Ames. 1934.

The contents of this study are under the headings: Lard production and its importance; lard consumption and its competitive position; competitive position of cottonseed oil relative to fats and other oils; American lard in international trade.

A list of references is included.

Winfrey, Robley. Statistics of motor truck operation in Iowa. Iowa Agr. Col., Engin. Expt. Sta. Bul. 114. 72p. Ames. 1933.

Kentucky

Price, H. B. The outlook for Kentucky agriculture in 1934. Ky. Agr. Col. Ext. Div. 10p., mimeogr. Lexington. 1934.
Broadcast by radio from the University of Kentucky, March 6, 7 and 8.

Maine

Maine. Agricultural experiment station. Summary report of progress, 1933. Me. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 369, p. 503-596. Orono. 1933.
Agricultural economics, p. 503-517.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts. Agricultural experiment station. Annual report for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1933. Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 305. Amherst. 1934.
Agricultural economics, p. 5-6, Farm management, p. 37-38.

Michigan

Hedrick, W. O. Recreational use of northern Michigan cut-over lands. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Special bul. 247., 63p. East Lansing. 1934.

This survey is limited to the northern part of the southern peninsula. Types and distribution of recreational facilities, including summer resorts, and the benefits of recreation to the cut-over region are discussed. Statistical data are included which were gathered from the tax rolls for the year 1931.

Michigan. Department of Agriculture. Crop report for Michigan, January, 1934. Annual crop summary, 1933 and crop statistics, 1923-1933. 42p. Lansing. 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
No county figures are given.

Minnesota

Alderman, W. H., Winter, J. D., and Cox, R. W. Raspberry and strawberry production trends in Minnesota. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 305., 16p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

Information as to acreage and probable production for the next two years was secured through questionnaires sent to commercial berry growers in January, this year. Includes data on marketing and commercial varieties.

Johnson, E. C., and McNulty, J. B. Livestock shipping associations in Minnesota. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 302., 27p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

Discusses expenses and volume of business, shrinkage in livestock, effect of trucking on livestock shipping associations, practices of associations using trucks exclusively, and when and where to sell.

Minnesota. Department of agriculture, dairy and food. Minnesota... creameries and cheese factories, 1933. 47p. St. Paul [1933]

Contains list of creameries and cheese factories and creamery figures by counties for 1932.

Ulliot, L. L. Cooperative oil associations. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Farm business notes, no. 136, p. 1-3; mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. Apr. 20, 1934.

New Mexico

New Mexico. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fourth annual report... 1932/1933. 72p. State College. 1933.

Agricultural economics, p. 12-18.

New York

Hopper, W. C. An economic study of the marketing of certain perishable farm products in Albany, New York. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 585., 61p. Ithaca. 1934.

This study is divided into three phases: "(1) An analysis of the whole-wholesale buying and selling on the Albany Public Market; of the adequacy of the present market facilities, and its regional aspect. (2) An analysis of the retailing of perishable produce by city peddlers and by chain and independent retail stores. (3) An analysis of the data obtained from wholesale and jobbing produce firms and records of the nature and origin of carloads of perishable produce unloaded in Albany, 1930."

New York. Department of agriculture. Annual report... for the year 1932. 165p. Albany. 1933.

Marketing, p. 60-73; Statistical work, p. 122-128; Traffic and transportation, p. 129-132; Weights and measures, p. 133-135.

Paxson, A. M. Relationships of open country families of Onondaga county, New York, to sociol-economic areas, villages and cities. N. Y., Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 584, 71p. Ithaca. 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

One of a series of studies of seven counties in Central New York.

North Carolina

Gooding, W. B. Value of state farm census; how it is taken each year. N. C. Dept. Agr. Rev. v. 9, no. 7, 2 cols., broadside. 1934.

Ohio

Henning, G. F. The origin of livestock and distance transported by truck to Cleveland from Ohio. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bimonthly bul. v. 19, no. 167, p. 78-81. Wooster. Mar-Apr. 1934.

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station. Fifty-second annual report. 1932-1933. Ohio. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 532, 112p. Wooster. 1934.

Oregon

Oregon. Department of agriculture, Division of Grain Inspection. Value of protein testing of wheat. Oreg. Dept. Agr. Bul. no. 28, p. 32-34. Salem. Apr. 1934.

The fifth and last of a series.

Rhode Island

Rhode Island. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-sixth annual report. [1933] R. I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Contribution 449. p. 53-79. Kingston. 1934.

Reprint from Bulletin of R. I. State College, v. 29, no. 4, February, 1934.

Agricultural economics, p. 55-59.

South Dakota

Post, R.E. Farmers' elevators in the spring wheat area of South Dakota 1. Business operations, 1921-22 to 1930-31. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 282, 90p. Brookings. 1933.

"This is the first of a series of publications... The second bulletin will deal with a study of the organization of farmers' elevators from the standpoint of the economic set-up as it affects costs of operation and the stability of the enterprise. Another publication may deal with sources of capital and problems involved in the different methods of financing."

South Dakota. Department of agriculture. South Dakota agricultural statistics. 1933. [7]p. Pierre. 1933?

Includes data by counties.

Virginia

Virginia. Polytechnic Institute. Virginia Farm Econ., no. 29. Blacksburg. Apr. 1934.

Partial contents: Summary of the hog enterprise in Nansemond county, Virginia, 1932. (A preliminary report) by L. B. Wilkins, p. 391-394; Cost of producing canning tomatoes in Virginia in 1933, by W. J. Nuckolls, p.394-396.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin. College of Agriculture. Extension service. Making the best use of Wisconsin land through zoning. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Special Circ. 19p. Madison. Mar. 1934.

Includes the State county zoning law and presents the zoning ordinance and an official zoning map of Vilas county for illustration.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Reform - Spain

Richarz, Hugo. Die spanische agrarreform. Ibero-Amerikanisches Archiv 7 (3): 261-274. Oct., 1933. (May be obtained from Fred. Dummler's Verlag, Berlin, Germany.)

A summary of the terms of Spain's agrarian reform; its deficiencies and the difficulties to be faced in its fulfilment.

Agricultural Credit

Wladigeroff, Theodor. Die problematik des modernen agrarkredites. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 79 (3): 431-480. 1934. (Issued by Prussia. Landwirtschaftsministerium. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A study of agricultural credit as an economic entity. The study deals with the function of agricultural credit in modern economy; its limitations and power of expansion; its distinguishing characteristics; the varieties of agricultural credit and their profitability; the rôle of self-help and State help in relation to credit; the function of bank capital in financing agriculture; international credit; and the changes brought about in agricultural credit and credit policy by the depression.

Agricultural Credit - United States

Morgan, W. Forbes. The status of the new F.F.M.C. bonds. Dun & Bradstreet Monthly Rev. 42 (2074): 2-5. May, 1934. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

"The appearance of the first issue of the new bonds authorized under the Federal Farm Mortgage Act of 1934 marks another milestone in the agricultural credit history of this country." In this article Mr. Morgan "outlines the methods of marketing these bonds, and points out the benefits accruing to farmers from this procedure of refinancing debts on a long-term basis at a low rate of interest."

Agricultural History

Agricultural History, v. 8, no. 2, p. 44-78. Apr., 1934. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3035, South Bldg., 13th and B Sts., Washington, D. C.)

Contents: The South in our times, by H. Clarence Nixon, p. 45-50; Grasshopper plagues and early Dakota agriculture, 1864-1876, by Harold E. Briggs, p. 51-63; The source literature of early plant introduction into Spanish America, by George W. Hendry, p. 64-71.

Agricultural Policy - Germany

Ritter, Kurt. Les buts de la politique agraire nationale-socialiste. Revue Économique Internationale, 26. année, v. 1, no. 2, p. 239-254. Feb. 1934. (Published at Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium)

A discussion of the agricultural policy of the National-Socialist party in Germany and in particular of the establishment of the Food Producers' Corporation and the land inheritance law.

Agricultural Relief - United States

Burton, C. S. Subsidizing the farmer. Mag. Wall St. 54 (2): 78-79, 106. May 12, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Without trying to outline causes or fix responsibility, it may answer our purpose to say at this point that in the striving for national self-sufficiency, the agriculturist is one of the chief parties in interest.

"As we stand at the present moment our planters and farmers are to come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. There are questions in plenty to be met:

"Wheat and what to do about it? Corn and hogs and what to do about each?"

Following these and similar questions a review is given of the position of wheat and the other major crops under the AAA.

Forster, G. W., and Weldon, W. C. The agricultural problem. Social Forces 12 (3): 359-363. Mar. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the William & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md.)

"After a brief outline of the farmer's economic problem from the colonial period to the present, the writers discuss the present situation as regards farm prices, prices paid by farmers, farm income, and the social and economic consequences of the agricultural depression.

James, D. L. What the AAA is doing. Nation's Business 22 (5): 69-70. May, 1934. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

An examination of the effects of the AAA, by the major crops which the AAA has undertaken to stabilize. Such questions as "What has been done for the farmer, for the consumer, for prices?" and "Has the AAA attained the objective it set itself a year ago?" are considered.

Warren, R. B. The basic American problems. Lloyds Bank Limited Monthly Rev. (n.s.) 5 (50): 143-157. Apr. 1934. (Published at 71 Lombard St., London, E. C. 3, Eng.)

The two major problems are the farm problem and the labor problem. The farm problem is discussed on p. 148-151.

Agricultural Training - Italy

Angelini, Franco. Vocational instruction for peasantry in Italy. La Technique Agricole Internationale 3 (4): 217-227. Oct.-Dec., 1933. (Published at 7, Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy.)

An account of the courses held for farm workers by the Provincial Traveling Chairs of Agriculture.

Agricultural Training - Spain

Parra, Manuel de la. La enseñanza agricola en España. La Technique Agricole Internationale 3 (4): 228-233. Oct.-Dec., 1933. (Published at 7 Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy.)

An account of the training provided for agriculturists in the special school for agricultural engineers and professional experts founded by decree of November 20, 1928.

Agriculture - Canada

Grindley, T. W. The position of agriculture in the economic life of Canada. Sci. Agr. 14 (6): 297-304. Feb. 1934. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada.)

The object of this article as stated by the writer is to "consider the relative importance of agriculture in Canada and the special problem of Canadian agriculture in depression."

Agriculture - Dutch East Indies

R., L.A.J. The export-crops of Netherlands India in 1932. Malayan Agr. Jour. 22 (2): 69-91. Feb., 1934.

This is an abstract of Bulletin no. 115 of the Central Bureau of Statistics of Netherlands India. "The publication is an excellent review of the agricultural enterprise - both as large scale production and on small holdings - in the country to which it refers... It demonstrates the diversity and value of agricultural enterprise in Netherlands India, which places the welfare of the people of that country in an impregnable position, minimising the effect of low market prices by alternative sources of livelihood and rendering them more self-reliant in the matter of satisfying domestic needs from local resources." A number of tables are given showing area, production, and export figures for the various crops. Statistics are given of world production of rubber in the years from 1928 to 1932.

Agriculture - Great Britain

Scott Watson, J. A. Some impressions of British farming. I. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (11): 1032-1039. Feb., 1934; 40 (12): 1121-1128. Mar., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

Some of the technical and economic problems in Great Britain are indicated. No great change in the amount or kind of production is expected. "More machines and fewer men, more tractors and fewer horses, are the only considerable changes that it would be safe to predict."

Agriculture - Middle Western States

Carman, H. J. English views of Middle Western agriculture, 1850-1870. Agr. Hist. 8 (1): 3-19. Jan. 1934. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3035, South Bldg., 13th and B Sts., S.W., Washington, D. C.)

This paper was presented at the joint session of the Agricultural History Society with the American Historical Association and other historical societies at Urbana, Illinois, on December 29, 1933.

Agriculture - U. S. S. R.

Ladejinsky, W. Collectivization of agriculture in the Soviet Union. Polit. Sci. Quart. 49 (1): 1-43. Mar. 1934. (Published for the Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.)
To be continued.

Stoneman, William. Farming under the Bolsheviki. Successful Farming 32 (5): 13, 14, 15, 22, 69. May, 1934. (Published at Des Moines, Iowa)

Bananas - Ecuador

Marquez, Nelson. Posibilidades de banano en el Ecuador como producto de exportacion. Banco Hipotecario del Ecuador. Seccion Agricola, Boletin 1 (10): 14-17. Dec., 1, 1933.

Ecuador's export trade in bananas since 1928 is illustrated by means of tables.

Beef - Bounty - Rhodesia

Bounty on chilled beef. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 31 (2): 91. Feb., 1934. (Published in Salisbury, Rhodesia.)

The bounty on chilled meat is to be restricted to stall-fed cattle after April 30, 1934. From Feb. 1 to the end of April an additional bounty of one half-penny per lb. dressed weight on quality grass-fed cattle is payable.

Business Cycle Theory

Vinci, Felice. Significant developments in business cycle theory. Econometrica 2 (2): 125-139. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

Business Depressions

Babson, R. W. The depression of 1929-1934: how it began; steps in its decline; beginning of rebound. World Today 1 (4): 15-20, charts. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 342 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Currie, Lauchlin. The failure of monetary policy to prevent the depression of 1929-32. Jour. Polit. Econ. 42 (2): 145-177. Apr. 1934. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Cacao Industry

The cacao industry. Tropical Agr. 11 (5): 105-107. May, 1934. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I.)

The trend of the cacao industry during the last 30 to 40 years is pointed out by giving a summary of production and consumption statistics.

"During the last six years consumption has increased only at the rate of an average of 1 7/16 percent per annum. Consequently there has been a surplus of raw beans which has steadily risen for a period of six years."

In the early months of 1933 the situation in the cacao producing countries, especially in Trinidad was so serious that "representations were made to the Trinidad Government calling attention to this state of affairs and a scheme was suggested to control selling prices provided all the main producing countries could be induced to co-operate... The whole matter has now been referred to Geneva."

Of the "numerous schemes suggested there are only two which will be considered here." These schemes are known as the 'Z' scheme and the 'Omega' scheme.

Cheese - Cost of Manufacturing - Quebec

Booth, J. F., and Parker, C. V. The cost of manufacturing cheese in Quebec. Econ. Annalist 4 (1): 4-7. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

Gives a review of the costs of operating 120 cheese factories situated in the counties of Lac St. Jean, Chicoutimi, Beauce, Arthabasca, Yamaska, Megantic, and Wolfe in the Province of Quebec. Three tables which show the following are given: relative costs of manufacturing cheese as indicated by two methods of calculation, range of costs per pound for manufacturing cheese, and comparison of cost per pound of cheese of main items of expense by areas.

Collective Agreements - Italy

Biagi, H. E. B. The regulation of collective employment relations in agriculture in Italy. Internatl. Labour Rev. 29 (3): 309-319. Mar. 1934. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

The following is quoted from the introductory note at the beginning of the article:

'An outstanding feature of the article is the importance accorded by the author to collective agreements in agriculture, which he regards as among the principal measures tending to combat the rural exodus and facilitate a return to the land. The author examines the scope of collective agreements in Italian agriculture and the questions dealt with in the agreements concluded, and points out that even the difficult question of social insurance is solved within the framework of this system. Finally he shows how the scope of collective agreements has been extended from labour questions proper to various forms of land cultivation, and how latterly the system has been applied to the regulation of the important question of share farming.'

The Consumer

American academy of political and social science. The ultimate consumer; a study in economic illiteracy: edited by J. G. Brainerd. Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci., v.173, 230p. May, 1934. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Partial contents: The consumer becomes a "problem", by Robert S. Lynd, p. 1-6; The consumer and the new deal, by Gardiner C. Means, p. 7-17; Wastes in the consumer's dollar, by Hazel Kyrk, p. 18-25; Installment selling and the consumer: a brief for regulation, by Rolf Nugent and Leon Henderson, p. 93-103; Price fixing: the consumer faces monopoly, by W. N. Loucks, p. 113-124; What Government does and might do for the consumer, by Frederick K. Schlink, p. 125-143; Consumers' coöperative methods, by James Peter Warbasse, p. 166-176.

Control of Production - United States

Casement, D. D. A farmer pleads for freedom. Nation's Business 22 (5): 16-18, 101. May, 1934. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

"In this article a farmer (of Kansas) states his objections to Government control of farm production."

Thomas, Norman. Starve and prosper! Current Hist. 40 (2): 135-140.

May, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N.Y.)

In this article the writer points out "in some detail what is involved in the attempt to restrict our agricultural production." He holds that the "attempt to enforce restricted production will be more difficult than the attempt to enforce prohibition" and sees a "growing list of evils" which includes the driving off the land of thousands of share-croppers.

Corn - Prices

Murray, N. C. Factors influencing corn prices. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 72 (7): 281. Apr. 11, 1934. (Published at 332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

The writer concludes as follows: "If I were to weigh the relative importance of the main causes of yearly changes in corn prices I would rate them about as follows: change in total production, 35%; change in money values, 35%; change in demand, 10%; all other causes, such as location of supplies, over or under speculation, carry over, etc., 20%. Sometimes these factors pull more or less in the same direction, and at other times in opposite directions, which present varied and nice problems for price forecasters."

Corn-Hog Program - United States

Mayer, R. J. The dilemma in corn and hogs. Barron's 14 (20): 15. May 14, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"What are the possible repercussions of the Administration's corn-hog program? Some 270,000,000 bushels of corn are now under seal as collateral for government crop loans at 45 cents a bushel. Unless the price of corn rises, the government may be forced to take title to this corn, which raises the problem of how the government could market such supplies without depressing prices. Meanwhile, farmers find it unprofitable to feed high-priced corn to low-priced hogs, and, as a result hogs are being forced on the market and the feed demand for corn is diminishing. The author...

describes the dilemma the Administration may have to face when the first beneficial results of cash payment to corn growers have worn off." - [Editor's note.]

Corporative Organization - Austria

Austrian employers and corporative organization. Indus. and Labour Inform 49 (9): 308-309. Feb. 26, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston Mass.)

Industry gives reasons for its approval of and willingness to collaborate with the Austrian Government scheme for a corporative state."

Cotton - China

Fong, H. D. China's factory act and the cotton industry. Monthly Bul. on Economic China 7 (3): 93-104. Mar., 1934. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China.)

"The existence of the extraterritoriality and the revision of the Land Regulations for the International Settlement in Shanghai are the chief obstacles towards the enforcement of the factory act, and must be first done away with before the act can be uniformly, equally, and justly applied to the cotton mills in China."

Cotton - Control of Production - United States

Burton, C. S. Cotton comes under enforced control. Restriction of output by heavy taxation at the gin may temporarily raise price; but it will also raise foreign competition for our greatest export commodity. Mag. Wall St. 54 (1): 16-17, 55. Apr. 28, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Chew, A. P. Administering the Bankhead Act. Through co-operation with the AAA aims to assure curb on cotton crop. Barron's 14 (18): 9. Apr. 30., 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

A review of the aims of the Bankhead Act, which "launches a unique experiment in the compulsory restriction of cotton growing."

Chew, A. P. America's cotton experiment. Flexible AAA policies with an eye to holding export business. Barron's 14 (16): 9, 12. Apr. 16, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"In last week's Barron's Frederick W. Tattersall outlined the dangers that the United States was running of losing foreign cotton markets by its policy of crop restriction and price raising. This possibility was fully appreciated by the AAA when it formulated its cotton program, according to the author of this present article, who is connected with the Department of Agriculture. Information gathered by the department has led it to the belief that foreign cotton acreage was unlikely to be oncreased materially or permanently. The presence of the large carryover offers some assurance to our foreign cotton-market position, at least for the time being. While the AAA's policy on cotton is fixed for 1934, future plans will be shaped in the light of development at home and abroad." - p.9.

Cotton - Southern Rhodesia

Cameron, G. S. Cotton in southern Rhodesia. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 11 (2): 98a-98f. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, 14 Great Smith St., London, Eng.)

The author gives a statement regarding the situation in Southern Rhodesia in reply to a request for "a short account of the obstacles which have prevented cotton from becoming a commercial success in certain countries."

Cotton - Statistics

Todd, J. A. Cotton statistics. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 11 (2) 125-131. Apr. 1934. (Published by Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, 14 Great Smith St., London, Eng.)

"The new arrangement of the statistics begun in our last issue is now settling down, and we give here a list of the tables showing the issues in which each will appear." Statistics of the Indian crop, world consumption and carryover, United States consumption, and futures and spot prices are given in this issue.

Cotton Seed - India

Singh Bhullar, S. P. and Singh, S. A. Report on an enquiry into the local consumption of Kapas in the Lyallpur district in 1930-31. Agr. and Livestock in India 3 (6): 564-572. Nov. 1933. (Published at Bombay, India.)

Acreage, production, and consumption of seed cotton in the Lyallpur district of India are given.

Cotton Textile Industry - Southern States

The rise of the South's cotton textile industry. Commerce and Finance 23 (16): 335-336. Apr. 18, 1934. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Credit Unions

Bergengren, R. F. "Credit for all the people". A plea for the credit union as an aid in solving the problem of consumer credit, which now is a major obstacle to recovery. Today 1 (26): 18-19. Apr. 21, 1934. (Published at 152 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Another plea for the credit union is given in an article on p. 19, by Frederic C. Howe, entitled, Every Man His Own Banker.

Dairy Costs - Michigan

Aylesworth, P. F. Checking up on the cow. Feed is important but there are other items in figuring the cost of keeping a dairy cow. Hoard's Dairyman 79 (7): 141. Apr. 10, 1934. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

"The first year of a dairy farm management study has just been completed on 65 herds in the dairy herd improvement associations of Michigan." The results of this study are given. Two charts are also included showing the dairy costs in Michigan in 1932-1933 and production per cow with costs and returns 1932-1933.

Debts, State - United States

State debts. Index 14 (5): 93-95, 98-101. May, 1934. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

The debt of state governments, 1880-1932 is shown on p. 94. A table showing the state debt of individual states, 1912, 1922, and 1932 is given on p. 95.

Decentralization of Industry

Shibley, F. W. Decentralization - is it a solution? Executives Serv. Bul. 12 (3): 3-4. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Policyholders Service Bureau, Group Insurance Division, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The writer gives illustrations of the effects of decentralization which "demonstrate its potentialities for promoting the welfare of people who are willing to help themselves."

Demand Studies

Working, E. J. Demand studies during times of rapid economic change. Econometrica 2 (2): 140-151. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

This paper was read before the Econometric Society, Philadelphia, December 28, 1933.

Economic Balance

Naess, R. D. A quantitative study of economic balance. Harvard Business Rev. 12 (3): 284-296. Apr. 1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

The following is quoted from the author's introductory remarks in part:

"In discussing this entire problem, I shall first touch upon the philosophy behind the practical application of the quantitative analysis of economic balance, then mention in general the method used in arriving at the estimates and the sources of data, next show briefly the quantitative changes in our economy that took place in the post-war period, discuss in some detail some of the profound economic forces which bear on our present-day position and without which it would be impossible to draw correct conclusions from the quantitative analysis and lastly give an interpretation of the present situation and the near-term outlook as derived from this study."

Rorty, M. C. The equation of economic balance. Harvard Business Rev. 12 (3): 274-283. Apr. 1934. (Published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Economic Conditions

Review & business forecast number, first quarter, 1934. Annalist 43 (1109): 618-664. Apr. 20, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

Partial contents: First quarter legislative trend strongly toward bureaucratic domination, by James G. Mitchell, p. 621-622; Canadian gains consolidated and maintained, free from artificial props [fourth of a series of articles on the process of recovery in other countries] by C. M. Short, p. 627, 655; The outlook for leading industries and commodities... Cotton outlook obscured by weakening of Bankhead bill; consumption maintained, p. 630, 631, 632; ... The grains [and other commodities] p. 632, 654, 662; Agricultural countries continue to lead in the world economic revival, by Winthrop W. Case, p. 634-635.

Economic Conditions - Canada

Leacock, Stephen. The last five years in Canada: how the country reacted in a period of depression. World Today 1 (4): 22-25. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 342 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Economic Conditions - England

Organising scarcity. Economist 118 (4731): 911, 912. Apr. 28, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

In this article the writer draws attention to conditions which are still far from satisfactory. - export figures are low and the "unemployment figures are still well in excess of two millions."... "What plan has the Government in mind to lift us out of the rut? In whatever direction we turn it appears that the only idea which is being persistently followed here and elsewhere is to hold on at all costs to what production and trade we have got and to escape competition if need be with Government help. The producer, whether economic or uneconomic, must be kept in being by control of prices, and the condition of glut in the world is to be met not by improving distribution and expanding demand, but by the new 'economics of scarcity.' Though tin can be produced in Malaya at half the cost of production in Bolivia, the market must be controlled so as to maintain Bolivian output, while production in Malaya is to be strictly limited." Other similar examples are cited. The writer states regarding this that the "paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty cannot be resolved by getting rid of the plenty."

Economic Conditions - France

France - its record during the depression. Index 14 (5): 85-92. May, 1934. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, N.Y.)

Contains statistics on mineral and manufacturing production, 1921-1931; total foreign trade 1920-1933; and on the national debt. A part of the discussion is devoted to agricultural conditions.

Economic Conditions - Germany

Short, C. M. German recovery exemplifies operation of bold politico-economic plans. Annalist 43 (1110): 668-669. Apr. 27, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

This is the fifth of a series of articles on the process of recovery in other countries.

Economic Conditions - Italy

Field, B. J. Italy confronts the crisis. New Repub. 79 (1015): 9-12. May 16, 1934. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N.Y.)

An article in which the question "How has Italy, the first fascist state, fared in the world crisis?" is considered. This includes a study of "the famous 'battle of wheat,' which began in the fall of 1926." According to the writer "the program of public-works construction and the battle of wheat mean not only dear bread for the masses and profits for the big estate-owners; they also mean an increasing burden on government finance and banking, and a drain on the productive forces of the nation."

Economic Conditions - Japan

Short, C. M. Japan's remarkable recovery and its causes; yen devaluation minor factor. Annalist 43 (1113): 779-780, 784. May 18, 1934. (Published by the New York Times, New York, N. Y.)

Accompanied by four charts which show industrial production and whole-sale prices in Japan, 1925-1934; Japanese foreign trade, 1926-1934; and currency depreciations in the United States, Canada, England, and Japan, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934.

Economic Conditions - Netherlands - India

Boeke, J. H. The effects of the economic crisis in Netherlands-India. Pacific Affairs 7 (1): 29-41. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, Hawaii. Business and editorial offices, 129 East 52nd St., New York, N.Y.)

Economic Conditions - Palestine

Progress in Palestine. Statist 123(2932): 695, 696. May 5, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Regarding the prosperity in Palestine. Figures are given to show the extent to which the Government has benefited by the country's prosperity.

Prosperity in Palestine. Economist 118 (4728): 752-753. Apr. 7, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

An account of economic conditions in Palestine, which is prospering phenomenally while other countries are experiencing depression.

Eggs and Milk Products - Government Control- Germany

Germany. Regulation of the trade in eggs and milk products. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr., Jour. 40 (12): 1179-1182. Mar., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Two laws of December 20, 1933 establish government control of eggs and milk products, which may only be placed on the home market by a Reich authority which is not obliged to take all products offered to it. This authority is to be appointed and controlled by the Minister of Agriculture who can fix the quantities to be accepted for marketing and also the prices. The decrees for the operation of the laws place butter and cheese under the existing office for oils and fats and creates a special office for the control of eggs. Control is exercised through monopoly certificates. "Under the egg decrees persons wishing to market eggs produced in Germany must obtain a Monopoly Certificate A, entitling the possessor to sell a certain quantity after paying the difference between the taking-over and selling prices. Similarly, importers must obtain Monopoly Certificate B, which entitles the possessor to submit a certain quantity of eggs for clearance by the Customs and to bring them on the open market after payment of the difference between the taking-over and selling prices.... The same procedure is adopted in the case of butter and cheese... The taking-over price is defined as, in general, the day's price ex place of production, for home-produced supplies and ex German frontier station, plus duty, for imported supplies. As regards home-produced supplies, the selling price represents the taking-over price plus a prescribed charge to cover administrative costs... As regards imported supplies, the selling price represents the taking-over price plus a monopoly tax, equivalent to the whole of the estimated difference between German and world prices." The fixing of prices and organization of marketing are under the control of the Corporation of Food Producers the creation of which by the Minister of Agriculture was authorized by a law of Sept. 13, 1933. The orders of this corporation are subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture or an authority designated by him. These measures came into force on Jan. 1, 1934.

L'Est Européen Agricole

L'Est Européen Agricole, 3. année, no. 8, 212p. Jan., 1934. (Published by Librairie Jouve & Cie, 15, Rue Racine, Paris (6e), France.)

Contains articles on the regulation of agricultural products in Great Britain, by A. W. Street; livestock raising in Bulgaria, by I. G. Konatchev; Hungary's foreign trade, by Nicolas Siegescu; Poland's foreign trade and financial policy; Rumania's livestock; the forests of Czechoslovakia, by Joseph Hart, and poultry in Czechoslovakia, by J. Kacovsky. Tables are given of prices of agricultural products in Poland and of imports and exports for Czechoslovakia.

Farm Economics

Farm Economics 1 (6): 105-128. April, 1934. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, Eng.)

Partial contents: Variations in the cost of wheat growing, by R. McG. Carslaw and A. L. Jolly (p.105-109); Piece work on the sugar beet crop, by R. N. Dixey (p.109-110); Cultivation costs on a mechanised crop farm, by J. R. Lee (p.111-112); The profitability of cattle and sheep farming in 1932-33, by W. H. Long and C. Daniel (p.113-114); Recent modifications in poultry management, by Arthur G. Ruston (p.115-116); Replacement costs of the commercial egg farm, by F. Stoyell Dennis (p.117,118); Indicators of success in milk production, by C. V. Dawe and D. F. Ruston (p.118-119); and Farm transport by motor lorry, by A. Bridges (p.120-122.)

Farmers' Strikes and Revolts

Babcock, J. O. The farm revolt in Iowa. Social Forces 12 (3): 369-373. Mar. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the William & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"Presented before the rural sociology section of the American Sociological Society, Chicago, June 29, 1933."

Considers the issues, enemies, techniques, changed attitudes of deference toward education and extension service, and press reactions of the farm revolt in Iowa which has been growing since the post-war deflation. The article is concluded with a number of questions which suggest possible problems for study.

Taylor, C. C. Notes on some theoretical aspects of the effect of direct action farmers' movements on farmers' organizations. Social Forces 12 (3): 386-387. Mar. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press, by the William & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"These notes... have been greatly condensed from the original longer discussion as presented before the Rural Sociology Section of the American Sociological Society, Summer Conference, Chicago, June 29, 1933." - The Editors.

In conclusion the author writes: "Summing up, it might be said, therefore, that any adequate understanding of direct action farmers' movements demands a study of attitudes on the one hand and of situations on the other. To these must be added the study of borrowed patterns and the study of direct action leaders. Techniques for many of these have already been developed. What, therefore, is needed is to combine all these techniques into a composite study of specific farmer direct actions. There have been few, if any opportunities equal to the present for such study.

Tetreau, E. D. How to study the sociology of direct action farmers' movements. Social Forces 12 (3): 374-379. Mar. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the William & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"This paper... has been condensed from the original longer discussion as presented before the rural sociology section of the American Sociological Society, Chicago, June 29, 1933. Consequently, much of the interesting illustrative material has necessarily been omitted." - The Editors.

"The general objectives of a socioloical study of direct action farmers' movements are identical with those of all scientific inquiry and the increase of predictability concerning the phenomena. By preliminary survey and by intensive study of direct action farmers' movements three things ought to be accomplished. First, we need a study of the factors and conditions out of which these movements spring; second, we need to know how they arise, develop, and decline; and third, we need dependable estimates of their effects upon other farmers' organizations and upon the whole course of rural social organization. The first two of these points are covered in this paper, while Professor Wakeley has included the third in his discussion in this number of Social Forces, p. 380-385."

Wakeley, R. E. How to study the effects of direct action movements on farm organizations. Social Forces 12 (3): 380-385. Mar. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the William & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"This paper... has been greatly condensed from the original longer discussion as presented before the rural sociology section of the American Sociological Society, Chicago, June 29, 1933. Consequently, much of the interesting illustrative material and details of methodology and procedure have necessarily been omitted." - The Editors.

The term "direct action" as used in this paper means actual or threatened violence to person or property. The article is in four parts: historical aspects of the problem; the study of a typical situation - Iowa; information needed in studying the effects of direct action movements on farm organizations; method and procedure for studying the effects of direct action movements on organizations.

Fruit - Cooperative Organizations - Nova Scotia

Richards, A. E. Business analysis of the operations of ten co-operative fruit companies in Nova Scotia. Econ. Annalist 4 (1): 8-13. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

"This article deals with a section of a report on farmers' business organizations in Canada awaiting publication by the Agricultural Economics Branch." Statistics are for the year ending May 31, 1931.

Grain (Bread) Consumption and Trade - Spain)

[Shollenberger, J. H.] Bread grain consumption and trade in Spain. Foreign Crops and Markets 28 (16): 413-418. Apr. 16, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Extracts from a report by the grain specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Grocery Industry - Marketing Structure

Engle, N. H. The marketing structure in the grocery industry. Harvard Business Rev. 12 (3): 328-338. Apr. 1934. (Published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Hogs - Great Britain

Murray, K.A.H. The future development of the pig industry in Great Britain. Empire Jour. Expt. Agr. 1(3): 215-222. Sept., 1933. (Published by Oxford University Press, Warwick Square, London, E. C. 4, Eng.)
Reprint in Library, Pam. Coll.

"The expansion of the pig industry depends on the extent to which the general efficiency of production and marketing is improved. Standardization of quality and type, eradication of disease, improved management, pig recording, litter-testing, and regularization of production are the remedies which lie immediately in the hands of the producers. Of these, an increase in feeding efficiency appears to offer the greatest possibilities."

Housing, Rural - England

Townroe, B. S. The building of low-rented cottages by rural district councils. Country Life 75 (1942): 358-359. Apr. 7, 1934. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Covent Garden, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Accompanied by group and first floor plans of cottages erected by the Faringdon Rural District Council. Cost per cottage, £294; rent, inclusive of rates 4s.

Income, National - United States

National income and its elements. Conference Bd. Bul. 8 (5): 33-40. May 10, 1934. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"The review of national income presented in tables and text covers the peak of 1929, the declining period 1930-1932, and the year 1933 in which some results of recovery were realized.

"The national income produced is viewed as the source from which national income becomes available for distribution. It is clear that in the depression the nation was obliged to supplement the income derived from current production by consuming some of its wealth, even to meet the greatly reduced wants of the population.

"It is also clear that if the national income is to be increased, if we are once again to become a saving nation, that can only be accomplished by increasing the national production." - Summary, p. 40.

Index Numbers

Price of commodities. "The Statist's" index numbers. Statist 123 (2930): 617, 618. Apr. 21, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Inflation

Lee, Alva. The five laws of inflation and their application to present conditions. Annalist 43 (1110): 667-668. Apr. 27, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

Schwedersky, Herve, and Deutschbein, J. A. Inflation: France and U. S. compared. Barron's 14 (20): 6. May 14, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"France has been pictured by certain theorists as an example of how inflation can benefit a nation - and this belief persists in the face of weight of evidence to the contrary. This is the first of a series of three articles by the co-authors, who have studied the situation in France, getting first-hand impressions of economic conditions in that country." - Editor's note.

Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics, v. 16, no. 2, p. 189-363. Apr. 1934. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secretary-Treasurer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Contents: Relating research in agricultural economics to other fields of agricultural science, by P. V. Cardon, p. 189-199; Reorienting research in agricultural economics, by E. G. Nourse, p. 200-214, discussion by F. F. Elliott, p. 214-218; Branch banking and its bearing upon agricultural credit, by J. K. Galbraith, p. 219-232; Margins in marketing, by Frederick V. Waugh, p. 233-245, discussion by Leland Spencer, p. 245-247; Consumer grades and standards, by Warren C. Waite, p. 248-253, discussion by Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., p. 253-254; Research in physical organization of marketing, by Walter P. Hedden, p. 255-257; Significance of South African agricultural development, by Clifford C. Taylor, p. 258-264; The influence of recent and pending developments on rural life and culture in the United States, by Edmond de S. Brunner, p. 265-271, discussion by W. W. Wilcox, p. 271-273, additional discussion summarized by E. D. Tetreau, p. 273-275; Handling delinquent farm mortgages without foreclosure, by H. C. M. Case, p. 276-286; Legislative approaches to farm debt problems, by F. F. Hill, p. 287-290; Report of the Committee on rural appraising of the National joint committee on rural credits, by D. Howard Doane, p. 291-292; History of farm debt adjustment activities, by J. I. Falconer, p. 293-297; Research relating to policies for submarginal areas, by L. C. Gray, p. 298-303; Some types of economic research in relation to land-use planning, by C. F. Clayton, p. 304-308; Research needed as guidance to the subsistence homesteads program, by Carl C. Taylor, p. 310-314; The informational and analytical basis for regional planning, by Jacob Crane, p. 315-318, discussion by George S. Wehrwein, p. 319-320, discussion by John M. Gaus, p. 20.

The following "notes" are also given: New Chinese agricultural statistics [describes briefly C. C. Chang's estimates as given in his "An Estimate of China's Farm and Crops"] by M. K. Bennett, p. 321-325; Germany adopts new land ownership, by D. F. Christy and G. P. Boals [from Foreign Crops and Markets, Jan. 15, 1934], p. 326-329; Method of determining size of sample for the cotton grade and staple reports, by W. B. Lanham, and F. H. Harper, p. 329-333; A weighted crop index, by P. I. Wrigley, p. 333-336; Undergraduate preparation for a graduate major in agricultural economics [prepared by a committee composed of G. S. Wehrwein, chairman, L. J. Norton, Leland Spencer, H. R. Tolley, and W. C. Waite] p. 336-338; The effect of the feed-egg ratio on numbers of young chickens in farm flocks on June 1, by Gordon W. Sprague, p. 338-340.

Labor - Brazil

Proposed eight-hour day for agriculture in Brazil. Indus. and Labour Inform. 49 (11): 377-378. Mar. 12, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

A proposed decree makes the normal length of the working day for rural workers eight hours. Workers by the week or month may work 10 hours a day but with a minimum of 48 hours a week or 208 hours a month. Two hours a day may be allowed at suitable intervals for meals. The worker is to be entitled to at least ten hours consecutive rest at the end of a day's work, and a weekly rest period of 24 hours, preferably on Sundays.

Labor - Germany

Haase, Alfons, and Ruprecht, Hans-Leopold. Die in den letzten 40 Jahren erfolgte entwicklung der arbeits- und lohnverhältnisse eines schlesischen landwirtschaftlichen grossbetriebes und die betriebswirtschaftlichen rückwirkungen dieser entwicklung, dargestellt an hand von buchführungs-zahlen. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 79 (1); 1-38. 1934. (Issued by Prussia. Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A study of labor and wage conditions and the factors that have affected them during the last 40 years on an agricultural enterprise not far from Breslau. The account is illustrated by means of bookkeeping statistics. A bibliography is attached.

Labor - Ceylon and Malaya

Indian labour in Ceylon and Malaya in 1932. Internatl. Labour Rev. 29 (4): 537-543. Apr. 1934. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Discusses the decline in employment, wages, protection of women and children, and health, in the plantation industries in Ceylon and Malaya.

Land, Submarginal and Regional Planning

Vance, R. B. What of submarginal areas in regional planning? Social Forces 12 (3): 315-329. Mar. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the William & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

This paper is concerned with "(1) an examination of the concept of submarginal lands; (2) a review of the methods of locating submarginal areas; (3) a classification [this paper offers a classification based on relation to the market]; and (4) an examination of the goals of planning for such areas." The concluding sentence of the article is as follows: "Given the retirement of submarginal lands and the adoption of an adequate program of land utilization and optimum production, the regional planner may yet envisage a stable and healthy agriculture."

Land Settlement and the Unemployed - Austria

Rager, Fritz. The settlement of the unemployed on the land in Austria. Internatl. Labour Rev. 29 (3): 384-397. Mar. 1934. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

This article is based largely on a survey by official and private experts published in 1933 as Der Aufbau des Österreichischen Siedlungswerkes. Bericht des OEKW [Oesterreichisches Kuratorium für Wirtschaftlichkeit]-Arbeitsausschuss "Innenkolonisation." The article gives a history of the movement, discusses the results of settlement schemes, voluntary labor service in settlement schemes, the allotment movement in Austria, and conditions for the development of the settlement movement.

Land Survey - Italy

Franciosa, L. I problemi del catasto. Giornale degli Economisti 49 (3): 156-169. Mar., 1934. (Published at Via del Tritone, 67, Rome (104), Italy)

Some problems connected with the Italian land survey which has been in progress for 45 years are discussed.

Land Utilization - Minnesota

Clayton, C. F. Problems in land-use planning in Northeastern Minnesota. Jour. Land & Public Utility Econ. 10 (2): 167-179. May, 1934. (Published at 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

An outline of conditions and policies in connection with the land utilization study in the Minnesota portion of the "so-called cut-over region of the Lake States. Sixteen counties in northeastern Minnesota are included in the Minnesota portion of the region." The study, initiated by the Division of Agricultural Economics of the University of Minnesota, is in cooperation with the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics and of Agricultural Engineering of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Land Utilization and Rural Population Research

Gee, Wilson. Rural population research in relation to land utilization. Social Forces 12 (3): 355-359. Mar. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the William & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"Presented before the fourth Conference of Purnell Workers in Rural Sociology, Philadelphia, December 26, 1933."

The writer concludes as follows: "There is a surprising unanimity among our fellow agricultural economists as to the course which national planning should take. The voice of the rural sociologist is characterized by its almost total absence in these councils. It is his task to assess in terms of human welfare, social justice, and social progress, the steps and measures characterizing the present clearly indicated trends of action. Let him weigh them in his own scales. If they meet proper standards and promise well for the future of the nation, let him place the stamp of his approval upon them. If they do not, let him not indulge merely in destructive criticism, but let him forcefully state the proper policy and program,

and fortify with the results of research his position in so doing. This is his responsibility - no less and no more - and he will be recreant to his duty if he does not meet it with regard not only to the validity of current land utilization policies, but to the social applicability of every other important matter of policy as it affects the rural population of this Nation."

Livestock - England

Livestock industry reorganisation. Statist 123 (2931): 653 April 28, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

A review of the recommendations of the Reorganisation Commission for Fat Stock. "Their proposals are broadly designed to assist the livestock industry to hold and develop its share of the meat market and to prevent any further deterioration in its relative importance in British agriculture. This aim is to be attained by regulation of imported supplies on the one hand and rationalisation of the industry and improvement in quality on the other."

Livestock and Transportation - Middle West

Leavitt, C. T. Transportation and the livestock industry of the Middle West to 1860. Agr. Hist. 8 (1): 20-33. Jan. 1934. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3035, South Bldg., 13th & B Sts., S.W., Washington, D. C.)

This paper was presented at the joint meeting of the Agricultural History Society with the American Historical Association and other historical societies at Urbana, Illinois, on December 29, 1933. Its theme is "the influence of the three major improvements in transportation on the livestock industry of the Middle West during the pre-Civil War era, namely, the development of steamboats, the completion of the Erie and Ohio canals, and the connection of the Middle West with the East by railroads."

Lotteries, Government - United States

Broderick, J. P. Government lotteries in America. Ancient device may be used as a revenue-producer. Barron's 14 (17): 3. Apr. 23, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Modern legislators, searching for additional revenues to balance budgets, are turning back the pages of history to a practice, long outlawed which played an important part in our early governmental finances. From early Colonial days, the lottery was a recognized and legal source of revenue for state and local government alike. As recently as 1890, \$1,250,000 annually was offered for running the famous Louisiana State Lottery, and not until 1894 did Congress finally ban the importation of lottery tickets and the advertisement of lotteries. Now, it is being argued, the governments could increase their revenues by running lotteries in place of the many that are now operated illegally and which the police have been powerless to stop. The author, a staff member of the Wall Street Journal, points out that already a bill has been proposed in Washington which would give 60% of the profits from a United States Government lottery to the veterans. Another proposal in Massachusetts has been favorably reported by the local House Committee on Ways and Means."

Marketing Schemes - Great Britain

Agricultural marketing boards. Statist 123(2929):573-574. Apr.14,1934.
(Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Agricultural marketing schemes in Great Britain. Monthly Bul. Agr.Econ. and Sociol.[reprint from the Internatl.Rev.Agr.]25(3):100-108. Mar. 1934.
(Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

A review of the system of marketing in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which "may be regarded as a form of compulsory co-operation", authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Acts of 1931 and 1933 of Great Britain and an act passed by the Parliament of Northern Ireland which embodies the principles contained in the British acts. So far the scheme has been applied to hops, milk, pigs and pig products, and potatoes.

Saving British agriculture. Economist 118(4729):804-805. Apr.14,1934.
(Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

This is a comment on the recent debate in the House of Commons on the British Government's marketing schemes, particularly the milk marketing scheme.

Meat-Law - Argentina

B., M.de. Economic protection of stock breeding in Argentina. Monthly Bul. Agr.Econ.and Sociol.[reprint from the Internatl.Rev.Agr.]25(3):108-117. Mar.1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

On October 7, 1933, the Government of Argentina promulgated the National Meat Law. "Three main purposes may be singled out in the content of the Law. The first is the formation of the National Meat Commission as an independent body; in the second place it enacts rules for the organisation and working of the new meat works or frigorificos and of the trading institutions which are to be set up by the National Meat Commission wherever it is necessary for the protection of national stock breeding and for the lowering of the price of meat intended for home consumption; lastly, the National 'Frigorifico' of the Federal capital is established."

The article is in two parts. Part I discusses the essential reasons for the promulgation of the law, and part II is concerned with the law itself and its main objects.

Meat - Wholesale Trade - San Francisco

Grether, E.T. Trends in the wholesale meat business of San Francisco. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 7(2):124-132. Apr.1934. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"This paper has as its purpose the analysis of the trade structure and outstanding tendencies in the wholesale meat business in San Francisco. San Francisco, as the largest distributing center in wholesale and foreign trade on the Pacific coast, is the key point of the western market. This study is limited to the 'wholesale' phase of the meat business since

it may be assumed that the forces emanating from the producing factors or from the retail consumption markets will be focused here. The term 'whole-sale' is used to include all phases of the marketing of meats between the livestock markets and the retail mechanism which makes the contract with the consumers; i.e., this study encompasses the marketing activities of packers, brokers, wholesale butchers, jobbers, hotel supply companies, ham and bacon plants, and sausage and specialty manufacturers."-p.124.

Milk - United States

Stevens, Emily White. How to meet the milk crisis. New Repub. 78(1013): 333-335. May 2, 1934. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N.Y.)

A discussion of the proposed milk control plan of the A.A.A., which has been abandoned, with proposed remedies for the situation by the writer. The writer's conclusion is as follows: "...almost any program would be better than that proposed for milk-farm relief. Any plan that in any degree cuts a national milk supply, already 50 percent too low, is socially blind. As for those who say that our children are healthy enough one can only remark, with Dr. Lydia Roberts of the University of Chicago that many people have never seen a really healthy child. Any plan is economically futile if it raises consumer prices and finances farm subsidies entirely out of the 90 percent of us whose ever increasing inability to buy is the direct cause of ever increasing farm and factory surplus. The efforts of teachers, parents and nutritionists, plus, in part, the advertising of the milk companies, have made Americans regard the milk cow as our sacred animal and milk as a public utility. Should Secretary Wallace decide to solve the dairy problem in a humanly useful way, the great majority of Americans would be with him. Sooner or later milk must be managed as the public utility we all know it to be."

Wehle, L.B. "Due process" and price control under the Supreme Court's "milk decision". At one stroke the Supreme Court has released legislatures from an inhibition which has retarded American law for 60 years. Publishers' Weekly 125(14):1351-1352. Apr. 7, 1934. (Published at 62 West 45th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer discusses the "due process" provisions of the Constitution and the course of decisions under them and the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the New York State milk control statute regulating prices.

Planning - Monroe County, New York

Bonner, J.F. Unemployment relief and county planning coordinated. City Planning 10(1):23-25. Jan. 1934. (Published by the City Planning Publishing Co., 12 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.)

A short report of the work of the Monroe County, New York, Regional Planning Board during the past eighteen months. One of its activities has been the making of a land utilization survey of the county in cooperation with the New York State College of Agriculture. A map showing a portion of the survey accompanies the article. A study has also been

completed of the social and trade area boundaries of the many communities of the county. A study is also being made of the financial set-up of the county. "When complete, the physical, social and economic data will be used as foundation material upon which will be erected the master plan."

Planning, Economic

Conrad, P.W. A survey of economic planning. Harvard Business Rev. 12 (3) 359-369. Apr. 1934. (Published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Population and Vital Statistics - China

Holland, W.L. Mr. Chi-Ming Chiao's new study of China's rural population and vital statistics. Pacific Affairs 7(1):77-82. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Institute of Pacific Affairs, Honolulu, Hawaii. Business and editorial offices, 129 East 52nd St., New York, N.Y.)

This is a summary of a study which "may fairly lay claim to being the most comprehensive and authoritative study of Chinese population yet made available. Presented as a thesis at the Graduate School of Cornell University, it represents a preliminary analysis of part of the material collected in the extensive researches carried out by the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Nanking on a study of land utilization and population trends in China. This project is part of a comprehensive investigation of land utilization in the countries of the Pacific area, initiated and financed by the International Research Committee of the Institution of Pacific Relations."

The study is to be published during 1934 by the University of Nanking. It is also being published in installments (beginning with October, 1933) in the Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly.

Price Theories - Empirical Tests

Walsh, R.M. Empirical tests for price theories: Fisher, Foster and Catchings, Keynes. Quart. Jour. Econ. 48(3):546-558. May 1934. (Published at the Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Prices

Martin, R.K. Whither world commodity prices? Barron's 14(19):8, 12. May 7, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

In conclusion: "In the foregoing an attempt has been made to trace the movements of world commodity prices during the past three years and to analyze the influences which have determined them. On the whole, prices in the world seem to be rising or holding their own at the present time, but deflation still continues in the gold countries. We have also noted the importance of the American price and currency policy upon the world at large and the dangers which may result from sudden changes in that policy. For many months past all the principal currencies of the world except the dollar have remained fairly constant in terms of each other and a fair measure of business recovery has developed. This stability has been achieved at some considerable effort, and there seems to be a strong possibility that its continuation depends upon the future trend of the prices in this country."

Prices - Control - Germany

Nazi price control measures. Times Trade and Engineering Sup. 34(823): 90. Apr. 14, 1934. (Published at Printing House Square, London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Several recent Government decrees provide for adjustments in the German policy of market and price control because of increasing complications caused by it. Control in agriculture now affects the smallest farmer as well as all dealers and manufacturers handling agricultural products. Some of its ramifications are noted. It would seem that the purchasing power of farmers has hardly improved at all. "The opinion is expressed by some that in a few years, if State control continues as at present, they will have been reduced from farm owners to mere farm managers."

Rationalisation of Distribution

Shenkman, E.M. Rationalisation in distribution. Its effects and limits. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 27 (3): 88-96. Mar. 1934. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

"Effective rationalisation of distribution requires not only the creation of large scale enterprises and the combination of various stages of the distributive process under a centralised management, but the organisation of consumers into such social units as would form direct and organic relations between the purchasing power of society and its productive resources."

Reapportionment and the Urban-Rural Conflict

Rosenbaum, Betty B. The urban-rural conflict as evidenced in the reapportionment situation. Social Forces 12(3): 421-426. Mar. 1934. (Published by the University of North Carolina Press by the William & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

The writer summarizes as follows: "The statistics gathered (always remembering, of course, that they are incomplete) show a definite trend on the part of those states in districts possessing the largest percentage of big cities to reapportion more frequently than those states in districts possessing fewer large cities. The fact that the former sections, namely, East North Central, New England, Middle Atlantic and West North Central, do reapportion shows the pressure which growing and developing cities force upon their states and gives ground for dissent on the part of rural dwellers within each state. And further, the fact that congressional reapportionment has been especially advantageous to the Middle Atlantic and East North Central sections (referring to the Bill of 1929) has given rise to considerable conflict between 'urban' and 'rural' States."

Recreation As a Land Use - New England

Chidester, L. W. The importance of recreation as a land use in New England. Jour. Land & Public Utility Econ. 12(2): 202-209. May 1934. (Published at 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"Hundreds of acres of land formerly used for agriculture and timber

are now used solely for recreation. This gradual substitution of one form of land use for another has been sufficiently emphasized in general terms by other writers. Detailed studies of its effects upon specific areas, however, are lacking, with the exception of surveys made in certain counties of Wisconsin and Massachusetts. The purpose of this paper is to indicate the importance of the change in New England."

Rubber

The rubber scheme. Statist 123 (2932): 692, 693. May 5, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"The summary of a new scheme for regulation of rubber output issued this week has a wider significance than for one industry. Attempts to control prices by means of cartels and similar devices were not uncommon in pre-war days; but the co-operation of Governments, producers and consumers in order to secure a reasonable price for a commodity, as is now proposed in the case of rubber, represents an entirely new stage of economic aspirations."

Further details of the plan are given, also statistics of rubber production and consumption.

The second rubber plan. Economist (London) 118(4732): 967, 968. May 5, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"As usual, the aim of the scheme is 'to regulate the production and export of rubber in and from producing countries, with the object of reducing existing world stocks to a normal figure and adjusting in an orderly manner supply to demand, and maintaining a fair and equitable price-level which will be reasonably remunerative to efficient producers.' ... Provided the Governments concerned agree, the scheme is to come into operation on June 1, 1934, and is to be continued until the end of 1938."

The countries adhering to the plan have been allotted quotas. These quotas are given, also statistics of production, consumption, stocks, and price of rubber.

Rural Diet - Germany

Wagner, Wilhelm. Erhebungen über die verpflegung kleinbäuerlicher familien im régierungsbezirk. Wiesbaden. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 79(1): 39-146. 1934. (Issued by Prussia. Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

A study of the food on small family farms in the district of Wiesbaden, its origin, cost, nourishing qualities, amount consumed, etc. Sample menus are given.

Rural Industries - China

Fong, H. D. Rural manufacturing industries in Chekiang. Monthly Bul. on Economic China 7(2):60-71. Feb. 1934. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics. Nankai University, Tientsin, China)

An account of the principal rural industries in Chekiang which provide

employment for farmers in their spare time. The recent decline of these industries is indicated, and suggestions are made for their revival.

Tayler, J. B. The possibilities of rural industry in China. Monthly Bul. on Economic China 7(2):47-59. Feb. 1934. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China)

The need is seen for decentralization of industry with co-operative organization for marketing.

Rye

Mayer, R.J. A tariff tartar. Rye, a hornet's nest stirred up by importation of Polish grain below domestic prices. Barron's 14 (16):8. Apr. 16, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

A discussion of the problems raised by "the importation of about 9,000,000 bushels of Polish grain at prices, by virtue of a government bounty, lower than domestic prices even after payment of the regular 15-cent-a-bushel duty."

Sheep Ranches - Capital - Saskatchewan

Kindt, L.E. Capital invested per sheep ranch, in the Maple Creek and Great Sandhills area of southwestern Saskatchewan. Sci. Agr. 14(6): 336-337. Feb. 1934. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

"The conclusions presented in this preliminary article represents one section of an economic study dealing with various phases of the range sheep industry in Western Canada."

Silk - Bounty - Italy

Italy. Bounty on thrown silk. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.)132(1947): 502. Mar. 29, 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

A decree-law of Mar. 8, 1934, provides for the payment of a bounty not exceeding 12 lire per kilogram to producers of thrown silk, manufactured in Italy from Italian cocoons. Prices of fresh and dried cocoons are fixed.

Six-Year Plan - Mexico

Suro, G.A. Mexico's six-year plan. Pan American Union. Bul. 68(4):295-303. Apr. 1934. (Published at 17th St. and Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

The agrarian reform program provides for the distribution of communal lands among small farmers, the division of the latifundia, the redistribution of the rural population, and the colonization of the interior by Mexican citizens. The laws that permit the Government to turn over to farmers lands not cultivated by their owners are to be strictly enforced. The President has been authorized by Congress "to add to, amend, and promulgate laws on agrarian matters in order to unify existing legislation and to promulgate new laws or amend those existing on national lands, unused public lands and others, irrigation, colonization and

forestry. Farmers are not only to be given land but taught how to use it and supplied with the means of obtaining credit." Experimental farms are to be established and agricultural cooperation is to be fostered. A law, published in the *Diario Oficial* of February 9, 1934, "reorganizes the agricultural credit system of the country in accordance with the experience gained through the application of the previous agrarian credit laws of 1926 and 1931." Irrigation is to be maintained and extended. Plans are made to increase wages and to improve labor conditions. "To facilitate export trade a commission to draft the specifications and standards for agricultural and industrial products is being organized by the Ministry of National Economy."

Social Changes - United States

American Journal of Sociology, v.39, no.6, May 1934, p.827-868. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

This is the annual number of the Journal which is devoted to a study of social changes of the preceding year. Since "the year 1933 was one of extraordinary political and economic activity, which over-shadowed the general course of events", this particular analysis has been focused on "the recovery and reconstruction achievements with little reference to other changes." Among the articles are the following: The background of the new deal, by William F. Ogburn, p. 729-737; Economic recovery, by Frederick C. Mills, p.738-748; Agriculture and rural life, by J. H. Kolb, p.787-799; The Tennessee Basin, by T. J. Woofter, Jr., p.809-817; Nationalism, by James C. King, p.818-826; The future of the new deal, by William F. Ogburn, p.842-848.

Société Belge d'Études et d'Expansion

Société belge d'études et d'expansion. Bulletin Périodique, no. 92, Mar. 1934. (Published in Liège, Belgium)

Contains short articles on modifications in the structure of the world market, by Dr. Herbert von Beckerath; Wool and the depression in Belgium, by André Peltzer; Cotton in Egypt, by E. Minost; Economic conditions in Denmark, by Holger Laage-Petersen, in Spain, by Baldomero Argente, and in Hungary, by Béla de Schober.

Southern States

Kennedy, R.C. What's happening in the cotton belt. New Repub. 78(1011): 266-268. Apr. 18, 1934. (Published at 421 West 21st. St. New York, N.Y.)

The writer thinks that newspaper reports representing the South as leading the nation in recovery are misleading and that "the only improvement of economic conditions in the Cotton Belt has been the artificial business flurry created by the streams of government that it has received." In spite of unsatisfactory conditions "the South is for Mr. Roosevelt and all of his works. The masses of its people believe in him and are willing to follow him in anything, from the repeal of prohibition to imprisoning Wall Street bankers, if that could be done."

Molyneaux, Peter. Economic nationalism and problems of the South.

Arnold Foundation Studies in Public Affairs 2(2): 1-37, 1933. (Published by George F. and Ora Nixon Arnold Foundation, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas)

The author discusses the tenant farming system of the Cotton States as well as the effect of a policy of economic nationalism on the cotton industry.

Odum, H. W. Regionalism vs. sectionalism in the South's place in the national economy. Social Forces 12 (3):338-354, maps. Mar. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the William & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

Sugar - Queensland

Smith, W. F. The Sugar industry-surplus production problem. Queensland Agr. Jour. 41(3):232-235. Mar., 1934 (Published in Brisbane, Queensland.)

This is the text of an address by the Premier of Queensland at the Sugar Conference, in Brisbane on January 24, 1934, in which he touches on the world sugar position, the difficulty of the sugar situation in Queensland, the price of sugar, the Peak Year Scheme and the sugar embargo.

Sugar (Beet) Industry - Great Britain

Beet sugar industry in Great Britain. Financial position of the factory companies. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (11): 1068-1072. Feb. 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"This article reviews the financial position of the beet sugar factories as at March 31, 1933, and the trading results of the 1932-3 manufacturing campaign."

Sweden

Index, v.9, no.4, p. 68-87 Apr. 1934. (Published by Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden)

The following quoted from the page preceding p. 68 explains what this number of the Index contains:

"The present is the 100th issue of the Svenska Handelsbanken's Index. It has become more and more usual as the years have passed for the Bank to receive requests for back numbers - not least from our readers abroad, in order that they may be able to supplement their information on trade conditions and economic movements. In proportion as these requests have increased, however, it has become more and more difficult for the Bank to meet them, as numbers of the earlier sets in particular have gone out of print. Therefore it has seemed appropriate to summarize and illustrate here in concentrated graphic form, for the period 1925-1933, certain of the data that are regularly published in Index..."

Tariff

Ezekiel, Mordecai. High tariff beneficiaries. Who are they? Today 1 (26): 16-17. Apr. 21, 1934. (Published at 152 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

"Only about eight million persons, as producers, are in position to receive any direct benefit of high tariffs, whereas all of our forty-nine million workers pay the costs of tariffs as consumers. All workers pay the costs; only one-sixth of workers share the gains. Shall we continue to listen solely to the selfish claims of protected groups, and to the pleadings of the owners of 'hothouse' industries fostered by high tariffs? Or shall we take the broader view of the effect of tariffs on the whole national welfare, and on all consumers?"

Taxation - China

Feng, H. T. Notes on peasants' tax burden in a Hopei village. Monthly Bul. on Economic China 7(3):105-109. Mar. 1934. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China)

Graphic illustrations are given of the injustice of the present system of taxation in China. The amount of land owned and the land reported for taxation are often quite different, and it is often the largest landholder who pays the lowest tax. The assessment of a number of taxes is based upon the number of inhabitants in a village so that a small, populous village may be assessed more heavily than a larger one with a few large landowners. On the other hand some peasants with small holdings have comparatively large incomes from subsidiary occupations for which they are not taxed. The unfairness of taxing the land according to the size of the holding is pointed out because of the inequalities in the fertility of the soil. In addition, many extraordinary taxes are levied on the peasants.

Tennessee Valley Plan

Anderson, Sherwood. A new chance for the men of the hills. Today 1 (29) 10-11, 22, 23. May 12, 1934. (Published at 152 West Forty-second St., New York, N.Y.)

The land and the people of the Tennessee Valley are described in this article. "The TVA brings hope to the land the world forgot."

Kelly, F.C. Trading shacks for electrified homes. Today 1(27): 5,22. April 28, 1934. (Published at 152 West Forty-second St., New York, N.Y.)

A description of the new civilization in store for the Tennessee Valley. The contrast between the shacks from which Tennesseans are moving to the new cottages is pointed out.

Morgan, A. E. Bench-marks in the Tennessee Valley. III. Planning for the use of the land. Survey Graphic 23(5):233-237, 251. May 1934. (Published at 119 East 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

Accompanied by illustrations and a map showing the general plan for the town of Norris, Tennessee.

Palmer, Katherine. The Tennessee Valley experiment. Rev. of Reviews and World's Work 89(4): 46, 47. April 1934. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

An article in which the writer tells of the aims and achievements up to the present time in the Tennessee Valley.

"How far has the experiment been carried out up to the present? Six houses are finished and occupied, and 250 others are under construction. The poultry and dairy stations are already functioning as are four service shops. The experimental farm will have a good start this spring."

Woofter, T. J., jr. The Tennessee Valley regional plan. Social Forces 12(3): 329-338. Mar. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the William & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

Woolrich, W. R., and Ferris, J. P. Mutually complementary industry and agriculture in the Tennessee Valley. Conf. Bd. Serv. Letter 7(4): 25-29, charts, maps. Apr. 30, 1934. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Tobacco - Australia

Australian tobacco industry using more domestic leaf. Foreign Crops and Markets 28 (17): 436-439. Apr. 23, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Based on a report from Albert M. Doyle, American consul at Sydney, Australia. Developments in production, consumption, and import duties and governmental aid in the Australian tobacco industry are discussed.

Tobacco - China

Wolf, H. M. Tobacco industry in China. Chinese Econ. Jour. 14(1): 90-104. Jan. 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Bldg., Shanghai, China)

Trade - World

The state of trade. Economist (London) Trade Sup. (n.s.)no.131. Apr. 28, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Contains reports on British industries. In the statistical tables "we give trade and other statistics for as many countries of the world as possible, our endeavour being to combine brevity with comprehensiveness." The statistics include production figures, wholesale prices, exports and imports.

Trade, Foreign - United States

National industrial conference board, inc. Foreign trade of the United States, 1929-1933. Conf. Bd. Bul. 8(4): 28-31. Apr. 20, 1934. (Published at 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Nichol, F.W. If imports were to stop. Commerce and Finance 23(20): 427. May 16, 1934. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

From a radio address delivered on May 2. In conclusion in part: "There is one fundamental economic truth regarding imports which I should like to leave with my listeners, and it is that as we expand our exports, so must we increase our imports. We must buy as well as sell. The more we buy from other nations, the greater the credit they will have in this country with which to buy American goods. An economic balance must be maintained, either in tangible goods and services, or in other ways, such as foreign travel, immigration remittances, etc. No country can maintain for any length of time an unfavorable balance when all sources of exchange are taken into consideration. This economic balance is necessary to a healthy foreign trade."

Wages - Estonia

Wages of Estonian agricultural workers in 1933. Indus. and Labour Inform. 49(11): 378-379. Mar. 12, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.)

Table gives average monthly cash wages, in addition to board and lodging for the years 1929 to 1933. The wages show a steady decline.

Wheat

Davis, J. S. Wheat, wheat policies, and the depression. Rev. Econ. Statis. 16(4):80-88. Apr. 15, 1934. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

The writer presents "with interpretations, some salient facts regarding one great staple, with special reference to the crisis and depression of 1929-34." The following is quoted from p.81: "Briefly summarized, my conclusions are these: The world wheat situation was exceedingly vulnerable in 1929. This fact and belated recognition of it played a substantial role in the crisis. Developments in the wheat situation already under way helped to intensify the recession. Various national policies have tended to prevent early readjustment and rather to prolong the wheat depression. The obstinacy of the wheat maladjustment has been a factor impeding recovery. In creating and maintaining an ill-balanced and vulnerable wheat situation Nature played no small part; but ill-judged private actions and public policies have been even more important."

The world's wheat problem. Economist 118 (4728): 751-752. Agr. 7, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

This discussion of the world's wheat problem contains this statement: "It is earnestly to be hoped that the [International Wheat] Advisory Committee will at least face the real wheat problem and take steps to solve it speedily. The responsible authorities of the importing countries must realise that unless they are willing to accept the wheat of the exporting countries they cannot hope to sell their manufactures abroad. Similarly, the Governments of some of the exporting countries

should consider a reduction in their tariffs on imports of manufactures lest they be held responsible for the ruin of a large proportion of their agricultural community. Tackled on these lines, the wheat problem is not impossible of solution. The future of the great wheat growing countries seems assured in years to come, since the present wave of economic insanity will no doubt pass; but the urgency of the problem brooks no delay."

Wheat - Legislation - Canada

Boals, G. P. Wheat control legislation in Canada. Foreign Crops and Markets 28(18):460-464. Apr. 30, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Gives an analysis of the emergency wheat control legislation in Canada, particularly the Manitoba act which is called "The Emergency Wheat Control Act" and a resolution passed by the Legislature in connection with the act which urges a minimum price for wheat handled by the Wheat control board, and discusses the significance of the legislation.

Wheat - Legislation - France

Ménars, O. La législation sur le blé. L'Économiste Français 62(11): 324-325. Mar. 17, 1934. (Published at Rue Bleue, 9, Paris, (9e), France)

A discussion of the provisions of the French wheat laws of July 10 and December 28, 1933 and some of their results.

Wine

Felcourt, E. de., Le problème viticole et l'Office international du vin à la conférence de Londres. Revue Économique Internationale, 26. année, v .1, no. 3, p.481-496. Mar. 1934. (Published at Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium)

The considerations which led up to the creation of the International Wine Office in London in 1925 are outlined as well as the activities of the Office and the work of the recent conference.

Florance, Howard. Wine makers of America. Rev. of Reviews and World's Work 89(4):34-37, 61. April 1934. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

An article in which the future of the wine industry and the making of wine in America are considered. The grape industry of California is described as well as the process of turning grapes into wine.

Young Farmers' Clubs - Great Britain

Simms, J.C.W. Young farmers' clubs. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour.40(12):1144-1152. Mar. 1934. (Published by H.M.Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

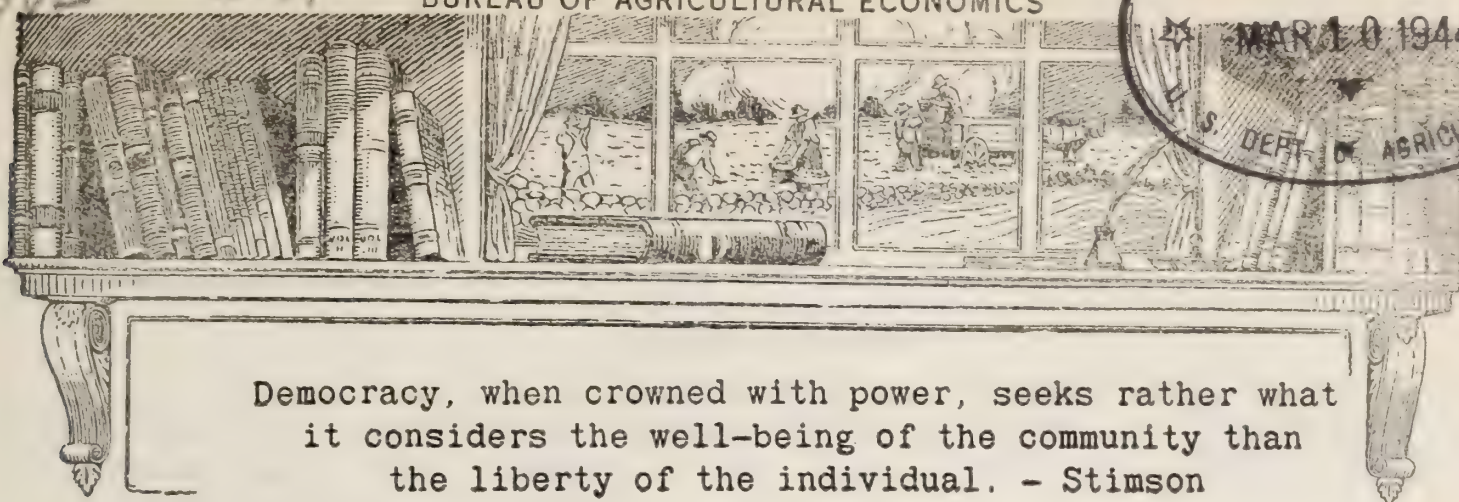
An account of the origin, development, organization, and activities of the Young Farmers' Clubs.

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- American manufacturing company. The truth about sisal as a bale covering for cotton, with a foreword by Major C. H. Dale. 32p. [London, Waterlow & sons, limited, 1933] 281.373 Am3
- Ashby, R. C. Local livestock markets in relation to corn belt hog marketing. [8]p. Urbana, Ill., 1934. 280.346 As3
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- Bailey, A. C. Economic suicide and the farmer. 28p. [Syracuse? Kans. 1934?] 280.3 B15
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- Central co-operative wholesale. 15 years of co-operative wholesaling. 16 p. Superior, Wis., Central co-operative wholesale [1932] 280.29 C333
- Chase, Stuart. The economy of abundance. 327p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1934. 280.12 C38E
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Selected bibliography, p. 319-322.
- Cook, W. W. The tax problem in Illinois. 57p., multigraphed. printed t.-p. [n.p.] Northern Illinois conference on supervision, 1934. 284.5 C77
Bibliography, p. 57.
- Gt. Brit. Board of trade. Report of the standing committee respecting maize starch (including maize starch cornflour) 8p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4511) 286.359 G79
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- Hader, J. J. and Lindeman, E. C. Dynamic social research. 231p. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company: London, K. Paul, Trench, Trubner & co., ltd., 1933. (International library of psychology, philosophy and scientific method) 280 H114

- Institute of Pacific relations. American council. Memorandum on the American cotton textile trade with the Far East. [4]p. New York City, 1934. (Fortnightly [report] v. 3, no. 6, Mar. 23, 1934) 304 In7
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- Roosevelt, F. D., pres. U. S. On our way. 300 p. New York, The John Day company [1934] 280.12 R670n
- South Africa. Dept. of agriculture. Fruit production in the Union ... Report no. 14: The 1932 citrus export season. 22p. Pretoria, The Government printer, 1933. (South Africa. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 127) 24 So84P
- Stauffer, W. H. School finances in Virginia. Report on the finances of public free schools in Virginia... Made at the request of Jno Garland Pollard, governor, and submitted to the General assembly, January, 1934. 82p. Richmond, Division of purchase and printing, 1934. ([Virginia. General assembly] Senate document no. 4) 284.5 St23
- The Times, London. Silver number... Tuesday February 20, 1934. London, 1934. xxiv p. (no. 46,683) 284 T48
- Tsai, Chien, and Chang Kwan-Wai. Trend and character of China's foreign trade 1912-1931; a statistical analysis of exports and imports by country as well as by products. Rev. ed [n.p.] China Institute of Pacific relations, 1933. 52 p. 269.1 T78
"Corrected version of the data paper bearing the same title presented by the authors to the Banff conference of the Institute of Pacific relations held in August 1933." - Foreword.
- U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Foreign commerce yearbook 1933. 358p. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 157.54 Y3F
This issue of the Foreign Commerce Yearbook continues the series of annual compilations of world economic statistics previously published by this Department as Commerce Yearbook, volume II.
- U. S. Farm credit administration. Circular no. 7. Tax exempt debentures of the federal intermediate credit banks... for short term investments by banks, corporations, firms, and individuals. 7p. Jan. 1934.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED IN JULY OR AUGUST.
V. 8, NO. 7 WILL APPEAR IN SEPTEMBER



Democracy, when crowned with power, seeks rather what it considers the well-being of the community than the liberty of the individual. - Stimson

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Prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE was not published in July and August.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Walter, Karl. Co-operation in changing Italy; a survey... (The Horace Plunkett foundation) 80p. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1934. 280.2 W172C Bibliography, p. 79-80.

Chapter III. Farm Requirements and Marketing: p. 20-27. Chapter IV. Processing and Marketing: p. 28-35.

This little book records the result of a survey of every form of co-operation existing in a dozen provinces which were chosen as being types of the social and economic life of Italy.

The Italian Co-operative Movement is strongest in the rural areas, particularly of the North and Center, where peasant proprietors and small tenant farmers predominate. It is represented by more than 20,000 societies and about 4,000,000 members. In this short review only some of the more distinctive features of the movement can be mentioned.

Most important, is its relationship with and status in the Italian Fascist State. Unification of the movement had been almost impossible because of the abandonment by the societies of the cooperative principle of political neutrality. With the triumph of Fascism there followed the gradual weeding out of the opposition elements in cooperative ranks. A united non-political movement was the aim. In 1922, Mussolini defined the state's attitude toward Co-operation. It must not assume any political activities. But, he said, "all my sympathy with those forms of Co-operation which, conscious of their high social mission, holding themselves above the passions of politics and religion, act as an arm of defence against the greed of speculation. Co-operation is a matter of high social value, and, as such, can ask of the State, not financial privileges, but moral support and such protection as will ensure its exercise in an atmosphere of freedom."

Except in the negotiation and enforcement of collective contracts of labor which remain exclusively functions of the Confederations (unions of the respective trade union Federations and employers' Federations in particular industries), the co-operative societies are recognized as autonomous in themselves and in their national organizations. Many thousands of similar societies are members of Federations, of which there are nine.

Affiliation with a Federation is voluntary, but societies becoming members automatically become members of the Co-operative National Union. There are 9,068 societies affiliated with the Union. The presidents of the Federations and of the National Union must be approved by the Minister of Corporations. The Ministry also appoints two of three of the auditors and audit committee of the Union. This is said to be the extent of the Union's relation with the State. It receives no grant or subsidy of any kind.

These Federations are: Consumer societies, with 3,338 societies; labour

and production societies (1269); transport societies (265); farming (314); building (764); requirements (288); processing (516); mutual aid (2,119); and insurance societies (195).

In separate chapters the author, after discussion of the recent history and present status of Co-operation, takes up one by one the types of societies included in these Federations, and then summarizes the entire movement. A bibliography and statistical summary are included.

In line with the State's policy of protection, societies enjoy at least small exemptions from taxation. In particular, agricultural, fishing and workers' building societies are exempt from income tax for the first ten years. Thousands of societies also enjoy privileges not extended to private enterprise.

The most numerous type of co-operatives are the Mutual Aid societies which are important welfare agencies and reinforce other cooperative enterprises.

The retail consumer societies maintain a Wholesale, and also have close relations with producer co-operatives. The author points out that they have succeeded in reaching down to the poorest classes. A distinguishing practice is the policy of competitive price, of permanently trying to undersell the private shopkeeper, thus making dividends on purchases second in importance to low prices. Another, is the policy of opening branches of existing societies where possible rather than creating new societies.

In contrast with the United States, the agricultural purchasing co-operatives - or requirements societies - are far greater in number and activity than the marketing co-operatives. They therefore also act as agents for the sale of members' produce. This service is increasing and important, as specialized marketing is yet to be developed for many kinds of produce.

There appears to be an abundance of liberal credit facilities available to members of agricultural co-operatives, provided by the societies' own financial institution, established with their own credit and with generous state credit, in furtherance of the State's agricultural and land reclamation program. This credit reservoir can be better indicated by the author's reason for the lack of progress of the credit societies in proportion to some of the other branches of the movement. He states: "When the peasant can get six or even 12 months easy credit from his requirements society, advances on delivery of his main crops, and special loans for building, irrigation and other land improvement, his need of credit is not going to drive him into forming new credit societies."

It is difficult to gage the importance of the co-operative movement in relation to all industry and agriculture, as statistics for the latter are not set forth. - Frederic C. Howe, Consumers' Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Robertson, C. J. World sugar production & consumption; an economic-geographical survey. With a foreword by Noel Deerr. 142p. London, J. Bale, sons & Danielsson, ltd., 1934. 281.365 R54

Bibliography, p. 133.

The following words quoted from the author's own preface, give a very clear idea of the nature and scope of his book:

"Exhaustive treatises on the technical aspects of sugar production have been written, dealing with cane or beet agriculture, with the factory processes in the production of raw sugar from cane or beet and with sugar refining. A book giving a comprehensive survey of the world's production of sugar from both cane and beet and with emphasis on the economic-geographical aspects has, however, been lacking. The author's realization of this need arose from his experience when lecturer on the Sugar Trade at the City of London College. With the growing interest in specialized training for commerce the desirability of concise but thorough treatment of the various commodities from the economic-geographical point of view has become more apparent. The present volume aims at meeting this need in the case of sugar."

It is by no means usual to come across a book which has managed so successfully to give a highly valuable and at the same time very complete exposition of the various aspects of the subject in relatively few pages, in themselves eminently readable and interesting, despite the fact that they are so closely packed with essential information. It is no exaggeration to say that this little volume will meet the requirements of all classes of readers who are interested in the subject, whatever their point of view. It is a book that as a whole can be easily read in the first place and will then be kept for constant reference.

A part of the contents of three or four of the chapters has already been published by the author in articles that have appeared in the Geographical Review, the organ of the American Geographical Society; in Geography, published by the Geographical Association (of Great Britain), and in Facts About Sugar. Now, however, the whole material has been systematically arranged and brought together by the author, whose competence is fully attested by the excellent methods adopted in his treatment of the subject.

The following are the headings of the 13 chapters into which the book is divided: I. An Outline of the World Trade in Sugar; II. General Conditions of Cane-Sugar Production; III. General Conditions of Beet-Sugar Production; IV. Cuba; V. Java. VI. India; VII. British Empire Producers Excluding India; VIII. United States Producers Including the Philippines; IX. Other Cane-Sugar Producing Countries; X. Europe and the Soviet Union. XI. The Refining Industry; XII. The Component Factors of Consumption; XIII. Prospects of Consumption and Production. - Cesare Longobardi. International Institute of Agriculture.

Nourse, E. G. America's capacity to produce, by Edwin G. Nourse and associates, Frederick G. Tryon, Horace B. Drury, Maurice Leven, Harold G. Moulton, Cleona Lewis. 608p. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1934. (The Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 55)

First in a series of four volumes undertaken by the Institute of Economics under the general title "The distribution of wealth and income in relation to economic progress." - cf. p.15.

The severe depression, with which both our national and world economy have been beset for the past five years, has raised anew the old question of what causes these cataclysmic up and down swings in our economic life, and has prompted economists and others to re-examine and appraise again the foundations of economic progress. The Institute of Economics has undertaken such a study with a view of determining the way in which economic progress is promoted or retarded by a given pattern in the distribution of wealth and the adjustment of the balance between spending and saving by which this distribution is accompanied. The study has been given the general title "The Distribution of Wealth and Income in Relation to Economic Progress." Because of the wide range of subject matter covered, the general study has been broken down into four parts: (1) America's capacity to produce, (2) America's capacity to consume, (3) The formation of capital; and (4) Income and economic progress. A volume is to be devoted to each of the four segments, only the first of which, America's Capacity to Produce, has been published; and it is with this volume that the present review is concerned.

The general objective of the volume is to present a picture of the Nation's productive plant and to measure quantitatively what the capacity of this plant actually is and the extent to which it is utilized.

Specifically, the authors pose for themselves three questions: (1) Did the margin of unutilized capacity in the several branches of industry expand during the period from 1900 to 1930? (2) How much plant capacity, under practical conditions of sustained operation, was utilized in the peak year 1929, or in the prosperous period, 1925-29? (3) How much unutilized labor was there in 1929, and was the practically available labor force adequate to man the unutilized plant capacity and bring it to full productivity?

The term "capacity" is used to cover not only the physical plant but the personnel as well. Productive capacity is considered in terms of the existing capital and labor supply and under existing methods and techniques; no attempt being made to determine what increase in productive capacity might result from scientific discovery, advancing techniques, invention, and the like. Furthermore, the emphasis throughout is upon the output which can be realized under conditions of practical operation, actually experienced, "or attainable under conditions of sustained simultaneous operation" rather than upon theoretical maxima. The general period selected for study extends from 1900 through 1930, with particular reference to the very active period of the late '20's.

The volume is divided into three parts; Part I, containing six chapters, is devoted to the great raw material industries of Agriculture and Mining;

Part II is devoted to the Fabricating Industries, the manufacturing group, containing chapters on Food Products, Textiles and Clothing, Automobiles and Tires, Paper Making, Printing and Publishing, Iron and Steel, and Other Manufactures; Part III covers services and includes chapters on Electric Power Utilities, Transportation, Merchandising, Money and Credit, The National Labor Force, and a final chapter setting forth conclusions as to the nation's productive capacity based on technological considerations raised in the foregoing chapters. Some of the more technical problems raised in the volume, with supporting data and methodology developed, are treated at greater length in six appendices attached at the end. With this general picture of the objectives, plan and arrangement of the volume, we are now ready to consider the general conclusions reached, and to make a brief appraisal of them.

In general, the authors conclude that our productive system, as a whole, was operating at about 80 percent of capacity in the peak year, 1929, and slightly less, on an average, for the period 1925-29; that with reasonable allowance for failures of coordination, our industrial plant was technically capable, under conditions prevailing in 1929, of stepping up the total output a net total of 19 percent; that every important branch of industry had a substantial labor slack in 1929 (representing nearly 20 percent of the total) made up of the unemployed, the partly employed, and those whose time was not fully occupied although on full time jobs; that for full utilization of plant capacity the mineral and manufacturing industries would have needed about 1,020,000 additional workers, and that these could have been recruited from the excess personnel engaged in agriculture, trade and other industries; that with a moderate amount of shifting, the total labor force would have been adequate to man the whole of the productive plant available in 1929, working at practical capacity; that the realizable addition of 19 percent to the total productivity of 1929 would have represented an added volume of 15 billion dollars to our national total, which would have permitted an increase of all family incomes below the \$3500 level by 42 percent, or have given \$125 extra income to every man, woman, and child in the country.

The picture differs somewhat, industry by industry. Due to inadequacies of data as well as to conditions inherent in particular industries, both the estimates for changes in capacity from 1900 to 1930 and degree of utilization of existing capacity are more satisfactory for certain of them than for others. Thus the conclusions with respect to the mineral industries and the manufacturing groups probably are more precise and dependable than for the others. For these two groups they estimate that the capacity existing in 1929 was utilized to the extent of about 83 percent, and for the period 1925-29 to the extent of about 83 and 80 percent respectively. For agriculture, transportation, and merchandising the results are less conclusive. In agriculture they find that while equipment is nominally employed at full time, it really is on a low pressure basis. Output could have been increased by 10 percent or more, using existing equipment with a personnel fully 500,000 less than was engaged. Much the same conclusions were reached with respect to the merchandising group. In transportation, on the other hand, they find capacity was much less fully utilized. During the 30 year period the total volume of facilities expanded, being materially greater, in proportion to utilization, in the latter part of the period than in the beginning. Coupled with this came rapid improvement in efficiency, with which railway plant and equipment were utilized, and governmental action in rehabilitating and expanding water transportation.

After reading the book and following through, step by step, the development of the subject matter, one is impressed, first of all, with the mass of information which has been assembled relating to the productive capacity of the different industries. From it the general reader can obtain an excellent picture of the workings of our national physical plant, and appreciate more fully the conditions and problems faced by each industry. For the technical student there is provided a great deal of data pertinent to specific industries, and a frank statement of objectives, methodology, conclusions and limitations which he may accept, reject, or rework as he may see fit.

Although the authors have arrived at specific figures, with respect to the practical working capacity and the degree of utilization at stated periods for the different industries, the reviewer is left with the feeling that because of the serious inadequacies of data and of the many unknowns and imponderables involved, the final figures are pretty much judgment figures. This is particularly true with respect to agriculture, transportation, and merchandising and as to the net addition in products under conditions of sustained simultaneous operation, which would have resulted had existing plant and personnel operated at capacity.

The relationship between capital invested in buildings, machinery, and livestock, and output in agriculture is not sufficiently close to make of these factors a very dependable measure of agricultural capacity. Furthermore, it is questionable whether estimates of producing capacity, based on existing plants and equipment, are altogether adequate for measuring America's capacity to produce. Certainly we added to and improved our capital equipment during the period 1900 to 1930, with resulting increased production. That we can continue to make similar additions as we pass through time, seems clear.

The estimate of the increase that might have been obtained, under full simultaneous utilization of capacity, implies a reasonably even flow of goods through all stages of production and distribution. The fact that we do not have in actual practice such an even flow of goods and services is itself an important problem. In fact, it is one about which many economists are probably more concerned than with the problem of physical capacity. In actual practice the ratio of realized utilization to capacity is determined, in large part, by the price and production policies followed by the different industries. If, for example, agriculture continues to produce at or near a normal rate, while industry gauges its level of production by the policy of producing to maintain a price, then we can continue to expect serious interruptions in the continuous flow of goods and services in our economic system. For this reason economists will look forward to the conclusions to be reached by Dr. Nourse and his associates with respect to the question posed in the last paragraph of this volume, that is: what was there in the organization or functioning of our economic system which prevented our attaining and maintaining a level of production approximately 20 percent greater than we actually obtained in the prosperous period, 1925-29? - F. F. Elliott, Chief, Production Planning Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Hevesy, Paul de. Le problème mondial du blé. Projet de solution. Préface de M. Henry Bérenger. 293p. Paris, F. Alcan, 1934. 281.359 H48

This timely book on the world wheat problem is written in excellent French by a Hungarian diplomat with a first-hand knowledge of the countries he discusses and particularly of the problems of his own land of Hungary. He has studied the wheat problem of the world and he has made up his mind about its solution. He presents the results of his study with force and clarity, if with some prolixity.

While the supply of wheat in the exporting countries has increased steadily, the demand for wheat in the European importing countries has decreased. Not only has intensive cultivation of wheat been encouraged in the latter by protective legislation, but bread has become less of a staple article of diet. Moreover, farmers all over the world, burdened with an ever-increasing load of indebtedness from mortgages, taxes, rents, etc., have been tempted to increase their wheat acreage in the hope of obtaining ready money to meet these expenses. The market has become glutted, prices have fallen, and so the vicious circle has become complete, and the world has beheld the economic paradox of production being stimulated rather than discouraged by falling prices. The plight of the agriculturist has been further aggravated by the disparity between agricultural and industrial prices. Attention is called to the fact that the consumer benefits very little from a decrease in agricultural prices. The price of bread is scarcely affected by a decrease in the price of wheat, and yet the experience of recent years has proved that an excessive drop in the price of wheat can so lower the purchasing power of the farmer as to bring about a general impoverishment. And so it comes about that the lower the price of wheat the fewer are the people who can buy enough of it for their needs. The lowest wheat prices that the world has ever known have scarcely made a dent in the huge accumulation of world wheat stocks.

Index numbers of industrial prices have been maintained at a higher level than those of agricultural prices, especially in the wheat-exporting countries, by State intervention, the action of organized political forces, and the existence of industrial cartels. These cartels, often of international scope, and known under many names, such as trusts, monopolies, federations, syndicates, etc., owe their existence in large measure to increased mechanization, and have as their aim the avoidance of excessive production and the limitation of competition. In spite of the serious situation of industry and commerce in all the countries of the world this group formation has enabled them to cooperate in defence of their professional interests, and has made them a power to be reckoned with. It is extremely difficult, on the other hand, for the agriculturists, scattered as they are, to come to an understanding, or even to meet. The author believes that this lack of collaboration is one of the essential causes of the unrestricted competition among them. Added to this is their ignorance of conditions on the world market. When the farmer sows his wheat he has no idea how much of his crop will be consumed. He cannot foresee the prices that will prevail and regulate his production accordingly. He counts vaguely on the State coming to his aid, if necessary, and so he produces his crop more or less at random.

In theory wheat production should stop as soon as the cost of production exceeds the sale price. In practice wheat production is carried far beyond its reasonable limits for a variety of reasons. Among these are force of habit, limitations of soil and climate, lack of markets for other products, the desire to substitute home-grown for foreign wheat even at a sacrifice, and lack of capital or credit with which to make a change. The importing countries have the advantage over the exporting countries of protective tariffs and import quotas. The exporting countries, on the other hand, are at the mercy of the world price both at home and abroad. While the cost of production depends on local and national conditions, the sale price depends on world factors which are outside the sphere of the individual government. It would seem that the agriculturist under such conditions has a right to demand that the State find a way to protect him, and that any attempt to raise the world price of wheat should not only increase the export price but also the price on the domestic markets of the exporting countries.

As the attempts of individual nations to solve the problem at home have only resulted in confusion worse confounded, an attempt to raise the price of wheat must be made by international agreement. The author's plea is for economic disarmament. To the question as to whether such an agreement would not incur the danger of shipwreck on the same old shoals of overproduction the author replies that stability of grain production is in direct ratio to the extent of the area on which it is grown. The world production of wheat, according to statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, rarely varies more than 5 percent. It is the area sown that is the decisive factor in the variations of the world harvest.

The author realizes that any international agreement must conform to certain requirements. Increased wheat prices should not entail increased production. Necessary decrease in area of cultivation should be brought about without force. Wheat revalorization should not bring about any considerable increase in the price of bread. The evolution of agriculture should not be impeded. And the economic sovereignty of each country should be respected.

With these conditions in mind the author suggests the establishment of an International Wheat Union of the countries interested in the production, sale, or consumption of wheat. The governing body would be an International Wheat Council composed of a delegate from each of the member countries. An International Wheat Office would be established, possibly in London, and there would be a National Wheat Office in each country with subsidiary local offices. The international office would have a monopoly of all exports and imports and would only purchase wheat from or sell it to the national offices. The national office would have a monopoly of the purchase and sale of wheat in the country and would only purchase or sell wheat abroad through the medium of the international office. The International Wheat Council would direct the international wheat exchanges, provide the importing countries with the amount of wheat required, and determine the export quotas.

The national office of each exporting country, on being apprised of its quota of the world importations would proceed to make an approximate evaluation of the amount necessary to cover the national consumption. By a process of addition it would discover how much wheat might logically be produced in the country. It would then determine, on the basis of the average yields of the five preceding years, the total area necessary to produce that logical quantity. In accordance with the findings of this study the national offices of the exporting countries would issue each August a recommendation with regard to the area for the next year in comparison with the one immediately preceding.

The International Wheat Council would fix the world price of wheat each year before the autumn sowing. The importing countries would fix the price at which they would sell the wheat purchased by them at the world price, and the price which they would pay their own producers for domestic wheat.

In all exporting countries there would be agriculturists who would conform to the recommendations of the national office concerning the proportional acreage reduction and others who would not. The former would receive the world price for their wheat. The latter would be paid at a lower rate, and the more they produced, the lower would be the price they would receive.

The whole harvest should be delivered and paid for before a fixed date after which there should be no wheat left for sale in individual hands and no possibility of individuals acquiring any stocks of wheat. Should a National Wheat Office have a surplus it could either be sold through the International Wheat Office on the world market or stocked for the next season, in which case there would have to be a reduction in acreage in the country in question.

The author discusses the possibility of transferring wheat production from poor to good land in countries that adopt the system of recommending modification of acreage.

A plan is suggested for the use by the International Wheat Office of the surplus wheat stocks of the world as an insurance against famine, against possible underestimation of a country's requirements, or against a poor harvest. An appendix contains suggestions for financing such a program, which the author believes could be carried out without any economic, financial, or social upheaval.

In a chapter on the price of wheat the author points out that the standard of living tends to seek the same level all over the world, and that it is to the interest of oversea exporting countries to lend a hand to the impoverished European countries that purchase their wheat. The task to be accomplished is to end the wheat crisis by the establishment of an International Wheat Union and to fix a world price which will guarantee a reasonable profit to the exporting countries, a price which will enable the wheat producers and hence the rest of the population to live. Attention is called to the difficulty of fixing a world wheat price in face of the extreme variability of the cost of production, not only in different countries but in the same country. But the author feels that a price of 20 gold francs would be satisfactory. He believes that if the world price of wheat were raised that of other grains would follow suit. He suggests a system of representation of the different countries in the International Wheat Council, a *modus operandi* for the stabilization

of the wheat price, and a plan for financing the international and the national wheat offices. He believes that the establishment of an International Wheat Union would do away with risks, speculations, the folly of sending wheat to distant countries when it is needed by a neighbor, and many avoidable expenditures that are detrimental alike to the producer of wheat and the consumer of bread.

Believing that the advantages of such an organization to the wheat-exporting countries are obvious, the author next discusses its advantages for the wheat-importing countries. These countries usually pay for their wheat in goods rather than in gold. This is particularly true in the case of Great Britain. The author argues that membership in an International Wheat Union would mean for Great Britain decrease of unemployment, a guarantee against dear bread, a chance to recover a portion of the capital lent to or invested in wheat-exporting countries, a lower rate of interest and a higher standard of living. Moreover, while Great Britain is an importing country, the British Empire as a whole exports. In short an increase in the world wheat price would be the best guarantee of British prosperity.

In the case of France which produces most of her wheat and imports very little it is suggested that the National Wheat Office let the producers know at the beginning of October what the price of wheat will be for the next harvest. This price would influence the quantity of wheat to be produced, the plan being that the country should produce most of the wheat it consumes, that in case of an abundant harvest it should import very little, and that in case of a poor harvest it should import a quantity that would not be too large. France would be at liberty to choose her own methods of preventing overproduction with the knowledge that no surplus could be exported except at the world price which would undoubtedly mean a loss. It would probably be preferable for France to keep her wheat production slightly below the limit of her consumption so that the bakers might have the mixture of foreign flour necessary to improve the quality of their bread. Such a result could only be brought about if the State fixed the price of wheat in advance and thus influenced the volume of production. Moreover, France like Great Britain and the United States is one of the great creditor nations of the world. Hence it would be to her advantage if the price of wheat were increased and the agricultural countries given an opportunity to pay their debts.

The author believes also that it would be to the distinct advantage of the United States to become a member of an International Wheat Union such as he advocates. He argues that increased demand due to tariff and monetary measures resulting from international agreements would increase the sale of cotton, tobacco, pork, etc., without restricting their production. An increase in the price of these products would occur in all countries simultaneously. The return of prosperity to the rest of the world as well as to the United States is necessary for increased consumption of American products. Without an international agreement even the United States cannot know to what extent to restrict the wheat acreage. A subsidy paid to wheat producers alone will scarcely affect the price of bread. But a subsidy offered to the producers of seven commodities will increase the cost of liv-

ing, will be costly and difficult to administer, and will inevitably necessitate its extension to other commodities. There are substitutes for all consumption products except for bread grains. The consumption of cotton, tobacco, pork, etc. varies with economic conditions. But world bread consumption is relatively stable. These subsidized products can only be exported by the United States at the world price which is lower than that on the American market. The Agricultural Adjustment Act does not guarantee to the farmer that all his production will be purchased whereas the author's plan does. It would seem that the Government of the United States has decided that the best way to increase the domestic price of wheat is to cease to export it. That would not be necessary under the author's plan. The United States could continue to export and at the same time raise the price of wheat on the home market.

As for the U.S.S.R. adherence to an International Wheat Union would bring her gold for her imports and for the payment of the foreigners who are working for her. Perhaps then she would be able to improve the industrial condition of the country. The author would grant the U.S.S.R. certain concessions. The obligation to establish a National Wheat Office and to make an annual recommendation as to acreage would be accepted without hesitation, he feels. But he does not believe that the U.S.S.R. could pay her producers the world price, and certainly not the equivalent of a price in gold. As to her being able to accumulate insurance stocks of wheat, it is pointed out that it would be easy for her to acquire them in exchange for petroleum. Altogether the author believes that it would be of overwhelming interest to Russia to become a member of his projected International Wheat Union even though the latter would undoubtedly militate against the progress of the Communist régime in Europe.

In the second part of his book the author discusses first the London agreement of August, 1933 and its effect on the world wheat market, and then the most important wheat measures adopted by a number of countries during the second half of 1933 and at the beginning of 1934.

Among the measures discussed are the French law of July 10, 1933 which fixed a minimum price for wheat and a maximum price for flour, and established control of flour milling. The author points out that the producer has found a way of sidestepping the law, and, driven by necessity, of selling his wheat below the price fixed by the Government, and that, while the French Government has fixed the price of wheat, it has not agreed to purchase it. Efforts are made to increase the export of wheat, but while the maximum price paid for it on foreign markets is from 30 to 35 francs the Government is paying an export subsidy of 80 francs per quintal, and thus the French taxpayer is helping to reduce the price of wheat on the foreign market at his own expense. A law of December 28, 1933 provides a penalty of 500 francs per hectare for the cultivation of wheat on land on which it was grown the preceding year or for sowing spring wheat in 1934 on any land except that destined for autumn wheat according to the normal rotation. France's wheat imports and exports are already practically in the hands of the State. It would be but a step to the creation of a National Wheat Office and hence to participation in an International Wheat Union.

Germany has fixed minimum producers' prices of wheat and rye. Her new economic policy tends to raise prices. But as her prices rise, her exports will decrease. And this tendency will be accentuated by the depreciation of the pound and the dollar, by the decreasing purchasing power of all the agricultural countries of the world, by Russia's foreign trade monopoly, and by Japanese dumping. It is argued that Germany, by trying to increase domestic prices at the expense of her foreign trade, will in the end only succeed in lowering those agricultural prices for which she will have sacrificed one of the foremost positions on the world market. Hence Germany's prosperity too is dependent on the prosperity of other nations.

A brief sketch of Italy's battle of the wheat, of Government intervention in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and Spain, and a description of the plight of his own country of Austria are added by the author to strengthen his argument that only through international cooperation can the wheat-exporting and the wheat-importing countries of the world be saved from chaos and destruction. Thirty-seven appendices provide a historical and illustrative background for the author's thesis. - A. M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Laufenburger, Henry. *L'économie corporative en Italie et en Allemagne*. *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* 159 (473): 26-39. Apr. 10, 1934. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, (9e), Paris, France.)

A study of fascism in Italy and national socialism in Germany shows them in agreement in combatting communism. It also shows that in spite of the vigorous disclaimers of both Mussolini and Hitler, the former at least has merely succeeded in transforming capitalism rather than in supplanting it. In Germany the issue is less clearly defined. One of the *raison d'être* of Italian fascism was to develop a capitalistic form of industry in an attempt to catch up with Great Britain. Today, Italy has two industries of world-wide reputation, the automobile industry and the manufacture of artificial silk. Moreover, in 1931 there were in Italy, a country that before the War was essentially agricultural, 8,772 enterprises employing from 50 to 500 workers and 695 that employed more than 500 workers. No inherited tradition of small family businesses hindered the rapid development of the limited liability company with its essentially capitalistic forces of the trust and the cartel. Moreover the first act of the first fascist Minister of Finance was to relax the severity of the taxation of capital income and to cancel the inheritance tax in case of near relatives.

In Germany, on the other hand, capitalism had got into an impasse, and the coming into power of the national socialist party was the result of the vote of the anti-capitalist masses. Thus Hitler was debarred from having recourse to capitalistic industrialism. In order to reduce the army of 6 millions of unemployed he showed a definite preference for labor in comparison with machinery. It would seem, therefore, to the author that the function of the corporative organization is to reenforce the capitalist régime in Italy and to weaken it in Germany. According to

Mussolini the corporative system transcends both capitalism and socialism. It preserves the fundamental conception of private property and individual initiative of the former and it would acquire from the latter the idea of the predominance of collective interests, the social function of property, the moral duty of labor, and the social aim of the elevation of the masses. The corporation is an organ destined to coordinate, under the control of the State, the economic forces of the different sections of production and distribution. In its use of syndicalism as the foundation of its edifice the author sees a relic of medievalism. But the twentieth century syndicalism is exclusive with its division into separate groups of employers and employees. The vertical organization culminating in the National Council of Corporations was replaced through a law of January 13, 1934 by a horizontal intersyndical organization which allows cooperation within a corporation of both employers and employees. Nevertheless, syndicalism remains the backbone of the Italian corporations.

In Germany, on the other hand, the new corporative spirit excludes syndicalism. The members of the workers' syndicates have been summoned to enter a new social organization, open to both workers and employers, called the Arbeitfront. Thus the workers lose contact with the syndicates the future of which is uncertain. According to a law of January 20, 1934, workers and employers are divided into political and social groups forming one entity. These are united again into 19 larger groups. In each enterprise that employs at least twenty people, confidential agents, chosen from the personnel, form, together with the chief of the enterprise, a Council of Trust to give advice on the organization of the work and enforce its regulations.

The author points out some of the results of the differences for Italy and Germany. In Italy the employers have in reality though not in appearance an advantage over the workers. The latter are forbidden to strike which affects them much more adversely than the lock-out prohibition affects the former. The workers' syndicates are limited in the choice of their secretary who must be accepted by the president of the Confederation and whose appointment must be ratified by ministerial order. Besides, the dissolution of the National Confederation of Fascist Syndicates in 1928 and the recent organization of the corporations of categories have further weakened the position of the workers.

In Germany the head of an enterprise would seem at a glance to be all powerful in the new corporative organization. But in case of fundamental problems of labor regulation and wages he must have the consent of the confidential agents and of the labor commissioners, or representatives of the official national socialist party.

State intervention may take the form of directed economy or it may lead to state socialism. Mussolini never tires of repeating that individual initiative and private property are essential elements of corporative economy. However, the author is inclined to see in the large number of collective contracts made since 1926 an indication of constraint. Cartels and consortiums have been tolerated hitherto although Mussolini sees in them a form of socialism. But they have now practically disappeared. The new law assigns to the corporations of categories the rôle of organs of normalization. They will initiate their program and

their economic organization, but the State, as head of the corporation will retain the power of veto whenever national and private interests do not coincide. The State will consult the corporations on matters of general interest and in particular on commercial policy, the tariff, and the quota system. So that in reality private initiative exists when production starts, the State only intervening in the final stages.

In Germany the interference of the State in private enterprises is much more extended. Since the passage of the law of July 15, 1933 the cartel has been used as an effective means of controlling and directing industrial policy. The law of January 20, 1934 gives the State power to determine conditions of labor and wages in addition to its already existing power of price fixing. In Italy wages have decreased more in proportion to the cost of living than in Germany.

In spite of these fundamental differences Italy and Germany find common ground in the domain of economic morality. Hitler and Mussolini alike seek to iron out social and economic conflicts. Both Italy and Germany seem to have rejected the parliamentary régime in the sphere of economics. Mussolini has announced the dissolution of the Chamber subsequent to the elections of March 25, 1934 and its replacement by a mixed body of representatives of the corporations and the party, with functions predominantly deliberative. The corporations on which it is based are only consultative bodies and can only be called upon in this capacity by the head of the State. The rôle of the German Reichstag, on the other hand, is to approve rather than to deliberate.

Thus it would seem that in the last analysis the State retains the ultimate authority in the corporative régime. Its aim is to substitute for individualism and materialism a spirit of nationalism and of solidarity. - A. M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Agricultural Economics Library.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Adjustment Act - Corn and Hogs

FitzGerald, D. A. Corn and hogs under the Agricultural adjustment act; developments up to March 1934. 107p. Washington, The Brookings institution, 1934. (Brookings institution. Pamphlet series no. 12) 280.9 B79 no. 12

Institute of economics, Concurrent study of the operation of the Agricultural adjustment act [no.1]

Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Director of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution writes in part as follows in the preface:

"In June 1933 the Institute of Economics launched 'Concurrent Study of the Operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.' [no.1] In undertaking this project it was our purpose to provide for the study of this important experiment as it proceeded, before the lapse of time had obscured the record. We hoped also that conclusions might be arrived at in time to have practical usefulness and not mere historic interest...

"It has been our intention to maintain during the course of this study

an entirely detached attitude, seeking to inform ourselves fully as to what is transpiring but refraining to the fullest possible extent from the forming of judgments or the making of appraisals. At the completion of the study (early in 1935) we shall present a full analytical and interpretative report of the first two years of the agricultural adjustment experiment. Prior to that time, however, it has seemed that we could render a service by issuing a series of short topical reports on various phases of the undertaking as it proceeds. A brief non-partisan summary of the facts should help to give a better understanding of present problems and future developments.

"This pamphlet is the first of such an informational series. It will be followed at short intervals by five others dealing respectively with dairy products, cotton, wheat, tobacco, and with the market agreement and licensing provisions of the Act."

Agricultural Depression - Eastern Europe

Bičanski, Stojan. Die osteuropäische landwirtschaftskrise. 52p. Wien, 1933. 281.17 B47

Diss.-Wien. Auszug.

The author finds that the agricultural depression in the East European countries is a result both of domestic conditions and of critical conditions throughout the rest of the world. Among the contributing causes he lists labor conditions, retrogression in quantity and quality of crops and livestock production, protection of industry at the expense of agriculture, the effect of foreign competition on domestic grain production, export difficulties, and price competition on the world market.

Agricultural Economics - Italy

Bologna. Osservatorio di economia agraria per l'Emilia. Annali dell'Osservatorio di economia agraria per l'Emilia, annesso alla Cattedra di economia agraria del Regio Istituto superiore agrario di Bologna, volume 3. Direttore prof. Giuseppe Tassinari. 574p. Faenza, Stabilimento grafico F. Lega, 1933. 281.9 B63

This third volume of the Annali dell'Osservatorio di Economia Agraria contains two studies, Ricerche Intorno all'Azienda Agraria Tipica, by Giuseppe Medici and I Redditi dell'Agricoltura Emiliana, by Luigi Perdisa. Both are to be continued. In the former the author demonstrates the impossibility of applying strictly statistical methods to the determination of typical factors in an agricultural enterprise. But, while there can be no absolutely typical enterprise, it is possible to find enterprises with a typical characteristic based, as in this investigation, on percentage distribution of the area and the distribution of the net return.

The second contribution is a study of the economic results of agricultural enterprises in the province of Emilia during the period from 1925 to 1931.

Agricultural Enterprises - Valuation

Weichelt, O. H. Der wertanteil des bodens und der verschiedenen inventarbestandteile am gesamtgutswert unter verschiedenen natürlichen und wirtschaftlichen verhältnissen. 110p. Langensalza, 1930. 282 W42

Inaug.-diss.-Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, p. 106-110.

Land and stock (live and dead) valuation and the share of each in the total valuation of an agricultural enterprise under various natural and economic conditions.

Agricultural Indebtedness - India

Thomas, P. J. The problem of rural indebtedness. 68p. diags. Madras, Printed at the Diocesan press, Vepery, 1934. 284.2 T362

"This booklet has grown from a paper... submitted to the Indian economic conference at its last session." - Foreword.

"Always in the front rank of India's economic problems, rural indebtedness is today one of the most pressing of them, owing chiefly to the added burden resulting from the phenomenal fall of prices since 1929. The agricultural population had long been groaning under a heavy load of debt, and today the burden is much heavier. Unless it is greatly lightened, any widespread agricultural improvement will be difficult, the standard of living will remain low, and rural backwardness is bound to persist. The agricultural classes form more than 70 percent of the population, and unless their income increases, consumption would be meagre and the home market would remain undeveloped; and that would be a serious barrier to industrial advancement. Thus the problem is really pivotal; whether we view it from the viewpoint of immediate relief to those stricken by the trade depression, or from the viewpoint of initiating a new economic policy of planned development, rural indebtedness is the one problem staring us in the face, and there is no getting behind it. It must be tackled if any serious scheme of economic reconstruction is to be put through in this country.

"Elsewhere in the world, especially in the 'new' countries of America, where agriculture is more or less capitalistic, agricultural indebtedness is rather a modern problem arising from the sudden slump in prices, but in India, it is an old problem, a chronic disease which cannot be remedied by any measure of immediate relief. It touches the fundamentals of Indian economic life, and its real causes must be analysed in order to be able to prescribe any suitable remedy for it. In this paper, the general problem will be first dealt with, and then will follow the special problem that has arisen by the Economic Depression...

"The peculiar feature which marks out India's agricultural indebtedness from that of other countries is that it is chiefly due to unproductive expenditure...

"Debt grows rapidly in India. If the genesis of debt is in improvident expenditure and unexpected happenings, its growth is largely due to the accumulation of interest... It is no wonder that agriculturists get into debt; for even if the interest charged is 6 percent, it is doubtful if, except when prices are very high, the average ryot will be able to pay it without pinching from his wages. According to Sir Josiah Stamp, 'The world

as a whole and over a given length of time has almost certainly been fed below cost price for the last 100 years, if one takes into account the proper elements of cost'; and this statement is more true of the petite culture of India than of the capitalistic agriculture of the 'new' countries.

"In fact, taking into account the uncertainties of weather, the frequency of cattle mortality, and the fickleness of prices, agriculture, especially cereal-growing, is not a paying business, and if the Indian ryot sticks to it, it is not because it is profitable, but because it is a mode of life with him, the only mode of life available for him. The shrewd ones therefore prefer to let out land than cultivate it themselves, and the shrewdest turn moneylenders; for a man who lends Rs. 100 even at 6 percent interest, has a more secure income than he who invests it on land. The net return from raising food crops is appallingly low, even in normal years, and with the low prices of today it is often a minus quantity. The lot of the ryot is really pitiable; nearly all the risks of agriculture fall on him. Government has a legal first charge on his produce and the moneylender has a virtual charge, but he, the risk-taker, the entrepreneur, gets hardly a fair wage for his labour, not to speak of profits. There are plenty of people to commiserate the lot of the industrial worker, who takes little risks, and who gets his share of the product the day he begins work, and Royal Commissions tour at great expense to enquire into his wages and improve his housing conditions, but there is scant pity for the toiling peasant who takes all the risks of agriculture and gets his share of the produce last (if there is anything left): who has too often starvation for his lot and lives in a miserable hovel, doing all the dirty jobs necessary to raise foodstuffs and raw materials essential for the world. He is the real Cinderella of world economy. This inequity in distribution has already brought its nemesis and it would be hard to revive world prosperity unless the 70 percent of the world's population who toil in the fields are given a larger part of the world's total income."

Agricultural Journalism

Morgan, John. Agricultural journalism. 7p. [Reading, Eng., 1934]

"Just why the industry of agriculture obtains such distinctive treatment at various hands, such as politicians, the press and the broadcasting authorities, remains a bit of a puzzle to me. It is worth asking why this should be so and why the same sort of treatment is not meted out to mining, or iron and steel, or cotton. And the more so when one takes into account the undoubted fact that agriculture had been pushed steadily into the background of public concern by the trend of commercial and industrial considerations over the last century. This is exemplified by the statement issued by the Federation of British Industries last week in a memorandum submitted to the Government. In that memorandum concern is registered that our recent domestic agricultural policy has been developed 'without any very clear conception as to its relation to our future overseas commercial policy and vice versa'; adding 'that a balance will have to be struck between the extent to which this country is to be self-sufficing in agricultural production and the extent to which export trades are to be stimulated by agreements to facilitate the export of British products in exchange for imported food and raw materials.'

"I do not propose to discuss this declaration except to suggest that at

least for a century past our financial and commercial operations overseas were developed and stimulated with practically no consideration whatsoever on the part of almost any section of the vested interests concerned, as to what the effect such expansionist policy overseas would have upon agriculture, both as an industry and as a balancing factor in the economic structure of this country. It is only lately that any sort of general concern has shown itself in the fate and future of agriculture and I think that on the whole what might be called the journalistic regard for agriculture has now only recently begun to manifest itself also...

"I have come to see that a large part of the barriers that still lie between town and country have accumulated merely because of the lack of hands and minds skilful enough and concerned to remove them. The job for the agricultural journalist is not only to enable the working farmer of all types to be more fully equipped for his tasks but also to acquaint both town and country dwellers with each other and to achieve the harmony of their mutual interests."

Agriculture - Canada

Shaw, A. M. Alternatives to grain growing in the Prairie provinces. An address delivered at the Western Canada live stock union meeting, Moose Jaw, Sask., January 18, and Saskatchewan agricultural societies convention, Saskatoon, January 19, 1934. 17p. Regina, Sask., Commercial printers, ltd., 1934. 281.13 Sh2

The author, who is Dean of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan, concludes this interesting address as follows:

"In this address, I have undertaken to examine and analyse to some extent the agricultural possibilities in the Prairie provinces, I have endeavored to bring out the fact that agricultural production in all countries is dependent primarily for its success upon environmental or natural conditions; that in Western Canada, these natural conditions control to a greater extent than is generally realized our agricultural production, and that because of these facts the alternatives to present farm practices are limited.

"This being the case, I am inclined to the belief that the ultimate solution lies, not in restrictive measures applied to grain production, but rather in the direction of a change in our methods of production and marketing in order that a greater diversity of agricultural products suitable for export may be developed."

Agriculture - Czechoslovakia

Trebicky, Jan. Die Alpwirtschaft der Tschechoslowakei unter berücksichtigung ihres zusammenhanges mit der heutigen landwirtschaftlichen organisation des staates. 112p. [Kolin, 1933] 281.177 T71

Genehmigte abhandlung - Tech. hochschule, München.

Bibliography, p. 112.

A study of agricultural economic conditions in Czechoslovakia with special reference to livestock raising in the Alpine pastures.

Agriculture - England and Wales - 1933-34

Oxford. University Agricultural economics research institute. The agricultural register 1933/34. Being a record of legislation, organization, supplies and prices. 229p. Oxford, 1934. 281.9 Ox2Ag

Dr. C. S. Orwin, Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, at Oxford writes in part as follows in the foreword:

"The crisis in agriculture all over the world, which since 1929 has become more and more acute, has been the occasion of State action by this country aimed at much more than relief, for it amounts to a considered plan for the entire reconstruction of the industry in some of its most important functions, and a complete revision of economic relations with other countries. So much has been done in a short space of time, and the methods of relief and of reconstruction have been so varied, that some record seems now to be called for in the form of a book of reference for those interested, whether agriculturists, students of economic and social policy, or those who will have to foot the bill.

"Few people can have access to the many sources upon which the inquirer must draw if he would have a comprehensive idea of the work that has been done already and of that which is in progress. It was decided, therefore, to bring together and to summarize in one volume such information as is necessary to an understanding of the position, and to provide a book of reference to the many steps and measures that have been taken. At the same time, those interested in the fortune of any particular branch of agriculture or in any special problem of organization, will find sufficient references to original sources to enable them to pursue their investigations farther than is possible within the scope of the volume.

"Inseparable from any consideration of State policy and industrial organization are questions of supplies and prices of agricultural commodities. These are dealt with fully, and there are also sections dealing with employment and the miscellaneous incidents of the past year.

"The Agricultural Register is the work of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute... It attempts to deal only with matters affecting England and Wales; reference is made to Scotland and Northern Ireland only when these countries are concerned jointly with England and Wales."

Agriculture - Germany

Biberfeld, Erich. Die frage der intensivierung der deutschen landwirtschaft nach dem kriege. 71p. Dresden, 1933. 281.175 B47

Inaug.-diss. - Leipzig.

Bibliography, p. 4-8.

A study of the problem of intensive farming in Germany since 1924 from the standpoint of capital and credit, labor, prices, and marketing.

Agriculture - Poland

Ludkiewicz, Z. Zagadnienia programu agrarnego a emigracja. 95p. Warszawa, Sklad glowny; dom ksiazki polskiej, 1929. 282.2 L96

"Odbitka z 'Rolnictwa' zesz. 3 tom III i zesz. 2 tom IV."

Polish program of agriculture and emigration.

Agriculture - Siberia

Besborodow, S. Die entdeckung Sibiriens. 148p. Moskau, Leningrad, Verlagsgenossenschaft ausländischer arbeiter in der UdSSR, 1933. 280.179 B46

A brief account of agricultural conditions in Siberia.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Proceedings of the forty-seventh annual convention... held at Chicago, Illinois, November 13-15, 1933. Edited by Charles A. McCue for the Executive committee of the association. 298p. Burlington, Vt., Free press printing company [1934] 4 As 7

Partial contents: Agricultural planning and the new deal, by Hon. Henry A. Wallace; Report of the Committee National Land-Use Planning, by F. D. Farrell; The Farm Credit Administration and its operation, by W. I. Myers; The dynamics of recovery, by Glenn Frank; The land-grant college - its new opportunity, by Edward A. O'Neal; The Tennessee Valley authority, by A. E. Morgan; Production control and agricultural recovery, by Chester C. Davis; Subsistence homesteads, by M. L. Wilson; The function of research in the training of farmers, by C. P. Blackwell; Developing leadership among rural women through systematic training, by Jane S. McKimmon; Some observations from a study of the extension service, by J. B. Davidson; Educating the public to the value of agricultural research, by Wilmon Newell; What can state experiment stations do to aid in better utilization of land? by George S. Wehrwein; To what extent is there undesirable duplication of effort in research? by James T. Jardine; Policy of the United States Department of Agriculture in reference to research, by A. F. Woods; Development and progress in attaining the objectives of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, by Chester C. Davis: discussion by R. K. Bliss; Fitting the extension program to the needs of the adjustment program, by C. W. Warburton; Fitting the extension program to the needs of the adjustment period, What should be retained? What should be discarded? What new things should be included? by H. W. Mumford; The agricultural adjustment program - The program of the county agent, by H. Umberger; Development and progress in attaining the objectives of the Farm Credit Administration, by W. I. Myers; Industrial decentralization and workmen's garden homesteads, by M. L. Wilson; and Future land requirements necessary to supply domestic needs of agricultural commodities, by O. E. Baker.

Banking

Chapman, J. M. Concentration of banking; the changing structure and control of banking in the United States. 388p. New York, Columbia university press, 1934. 284 C36C

Bibliography, p. [375]-379.

The foreword, by Edmund Platt, reads as follows:

"The passage of the Banking Act of 1933, which became effective on June 16, has for the first time given national banks an opportunity to provide banking service by branches in rural communities under direct

authority of Federal law, without working through consolidation with, or conversion of, state banks already operating branches. Even though the authorization was grudgingly granted and is limited by state laws - so that progress must necessarily be slow (only thirty-seven branches of national banks had been established under its provisions three months after its enactment) the publication of Professor Chapman's book is most timely. If the history of banking development in other commercial countries which have escaped our serious recent epidemics of bank failures is a criterion, branch banking is certain to continue to make progress, and to overcome the prejudices and the legislative obstacles which have so long prevented a natural development of banking in the United States.

"Professor Chapman has in this volume presented by far the most complete and thorough study of branch banking that has been published in the United States or elsewhere. He presents the history of branch banking under state banking laws during the early years of American banking, when branch banking was regarded as the natural means of providing banking service in the smaller places, particularly in the West and South. He explains the almost complete disappearance of branch banking following the Civil War and the inauguration of the national banking system, the revival of branch banking principally within the limits of a few large cities following the Panic of 1893, the branch banking development in California following the passage of the Bank Act of 1909 in that state, and the more recent movement growing out of the effort to find a remedy for the numerous bank failures of the decade 1920-30, and finally the agitation that culminated in the curtailed authorization for branch banking by national banks in the Banking Act of 1933.

"Arguments for, and against, branch banking are fully, fairly and impartially presented and examined as to validity and reasonableness, with the conclusion that a considerably wider authorization for branch banking than that contained in the Glass-Steagall Act would be to the advantage of American banking and of American business."

Business and Agriculture - Germany

Lattemann, Wilhelm. Zusammenhänge zwischen industrie u landwirtschaft am nordrande des Harzes in vergangenheit und gegenwart... Mit einem vorwort von prof. dr. W. Seedorf. 106p. Oldenburg i.O., G. Stalling. 1933. (Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche gesellschaft zum studium Niedersachsens e.v. Reihe A der veröffentlichungen. Beitrage, hft. 23) 281.175 L35
Bibliography, p. 103-106.

A history of the relation between industry and agriculture in the region north of the Harz mountains.

Business Cycles

Clark, J. M. Strategic factors in business cycles, with an introduction by the Committee on recent economic changes. A publication of the National bureau of economic research in cooperation with the Committee on recent economic changes. 238p. New York, 1934. (Publications of the National bureau of economic research no. 24) 280 C542St

The nature of this study is described by the author as follows:

"The reader should be warned at the start that this study is not ex-

clusively or mainly devoted to the current depression, but is a study of business cycles in general, as they have been experienced during the period for which fairly comprehensive and organized statistical records have been gathered. The special features of the present catastrophe are rather briefly dealt with in Part IV, and the trends of the post-War period leading up to it in Part III. By setting the crisis against the background of experience some well-founded idea may be gained of the extent to which it resembles other depressions, the extent to which its extraordinary severity and persistence are due to unique causes that may not reappear, and the extent to which they are due to changes in the economic system that introduce new elements with which we shall have to reckon in the future, and which may make future cycles more serious than those of the recent past. The peculiarly grave and threatening character of the present emergency needs no proof. As to how close, it has brought us to a complete collapse of our economic system economists, like others, can only conjecture. When such questions can be definitely answered, it is always too late to make use of the answer.

He then refers to the introduction which states that he worked in close contact with the Committee on Recent Economic Changes of the President's Conference on unemployment and "studied the wealth of factual and statistical material assembled by the committee as a basis of this volume.

He then continues:

"The special objective assigned was the attempt to select, among the many factors involved in business cycles, a limited number which have especial strategic importance. The task is not primarily one of statistical description nor of statistical analysis in the usual sense. It is perhaps better described as an application of theoretical analysis to an unusually comprehensive array of concrete data. Thus, while the study deals with statistical materials, it makes no attempt to present a complete or voluminous statistical picture of the history of business cycles. Other studies of the latter character are under way; and it would be neither useful nor proper to attempt to duplicate or anticipate them."

Business Cycles - Germany

Schmidt, C. T. German business cycles, 1924-1933. 283p. New York, National bureau of economic research. 1934. (Publications of the National bureau of economic research, inc. no. 25) 230.175 Sch5

"Insight into the dynamics of economic activities may be sharpened by analysis of fluctuations in an economy so 'disturbed', so subject to influence by 'non-business' factors, as that of Germany in recent years. The present study undertakes an analysis of cyclical fluctuations in German economy during the period 1924-33. It seeks to describe their course, to point out peculiarities in it, to emphasize the nature and the relationships of the more significant contributing factors.

"The study indicates that German economy in the years 1924-33 was subject to powerful influences arising out of structural changes in the working population, in the technique of industrial production, in business organization and in the financing process. Enmeshed with such fundamental modifications was a rhythm of cyclical fluctuations. The conclusions make no pretension of offering a general explanation of the 'business cycle' Analysis limited to one country over a period of relatively few years can,

it is believed, add little to the present theories relating to the recurrence of cycles in a money economy. Therefore, the attempt here is to sketch the contours of the rhythm of a particular economy over a limited period, to direct attention to unique aspects of its cyclical behavior, and to offer some explanation." - Preface.

Canada

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Fruit branch. The apple crop; production and distribution. Prepared by Markets extension division. 18p., mimeogr. Ottawa, Pub. by direction of the Hon. R. Weir, Minister of agriculture, July, 1934. 280.3939 C16

Canada. Board of grain commissioners. Annual report... for the year 1933. 54p. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, 1934. 59.9 C163

At head of title: Department of trade and commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

Canada. Dept. of trade and commerce. Dominion bureau of statistics. Agricultural branch. The production and distribution of Canadian grains and seeds. IV. Flaxseed. A survey of statistical and other data relating to Canadian flaxseed and its place in world production and trade. 24p., mimeogr. Ottawa, Pub. by authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, 1934. 281.359 C162

Canada. Dept. of trade and commerce. Netherlands market for fresh apples [by] J. C. MacGillivray, Canadian trade commissioner. 4p. [Ottawa, Printed by J. O. Patenaude, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, 1934] 286.393 C16

Canada. Parliament. House of commons. Select standing committee on agriculture and colonization. Minutes of proceedings and report... March 13, 1934 - June 5, 1934. no. 1-10. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, printer to the Kings' most excellent Majesty, 1934. 281.13 C16

At head of title: Session 1934. House of commons. Select standing committee on agriculture and colonization.

No. 1-2, on hog grading; no. 3-10, on an act to amend the Canada grain act.

Canada. Parliament. House of commons. Select standing committee on banking and commerce. Minutes of proceedings and evidence... March 6, 1934 - June 5, 1934. no. 1-16. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, 1934. 284 C164

Cattle and Beef - Gt. Britain

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. Cattle and beef survey. A summary of production and trade in British Empire and foreign countries. 367p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. (Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. I.E.C./S./1. June 1934) 280.39 G794 no. 1

"The British Empire absorbs about 80 percent. of the beef and veal entering world trade, but only about 20 percent. of the whole traded amount is of Empire origin... The Agricultural Economics Committee of

the Empire Marketing Board therefore suggested that a place should be found for a survey on cattle and beef early in the series of surveys of world production and trade on agricultural products which were being undertaken by the Board's Statistics and Intelligence Branch...

"The present volume follows the same general lines as the Surveys... already published in the series. So far as possible it gives a comprehensive picture of the world trade in beef and veal, together with the movement of live cattle where this is of importance. It is essentially a statistical record of the production, external trade and consumption of these commodities." - Foreword

Colonial Empire - Gt. Britain

Gt. Brit. Colonial office. An economic survey of the colonial empire (1932). 575p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. (Colonial no. 95)
280.171 G791

"The present publication is an attempt to assemble within a single volume all the essential facts relating to the economic situation of the Colonial Empire, that is of the non-self-governing Colonies, the Dependencies of certain of those Colonies, the Protectorates (other than the Protectorates of the South African High Commission), the Protected States in Malaya and Borneo and the Mandated Territories administered under the authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The word 'Dependency' is used throughout the volume not in the restricted sense of 'a Dependency of a Colony' but in the widest sense as meaning any one of the units set out above.

"The information contained herein has been collected from a number of sources, Colonial Blue Books, Colonial Annual Reports, other official reports of Colonial Governments, publications of the Imperial Institute, the Imperial Economic Committee, and the Empire Marketing Board, and other sources, official and unofficial, both published and unpublished." - Preface.

Commodities Exchange - Egypt

Klat, Jules. Les opérations de bourse en Égypte. Préface de s.e. Ahmed A bdel Wahab pacha. 12lp. Alexandrie, 1933. 280.372 K66

The author indicates the rôle of the exchange in the economic life of a country and describes in simple language the origin, history, and functioning of the commodities exchange at Alexandria. Comparisons are made with exchanges in other countries, technical questions are elucidated, and the part played by the exchange in maintaining the price level and in curbing speculation is explained.

Cooperation - Agriculture - Silesia

Tuckermann, Otto. Die rationalisierung des mittelbaues im ländlichen genossenschaftswesen Niederschlesiens. 47 p. Würzburg, 1933. 280.2 T79
Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Bonn-Poppelsdorf.
Bibliography, p. 48.

A study of agricultural cooperation in Silesia before, during, and

after the war and of the causes and results of the union of the various cooperatives and the rationalization of their organizations and activities.

Cooperation and Viticulture

Nicosia, G. and Gaschi, F. Cantine sociali e cooperazione vitivinicola. 31p. Roma, U. F. G. [1932] 280.295 N54

An account of the rôle of cooperation in wine production and marketing with special reference to Italy and Germany.

Cooperation - Sugar - Hawaii

Dean, A. L. Cooperation in the sugar industry of Hawaii. 21 p. New York, American council, Institute of Pacific relations. 1933. 280.265 D34

Prepared for the fifth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific relations... Banff, Canada, August 14-28, 1933.

At head of cover-title: Studies in conflict and control.

"This study of cooperation in the sugar industry of Hawaii deals with the production of an important commodity in Pacific trade. At the same time, it is the record of a successful attempt at cooperation for certain definite objectives which has had large influence on the development of the entire Hawaiian sugar industry. The American Council has included it in the series of papers designed to provide documentation for round-table discussion of conflict and control in the Pacific area at the Banff Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The material in this paper, it is hoped, will serve to illustrate the degree to which some of the economic forces of this region are at present subjected to control, and to indicate a portion of the experience against which any proposal for international cooperation must of necessity be considered." - Foreword

Cotton

India. Indian central cotton committee. Statistical bulletin no. 3 (1932-33) Estimated production and distribution of the various types of Indian cotton. 16p. Bombay, Indian central cotton committee, 1934. 72.9 In233S

Landis, B. Y. and Haynes, G. E. Cotton-growing communities. Study no. 1. Case studies of 9 rural communities and 30 plantations in Alabama. Based on the field work of Ernest A. Grant. 43p. New York, 1934. (Dept. of race relations. Federal council of churches of Christ in America. Interracial publication. Booklet no. 2) 281.2 L23

"This is a series of case studies and should be so understood. It endeavors to throw light on the way men, women and children lived in rural communities in Alabama engaged largely in cotton culture during the year 1931. It is concerned (1) with the relations of men to land, one of the most fundamental of all relationships; (2) with the relations of creditor and debtor, which are now uppermost in both urban and rural economic life in practically all parts of the world; (3) with the relations of landlord and tenant, which throughout the entire history of American rural life have always loomed large; (4) with the equipment of farm

families, their incomes, their housing, their community organizations.

"All of these aspects of the life of the people are studied not from a technical point of view but from the point of view of what is involved in a 'good life' for the Negro farmer and what should be the sound basis for relationships between the Negro farmer and his white neighbors, in this state." - Introduction.

Madigan, J. J. Managing cloth inventories in the cotton textile industry. 53p. Boston, Mass. [1934] (Harvard university. Graduate school of business administration. Bureau of business research. Division of research. Business research studies no. 6)

Publication of the Graduate school of business administration. George F. Baker foundation - Harvard university, v. 21, no. 3, May 1934.

"The present study of inventory problems in the cotton textile industry is complementary to an analysis of merchandising methods in this industry, which was published last year. Since inventory control is the quantitative aspect of merchandising, this study is a logical sequel to the previous study, which dealt chiefly with the qualitative aspects of merchandising." - Foreword.

Political and economic planning. Industries group. Report on the British cotton industry; an investigation of the present structure of the industry and proposals for reorganisation with special reference to competitive efficiency in world markets. June 1934. 147p. London, 1934. 304 P75

At head of title: P E P industries group; at head of cover-title: P E P (Political and economic planning) Industries group.

This report contains a survey of the British cotton industry under the following headings: Extent of the depression; causes of the depression; markets; purchase of raw cotton; spinning; weaving; finishing; marketing; labour; plant and equipment; research. Recommendations are made for the reorganization of the industry and a brief summary is given of the cotton situation in other countries.

Todd, J. A. The marketing of cotton from the grower to the spinner. 250p. London, Sir I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1934. 280.372 T56

Bibliography, p. 243-244.

"The world's cotton supplies had already been dealt with fully by the writer in the World's Cotton Crops, but as that was first published in February, 1915, the opportunity has been taken here to bring that section down to date. The description of the whole marketing process has been extended to cover not only the Liverpool Cotton Market, but also all the earlier marketing stages from the grower to the exporter, and it has been widened to cover not only the American markets but also those of India, Egypt, and the smaller cotton-growing countries. At the same time the history of the world's consumption has been carried through the post-war period.

Among the statistical appendices are the following: The meaning of a market; The world's cotton market; The primary markets; The Liverpool cotton market - spot and futures; Actual working of the spot and futures markets; Finance; Market information and statistics; Government intervention; World's crops v. American, 1902-33, with prices of American, Indian,

and Egyptian; World's cotton spindles and consumption; World's consumption of cotton by varieties and groups of countries; Indian cotton crop, commercial crop v. government estimates; supply, consumption and carryover (a) American. (b) Egyptian; Liverpool spot prices.

West Indian Sea Island cotton conference. [Proceedings] Trinidad, 1933. November. 19p. Trinidad, Printed by the government printer, 1933. 281.3729 W52

Dairy Institutions - International Directory

International institute of agriculture. Les institutions de laiterie dans le monde. International directory of dairying institutions. 437 p. Rome [Imprimerie de la Chambre des députés] 1934.

"The information on the various Institutions concerned in dairying throughout the world contained in this work has been collected and systematically arranged by the Bureau of Agricultural Information of the International Institute of Agriculture.

"The scope of the work covers the whole field of dairying. In certain countries institutions dealing mainly with animal husbandry or veterinary science have also been included, when dairy problems enter into the field of their activities...

"A new feature which will facilitate the use of the Directory in all parts of the world is its preparation in two languages: French and English. The two texts are conveniently arranged in parallel columns on the same page.

"It is hoped that the geographical arrangement followed in the presentation of the information will be found convenient for quick reference. The main divisions correspond to the five continents. These are subdivided into countries, arranged in alphabetical order of their French names. Within each country the Institutions are arranged in alphabetical order according to localities, excepting in the case of the United States, Canada and Australia, in which the subdivisions (States or Provinces) have been retained in the order in which the information was received." - Foreword.

Dairy Products - Agricultural Adjustment Act

Lininger, F. F. Dairy products under the Agricultural adjustment act; developments up to April 1934. 99p. Washington, The Brookings institution. 1934. (Brookings institution. Pamphlet series no. 13) 280.9 B79 no. 13

Institute of economics, Concurrent study of the operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act [no.2]

Dr. E. G. Nourse writes in part as follows in the director's preface:

"This is the second pamphlet in a series issued by the Institute of Economics as a preliminary product of its 'Concurrent Study of the Operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.' [no. 2] In accordance with our general policy in connection with this project, we are limiting ourselves in this pamphlet to a narrative and descriptive statement of events. Analytical conclusions and appraisal of the several phases of the undertaking will be deferred to a detailed report of the operation of the

Act in 1933 and 1934 which will be published as soon as possible after the close of the current year.

"Thanks to the co-operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and our system of 'resident observers' in the principal adjustment areas, the author has had access to a large volume of pertinent information concerning developments and to records of experience in the various markets. He and those assisting him have sat in numerous hearings and conferences, both in Washington and in various markets, at which particular marketing agreements, licenses, and plans for controlling production have been discussed. They have followed reports and editorial discussions in local daily papers, farm journals, and country weeklies, and have had the advantage of free discussion of problems and policies with those engaged in administering the dairy products program and with many of the parties and agencies affected by it. In consequence they have been able to observe difficulties as they have arisen, and to see how and to what extent they have been met. But none of these workers have been employees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. They constitute an independently supported group outside of the federal government and detached from any of the producer or dealer interests in dairy products markets."

Dairy Products - Marketing - Sweden

Jonasson, Olof. Mejerihanteringsens avsättningsförhållanden. Föredrag hållet vid svenska mejerikonsulentföreningens sammanträde den 20 mars 1933. 24p. [Norrtelje, Norrtelje tidnings boktr.-a.-b., 1933] 280.344 J69

A comprehensive discussion of market conditions of dairy products, from dairy products plants, particularly applied to Stockholm, but taking into consideration Australia and eastern America.

Dairying - Gt. Britain

Ashby, A. W. Efficiency in dairying and some economic results. 19p. [Lewes, Sussex, W. E. Baxter limited, printers, 1934]

Reprinted from the Journal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association. Volume XLVI.

The author concludes as follows:

"Viewing the dairy industry in the countries chiefly concerned with international trade, whether as exporters or importers, it appears that some migration of capital and labour from the industry must occur before supply can be adjusted to demand. Alternatively, there will be heavy depreciation of capital and severe reduction of incomes as a result of prices which do not cover costs of production. Migration of capital and labour cannot occur until there are openings in other farming enterprises or in other occupations as a result of radical changes in general industrial and economic conditions. In the meantime there will be a struggle between States to avoid either of these alternatives for their own national groups of milk producers. It may just be possible that organisation for collective bargaining, as by the British Milk Marketing Schemes, may succeed in securing a re-distribution of incomes within the nation by raising prices. But there are near-by limits to this process while consumers can exercise free choice in their purchase of

foodstuffs. Further, this type of action cannot be successful without some control of production planned on a sound rational basis with the aid of the best possible information on conditions of supply and demand.

"But whatever general conditions may arise it appears that British milk producers are, and will remain, in a relatively favoured position, provided that they do not put too much reliance on State assistance or on badly planned collective bargaining or other collective action, and that they do pursue all the possible methods of maintaining and raising efficiency."

Economic Geography - Gt. Britain

Stamp, L. D., and Beaver, S. H. The British Isles; a geographic and economic survey. With contributions by Sir Josiah Stamp... and D. K. Smee. 719p. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green and co., 1933. 278.171 St2B

References at end of most of the chapters.

The preface which is signed by the senior author, who is director of the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain, reads in part as follows:

"What...I have tried to do in this book is to take stock of the natural resources of the British Isles, and show broadly what use has been made of those resources in the past, and to analyse the present position. In particular, attention has been paid to the natural or geographical factors which influence the utilisation of resources, and thus the point of view is that of the economic geographer... Throughout the book a number of comparisons between pre-war and post-war years will be found, but I have attempted to emphasize in particular the present position. Rightly or wrongly, it is my own firm belief that this country is, to a considerable extent, still suffering from an insidious and widespread disease - a disease which I have on other occasions referred to as the '1914 mind.' There is still the idea that when the world settles down to 'normal' conditions once more those normal conditions, especially in relation to world trade, will in some ways resemble conditions in 1913-14. One hears constant talk of regaining lost coal markets, of the resuscitation of the cotton industry by recapturing its 1913-14 trade - statements which clearly, though perhaps unconsciously, ignore the evolution of the other countries in the world in the war and post-war years. I have not attempted to anticipate the results of the work of the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain, and the emphasis which might be placed on the remarkable abandonment of so much cultivated land in these islands; but I have attempted to deal, in some detail, with the present position of farming, noticing in particular the lines of development which seem at the present day most promising."

Some of the chapters are: The land utilisation of the British Isles; The natural vegetation of Britain; Forestry and afforestation; Agriculture; The agricultural regions of Scotland; The agricultural regions of England and Wales; The agricultural regions of Ireland; Woollen industries; Cotton industries; Other textile industries; The commerce and ports of Ireland; The foreign trade of Britain; and The national capital - its growth and distribution, by Sir Josiah Stamp.

Economic Geography - North America

Miller, G. J. and Parkins, A. E. Geography of North America. 2d ed. largely rewritten and reset. 632p. New York, J. Wiley & sons, inc.; London, Chapman & Hall, limited, 1934. 278.11 M61 Ed2
Bibliography, p. vii-xvi.

Economic History

Carman, H. J. Social and economic history of the United States. 2 v. Boston, New York [etc.] D. C. Heath and company [1930-34] 277.12 C21

Suggested readings at end of each chapter.

Hawk, E. Q. Economic history of the South. Foreword by Tipton R. Snavelly. 557p. New York, Prentice-Hall, inc., 1934. (Prentice-Hall history series, C. Wittke... editor) 277.002 H31

Bibliographical note at end of each chapter.

Economic Recovery

McGregor, A. G. The McGregor plan, treat the cause of depression, not the symptoms: An abstract of "Lasting prosperity". 39p. London, Sir I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1934. 284 M17M

"If producers are to prosper, consumers must prosper, and therefore their interests are mutual, and therefore in theory the interests of labour and capital are mutual under industrialization. For any nation to make practice accord with theory, the simple requirements are a currency of constant purchasing power within its confines, and the proper balancing of its exports by imports...

"As soon as the Government of any nation recognizes that its power to consume can be kept in balance with its power to produce by controlling its general price level, through adjustments in its general wage and salary level, that nation will commence to enjoy far-reaching benefits which are impossible to exaggerate." - Conclusion.

Economic Situation - Italy

Università Bocconi di Milano. Prospettive economiche. Quattordicesima edizione. 593p. Milano, 1934. 251 Un2 1934

At head of title: Giorgio Mortara.

An introduction which discusses the effect of the world depression on Italian economy with special reference to the corporative regime is followed by an account of the production and marketing of grain, wine, olive oil, coal, petroleum, electric power, iron, copper, cotton, hemp, silk, rayon, and wool, with additional chapters on transportation, public finance and the monetary situation in Italy and other countries.

Economic Situation - Latvia

Bank of Latvia. Activities of Latvijas banka in 10 years 1922-1932. 168p. [Riga?] Printed at the state printing office, 1933. 284 B223

Contains chapters on public finance, credit, agriculture, industry and commerce of Latvia.

Economics and Government

Moulton, H. G. Government and economics; a cycle of change. 13p. Washington, D. C., 1934. 280 M86

Issued by Brookings Institution:

"We live in an age of bewildering change. The upheavals which have occurred throughout the world during the last fifteen years have had a profound influence upon the economic and political structure of society... In all countries, including the United States, we find a new conception of the role which government should play in stimulating, directing, or controlling economic activities...

"Scarcely a beginning has been made in any country toward devising effective means of subjecting the economic and political measures which make up national policy to systematic and objective inquiry. If governments are to formulate or administer economic policies with practical wisdom, it seems obvious that the accumulating experience of the world with reference to kindred policies should be assembled and analyzed.

"The nineteenth century has been called the age of physical science - physics, chemistry, engineering. Scientific discoveries and inventions and their practical application to the processes of production rapidly increased man's mastery over nature and thus made possible the great economic progress which is our heritage. I trust the physical sciences may play a role of great importance throughout the twentieth century, for when increasing productivity ceases to occur the static or decadent society will begin.

"At the same time it is evident that the great changes in the relation of government and economic activities which we have been discussing impose upon the social scientist new responsibilities of the greatest importance. In the age of laissez faire statecraft was a simple matter; in the age which lies before us it presents an incomparable challenge."

Far East

Barnes, Joseph, ed. Empire in the East. Contributors: Owen Lattimore, Joseph Barnes... Carl L. Alsberg... [and others] 322p. New York, Doubleday, Doran & company, inc., 1934.

Contents: China and the barbarians, by Owen Lattimore; The Japanese dilemma, by John E. Orchard; Soviet Siberia, by Joseph Barnes; Changing markets, by Grover Clark; Battle of the bankers, by Frederick V. Field; Second El Dorado, by H. Foster Bain; The struggle for food, by Carl L. Alsberg; Missionaries of empire, by Pearl S. Buck; The open door, by Tyler Dennett; Peace or war, by Nathaniel Peffer.

Farm Credit Administration

U. S. Farm Credit Administration. Circular no. 8. Federal farm mortgage corporation bonds guaranteed by the United States government. 7p. Mar. 1934.

U. S. Farm credit administration. Emergency crop loan section. Regulations relative to loans for feed for farm livestock... Apr. 5, 1934. 3p. [Washington, D. C., 1934] (Form no. 1-LS (ECL))

U. S. Farm Credit Administration. Regulations governing crop loans from Emergency crop section of the Farm credit administration during the year 1934. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934] 6p. (Form no. 1. ECL)

At head of title: The Governor, Farm credit administration, acting pursuant to the act of Congress approved February 23, 1934.

U. S. Farm Credit Administration. Regulations governing loans in drought stricken areas from the Emergency crop and feed loan section of the Farm credit administration. 3p. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934] (Form no. 1-FD)

At head of title: The Governor, Farm credit administration acting pursuant to the act of Congress approved June 19, 1934.

U. S. Farm credit administration. Rules and regulations for production credit associations organized under the Farm credit act of 1933. 18p. Mar. 1934. 166.3 R86

"The production credit corporations and the production credit associations organized and chartered under the Farm Credit Act of 1933 were created to form, together with the Federal intermediate credit banks, a permanent system to provide short-term credit for the agricultural and livestock industries. The usefulness and permanence of the system will depend upon the extension of credit on a sound basis.

"The money loaned by production credit associations is obtained by re-discounting farmers' and stockmens' notes with the Federal intermediate credit banks, which depend for loanable funds primarily upon the sale of their debentures to the investing public. If the Federal intermediate credit banks are to continue to make funds available to farmers and stockmen at low rates of interest, it is essential that the security behind such debentures be sound and that the loans be of a self-liquidating character in order that the debentures may be sold on favorable terms.

"The Farm Credit Act of 1933 provides that the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration shall have the power, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, to provide for the organization, management and conduct of the business of production credit associations. It also provides that the lending authority of each production credit association (hereinafter referred to as the 'association') shall be exercised under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the production credit corporation of the district (hereinafter referred to as the 'corporation'), such rules and regulations to be approved by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration."

U. S. Farm Credit Administration. A year of agricultural credit through the F. C. A. [Washington, D. C., 1934] folder.

Food Supply - Boston

Massachusetts. Dept. of agriculture. Division of markets. Receipts and sources of Boston's food supply, 1933. 62p., mimeogr. [Boston] April 1934. 389.9 M322 1933

"Changes and developments in marketing methods and producing sections necessitate changes in methods of collecting and recording data but

this report, the eleventh annual summary 'Receipts and Sources of Boston Food Supply', retains the general plan of the previous reports with expansions and curtailments depending upon the availability of data and the increase or decrease in the economic importance of an item. Receipts and sources of some products show decided trends whereas changes of others are too slight or gradual to be noticeable even over a ten year period. Agricultural production does not always synchronize with demand but some production readjustments to demand are readily visible - for example, coincident with the publicity and emphasis given to the nutritional value of carrots and spinach, carload receipts of carrots increased from 413 in 1922 to 1665 in 1933 and spinach from 951 to 1795. Broccoli, practically unknown in the market in 1922, met the public's fancy and 133 carloads were received at Boston in 1933.

"This compilation of statistical data and related information is arranged as concisely and simply as seems practical for the convenience and needs of the various users - farmers, teachers, dietitians, marketmen, research workers, students, agricultural county agents, homemakers, transportation agencies, and others." - From introduction signed by Eleanor W. Bateman.

Foreign Trade

U. S. Office of the special adviser to the President on foreign trade. Letter to the President on foreign trade from George N. Peek. 9p. [Washington? D. C., June 1934] 173.2 F76

In his letter of transmittal to the President, Mr. Peek writes in part as follows:

"Pursuant to our conversations, I have caused certain studies to be made with respect to foreign trade problems. In the course of these studies we have set up a tentative international balance sheet to see what the present situation is with respect to our foreign business and to attempt to ascertain from the records some reasons for the prevailing conditions.

"The figures in the attached exhibits show that the trend in our international trade has been cumulatively disadvantageous to us. In our international commercial relations we have not utilized the simple device of a balance sheet to discover whether we have been doing business at a profit or at a loss. As you have stated a number of times, our exports and our imports of goods and services must balance. During the periods covered by the figures these exports and imports have been grossly out of balance; nevertheless, we have pointed with pride to our 'favorable balance of trade.'

"We have no adequate national bookkeeping system for our foreign financial relations."

An excellent summary of this report was published in The American Observer v. 3, no. 41, June 25, 1934.

Futures Trading

International chamber of commerce. Trading in futures (commodity exchanges) its aim, functions and legal treatment. 37p. Paris, 1933. (Brochure no. 81, Dec. 1933) 287 In8B no.81

Part I. The object of futures and how they function. Part II. The legal position of the futures contract in certain countries, by Camille Denoyer.

Dr. C. J. Galpin

Kirkpatrick, E. L. What Galpin did for Wisconsin. Radio address over W.H.A. June 28, 1934. 7p., typewritten. [Madison, Wis., 1934]

The contributions which Dr. Galpin made to the state of Wisconsin are: "(1) Forwarding a rural life emphasis or movement, (2) developing a method of study, and (3) stimulating an interest among students in the human element in agriculture."

Kirkpatrick, E. L. Galpin and the farm woman's welfare. Radio address over W.H.A. Farm home makers' hour June 29, 1934. 5p., typewritten. [Madison, Wis., 1934]

Among the tributes the author pays to Dr. Galpin is one "to his interest in what is called the economics of consumption. He always held and (still holds) that the problems of consumption are as important as the problems of production. He has insisted consistently that the farm woman - representing the family - be given help with the family problems of spending. His keen insight into the matter of consumption brought about a nation wide study of farm standards of living. He encouraged different colleges through departments of sociology and home economics to study the standards of living and patterns of spending among farm and village families. As a result of his interest and activity we have a fair knowledge of the spending habits of rural families."

Grain Trade

Kuhse, Frithjof. Die wechselseitigen beziehungen der einzelnen getreidearten im internationalen handel. 139p. Berlin-Neukölin, Buchdr. J. Rother, 1933. 286.359 K95

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, p. 137-139.

A study of the international grain trade and its relation to production, consumption, and prices of grain for human consumption and for fodder.

Muiswinkel, F. L. van. De verzamelende graanhandel in de Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, Canada en Argentinie. 174p. Haarlem, F. Bohn 1933. 280.359 M89

Proefschrift - Nederlandsche handels-hoogeschool, Rotterdam.

Announcement from N. V. Swets & Zeitlinger, Amsterdam, calls this: Publications of the Netherlands Economic Institute (Nederlandsche handels-hoogeschool) no. 5.

A study of the grain trade in the United States, Canada, and Argentina.

Hail - Damage and Insurance - Germany

Lampe, Hermann A. Untersuchungen über hagelschaden und hagelschadenentschädigung in der landwirtschaft. 198p. Berlin, Druck von R. Kühn. 1933. 284.6 L19

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, p. 197-198.

A discussion of the danger done by hail to various varieties of crops, of hail insurance, and of the effect of both on the organization, management, and profitableness of agricultural enterprises.

Hay Trade - Germany

Dehne, Ernst. Der heuhandel in Deutschland unter besonderer berücksichtigung der güteforderungen für wiesenheu. 90p. Bottrop i. W., 1933. 280.360 D36

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, p. 87-89.

An outline of Germany's hay trade with a description of standardization methods in the United States, Canada, and other countries.

Hogs and Hog Products - Ireland

Irish Free State. Pig industries tribunal. Report on pig production in Saorstát Eireann and the industries and trades dealing with live pigs, pig meat, whether fresh or cured, and other pig products. 166p. Dublin, The Stationery off. [1934] 281.346 Ir4

Report presented to the minister of agriculture. - cf. p.8.

Contains sections on schemes adopted in other countries to stabilize prices of hogs and hog products, matters affecting costs of production and profits, marketing of bacon and hogs, and many other matters pertaining to the industry.

India - Punjab

Anand, R. L. The milk supply of Lahore in 1930. Inquiry conducted by Roshan Lal Anand, M. A. under the supervision of Prof. A. C. Aggarwala. 140p. [Lahore, Printed at the "Civil and military gazette" press, 1933] (India. Punjab. Board of economic inquiry. Rural section publication no. 28) 281.9 In2 no.28

Singh, Randhir. An economic survey of Kala Gaddi Thamman (Chak 73 G.B.) A village in the Lyallpur district of the Punjab. Inquiry conducted under the supervision of W. Roberts. 200 p. [Lahore, Printed at the "Civil and military gazette" press, 1932. (India. Punjab. Board of economic inquiry [Rural section publication no. 27]) 281.9 In2 no. 27 Punjab village surveys - 4.

Singh, Sher. An economic survey of Naggal; a village in the Ambala district of the Punjab. Inquiry conducted... under the supervision of H. Fyson. 186p. [Lahore, Printed at the "Civil and military gazette" press] 1933. (India. Punjab. Board of economic inquiry.) [Rural section publication no. 30] 281.9 In2 no.30 Punjab village surveys - 5.

Raj, Bhai Mul. An economic survey of the Haripur and Mangarh Taluqas of the Kangra district of the Punjab. Inquiry conducted by Bhai Mul Raj, M. A. under the supervision of H. Calvert. 163p. [Lahore, Printed at the "Civil and military gazette" press, 1933] (India. Punjab. Board of economic inquiry. [Rural section] publication no. 9) 281.9 In2 Punjab village surveys, general editor: J. W. Thomas.

International Institute of Agriculture

Taylor, H. C. The International institute of agriculture. 4p. [Rome, Printing office of the Chamber of deputies, 1934]

Taylor, H. C. Report on the reorganization of the statistical, economic and legal work of the International institute of agriculture, presented to the General assembly in the name of the Permanent committee. 9p. [Rome, Printing office of the Chamber of the deputies, Charles Colombo, 1934.] (International institute of agriculture. XIIth General assembly (22 October 1934) G.A. 1934/ no.5)

International institute of agriculture (1905-1934) 8p. [Rome, Printing office of the Chamber of deputies, 1934]

International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, XXIIeme année - 1932. 1574p. Rome, 1934. 30.5 In82 v.22,1932.

Labor - Sugar Industry - Java

Levert, Philip. Inheemsche arbeid in de Java-suikerindustrie. 346p. Wageningen, 1934. 281.365 L57

Proefschrift - Landbouwhoogeschool, Wageningen.

Bibliography, p. 342-346.

A historical account of native labor in the sugar industry of Java from 1600 to 1930.

Land Settlement and the Production of Agricultural Machinery and Tools - Germany

Katthage, Herbert. Die bedeutung der ländlichen siedlung für die industrie landwirtschaftlicher maschinen und geräte. 82p. Emsdetten (Westf.), 1934. 282.2 K15

Inaug.-diss.- Köln.

Bibliography, p. v-xii.

A study of the effect of the development of land settlement in Germany on the production of agricultural machinery and tools.

Land Settlement and Unemployment

Mahr, Alexander. Die stadtrandsiedlung; ihre bedeutung für die bekämpfung der krise und die sicherung ihrer wirtschaftlichen erfolgs. 47p. Wien, Gerold & co., 1933. 282.2 M27

The review quoted below appeared in the Economist Monthly Book Supplement (London) for Nov. 11, 1933.

"This is an interesting plea for absorbing unemployment and promoting decentralisation by settling the land on the outskirts of towns. In addition to agricultural production the author contemplates the establishment of home industries, as well as small factories, in the settlements. This would be facilitated by the tendency of modern technical development- e.g., electrical development- to reduce the advantage of large-scale over small-scale production. In calculating costs, Dr. Mahr postulates

unpaid voluntary labour of the settlers, exemption from production taxes, reduced freight charges and a State subvention equal to the unemployment benefit formerly received by the settlers. On this basis he estimates that a State loan of 30 million schillings, supplemented by the resources of the settlers themselves, would provide capital for 20,000 small holdings.

"As a measure for meeting the unemployment situation in Austria to-day there is much to be said for Dr. Mahr's scheme. Certain doubts arise, however, particularly concerning the author's contention that since rationalisation entails permanent unemployment, the plan represents a normal policy and not a crisis measure. First, if the scheme is for normal times then his cost calculation is not valid, for it rests on the assumption not merely of idle labour (which he regards as normal), but also of idle capital (which he does not regard as normal). Secondly, will rationalisation entail permanent unemployment (or shorter hours)? If so, does a reduction of hours arising out of increased productivity lower average earnings and hence make necessary a supplementary source of income? Finally, to what extent will the settlements represent additional earning power from the point of view of the nation, and to what extent a shift in earnings as between individuals? Does a movement "back to the land" in highly industrial countries represent an improvement in the distribution of resources, or is it rather a return to the low-standard but equilibrium position of an earlier stage in economic development, in order to escape from the disequilibrium afflicting the present system."

Land Utilization - China

Wong, W. H. The distribution of population and land utilization in China. 11p. [Shanghai] China institute of Pacific relations, 1933. 282 W84

Preliminary paper prepared for the fifth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific relations.... Banff. Aug. 28, 1933.

"Original in Chinese published in June 1932, translated in June 1933." - foot-note, p. 1.

The author concludes his paper with the following paragraph:

"The main aim of the present paper is to show by geographical considerations the unequal distribution of population due to the highly unequal value of different regions in China, the limited possibility of development of many regions of great extent, and the difficulty of emigration from east to west. It incidentally proves how Manchuria is necessary for the release of Chinese over-pressed population, the only region as it is where emigration of any appreciable proportion is possible and which could be best developed by an essentially agricultural people like the Chinese."

League of Nations

League of nations. Balances of payments 1931 and 1932 including an analysis of capital movements up to September 1933. 191p. Geneva, 1933. (Series of League of nations Publications II. Economic and financial. 1933. II. A. 26) 280.9 L47P

League of nations. Council. Committee of technical collaboration with China. Report to the Council of its technical delegate on his mission in China from date of appointment until April 1, 1934. 51p. Nanking, reproduced by the International relations committee [1934] 280.184 L47
Contains chapters on agriculture, cotton, silk, roads, and education.

League of nations. Double taxation and fiscal evasion. Collection of international agreements and internal legal provisions for the prevention of double taxation and fiscal evasion. Volume V. 136p. (Series of League of nations Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1933. II. A. 29) 280.9 L47P
At head of title: Official no.: C. 618. M. 291. 1933. II. A. Geneva, October 1st, 1933.

League of nations. Monetary and economic conference. Reports approved by the conference on July 27th, 1933, and resolutions adopted by the Bureau and the Executive committee. 47p. [London, 1933] (Series of League of nations Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1933. II. Spec. 4) 280.9 L47P 1933. II Spec. 4
Have also Addendum. 4p.

League of nations. Publications II. Economic and financial. 1934. II. A. 2. Twenty-ninth report of the Commissioner of the League of nations in Bulgaria (quarter from August 15th to November 15th, 1933) 14p. Geneva, 1933. 280.9 L47P
Official no.: C.6.M.5. 1934. II. A. [F.1310]

League of nations. Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1923. II. A. 5. Commercial banks, 1925-1933. 336p. Geneva, 1934. 280.9 L47p

League of nations. Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1934. II. A. 10. Committee of statistical experts. Report to the Council on the work of the third session (held in London from April 12th to 14th, 1934.) 32p. Geneva, 1934. 280.9 L47P
Official no. C.152. M. 63. 1934. II. A. [C. E. S. 29]

Livestock - Canada

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Live stock branch. Fourteenth annual market review, 1933. Part 1. The live stock and meat trade. Part 2. Output of live stock by counties. 151p. Ottawa, Pub. by direction of Robert Weir, Minister of agriculture, 1934. 280.39 C16A

Livestock Feeding and Production - West Cornwall

Long, W. H., and Morris, S. T. A two years comparison of foods fed to livestock in West Cornwall. 25p., mimeogr. [Newton Abbot? Devon] Mar. 1934. (Seale-Hayne agricultural college, Newton Abbot, Devon. Dept. of economics. Farmers' report no. 8) 281.9 Sel no.8

"The present report compares the production and the amounts of foods fed on the same group of 9 farms for the two years, November 1931 to October, 1932, and November 1932 to October 1933. The results of this investigation

are valuable both in showing how far the returns of one year are substantiated by a further year's records, and in suggesting what are the factors, natural and economic, which caused variations in the amounts of food fed, and in the yields obtained over the two-year period."

Livestock Industry - South Africa

Naudé, J. S. P. Economic investigation into live stock farming in the northern Transvaal, 1927-30. Part II. The Lowveld area. 43p. Pretoria, The Government printer, 1934. (South Africa. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 129) 24 So84P no.129
Economic series no. 18.

Marketing Institution

Breyer, R. F. The marketing institution ... 1st ed. 357p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1934. 280.3 B75M
Bibliography, p. 349-350.

The scope of the book is outlined in the author's preface as follows:

"The preparation of this volume was prompted by the belief that we needed a unified study of marketing from the point of view first, of market conditions, and, second, of social well-being.

"In the first instance we need to reverse the accepted approach to marketing. Instead of a few preliminary statements about markets followed by a detailed dissection of the marketing system, we show here how the unified, synthesized marketing institution is affected by and operates under various market attributes or conditions. This makes the market the bench mark which furnishes the datum level for the survey of marketing. And so it should be, for the market is primal and marketing is secondary.

"No attempt is made to exhaust this avenue of approach. To do so would require several volumes. But sufficient descriptive and illustrative data have been included to fix the point of view and show the major relationships. The entire volume assumes that the reader is familiar with the elements of marketing as presented in any one of numerous general treatises upon marketing.

"Whereas Parts I and II deal with the 'market' approach Parts III and IV contain the 'social' approach. Here we view the marketing institution not as a device for garnering individual profits, but as a social instrument designed to serve the best interest of the public at large. This dictates an evaluation of the social effectiveness of marketing. Such a study, by its very nature, cannot hope to be definitive. There is much room for wide differences of opinion. In Part III and a portion of Part IV the author offers his own beliefs more to inculcate a point of view and to afford a basis of discussion than to set any arbitrary standards.

"Although most of the important social aspects of marketing are included in this portion of the text, it has been necessary to omit a few to keep the size of the volume within the desired limits. However, there is included a fairly thorough statement of the New Deal and its relations to marketing."

Massachusetts State Recovery Board

Massachusetts. State recovery board. The Massachusetts State recovery board; a record of its organization and accomplishments. 35p. [Boston? 1934] 280.039 M38

"The Massachusetts State Recovery Board was appointed by President Roosevelt in August, 1933, to assist in the emergency re-employment campaign under the President's Re-employment Agreement, the 'Blanket Code'. The Board 'enlisted' for the duration of the campaign which, as originally announced, was to be terminated on December 31, 1933. As the year drew to a close, however, the President invited employers to extend their agreements with him and a request came from Washington for the Massachusetts Recovery Board to remain active until the new State Advisory Board could be organized. This the Board gladly agreed to do, thus carrying on during the first two months of 1934." - Introduction.

Milk Control Board - New York

New York (State). Milk control board. Report of the Milk control board to the governor and the legislature, March 1934. 35p. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1934. 280.344 N482

Signed: Charles H. Baldwin, Thomas Parran, Jr., and Kenneth F. Fee.

Milk - Cost of Production - England

Wyllie, James. Investigation into farming costs of production and financial results. XIV. Milk production: five years' costs and financial results, 1928/29 to 1932/33. p.97-136. [Wye, Kent, 1934] (South-eastern agricultural college, Wye, Kent (University of London) Department of economics, Report no. XIX) 280.9 W97

"Report No. VII in this series, published in 1929, gave an account of the results obtained from milk production during the five years ended Michaelmas 1928. It is now proposed to discuss the results which have accrued to Michaelmas 1933, with special reference to the five years 1928/29 to 1932/33. Altogether, results are available from 32 farms covering 165 farming years, of which 77 belong to the first and 88 to the second of the five-year periods. In addition, a large amount of data is available from the Food Recording Scheme for Dairy Cows, covering 35 farms and 90 farming years, for the four years ended April 30th, 1934.

"First of all, it is necessary to be perfectly clear as to the objectives in these investigations. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the first and by far the most important objective is to turn the searchlight of scientific investigation on to the cowshed and dairy with a view to showing up the strong and the weak points in existing practices and methods. This at once leads to the setting up of some kind of standards by which the strength or weakness of any particular practice or method may be accurately measured. For it is clear that efficiency at any single point can be nothing more than comparative: what may be considered highly efficient today may be equally inefficient tomorrow.

"The procedure adopted in this report is, briefly, as follows. First of all, the data will be presented in order to show the general financial results, from milk production on the farms under consideration during the

five-year period ended Michaelmas 1933, or thereabouts. Second, an attempt will be made to indicate how these financial results have varied not only from year to year but also from farm to farm, with particular reference to the causes of such variations. And finally, a general review will be made of all the information, in respect of milk production, which has been obtained from these investigations.

Milk Policy - England

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Milk; memorandum on financial resolution. Presented to Parliament by the minister of agriculture and fisheries and the secretary of state for Scotland by command of His Majesty, March, 1934. 4p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4547) 281.344 G79M

"The Financial Resolution provides the necessary authority for carrying into effect the proposals outlined in the ... Milk Policy... Cmd. 4519" (281.344 G79) - cf. p. [3]

Milk - Production & Marketing - Germany

Hecker, Wilhelm. Die frischmilchversorgung des Rhein-Main-Gebietes. 84p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1934. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft, Neue Folge. 89. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A

Bibliography, p. [83]-84.

The author discusses the fresh milk situation in a section of Southern Germany from the standpoint of supply and demand, distribution, and prices. Overproduction and keen competition have resulted in measures for the reorganization of production and marketing which are outlined.

Nienhaus, Aloys. Die produktions - und absatzverhältnisse der milchwirtschaft in den rechtsrheinischen höhengebieten Westdeutschlands. 124 p. maps. Bochum-Langendreer, 1933. 281.344 N55

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Bonn-Poppelsdorf.

Bibliography: p. 123-124.

A discussion of the production and marketing of milk and milk products in a section of western Germany including Wiesbaden, Kassel, and Sauerland. Among the subjects treated are climate, land utilization, live-stock raising, milk production, handling, consumption, marketing, butter production and marketing, and prices of milk and milk products.

Money

Clark, V. S. What is money? 88p. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin company, 1934. 284 C543

"Book note," p. [87]-88

The author states in his preface "that this little book is written for general readers and not for monetary experts. It tries to answer, with as little resort as possible to the economics of the schools, the numerous questions about money that reach the author. In accordance with its purpose, it subordinates definitions to descriptions and approaches

its theme by the path of history rather than by that of theoretical analysis."

A Book Note is appended which gives a useful short list of books on money and banking for those who wish "to step across the threshold of the subject."

Kjellstrom, Erik T. H. Managed money; the experience of Sweden. With a foreword by H. Parker Willis. 109p. New York, Columbia university press, 1934. 284 K65

Bibliography, p. [105]

The foreword refers to the recent development of interest in Swedish banking, and continues,

"There was evidently a plain need for some careful study of the monetary policy and methods of the Bank of Sweden - the institution whose name has of recent months been so often taken in vain, and to which have been ascribed, by hasty exponents of 'managed currency' ideas, such miraculous accomplishments in the way of foreign trade development, price control, and 'stabilization' generally. Such a study is now afforded by Mr. Erik T. H. Kjellstrom. His study is written from the point of view of Sweden and with sympathy for and knowledge of conditions existing in that country. It is, moreover, written with full knowledge of the current bibliographical data available in the Swedish language, which is Mr. Kjellstrom's own. But it is also written on the basis of Mr. Kjellstrom's years of work in the United States, and his close examination of the American monetary and banking scene. Observation of the American conditions has enabled him to select those elements of Swedish experience most likely to be informative to students of money and banking on this side of the Atlantic, and to draw from them the conclusions and lessons that are most applicable to the situation that presents itself here. His book is thus a valuable sedative for the excited minds which are now evolving new and strange monetary theories which they (on hearsay) ascribe to Sweden as the originating source of experimentation."

Spahr, W. E. The monetary theories of Warren and Pearson. 26p. New York, Farrar & Rinehart inc. [1934] (Farrar & Rinehart pamphlets no. 1) 284 Spl4

Vanderlip, F. A. Tomorrow's money; a financial program for America. 228p. New York, Reynal & Hitchcock [1934] 284 V28

National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Departments of Agriculture

National association of commissioners, secretaries and departments of agriculture. 16th annual meeting, Chicago, Illinois, October 16 and 17, 1933. 200p., mimeogr. [Chicago? 1933?] 4 N217 16th 1933.

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, secretary-treasurer of the organization is Commissioner of agriculture of Massachusetts at Boston.

Partial contents: National agricultural program, by Louis H. Bean; How will the Agricultural Adjustment Act work in relation to the several commodities concerned? [2 papers] by J. J. Mohler, and J. C. Holton; Farm debt conciliation plan, by Walter W. McLaughlin; How can commissioners of agriculture serve in the operation of the Farm Mortgage

Act? [2 papers] by A. H. Stafford, and William F. Renk; National inflation and deflation, by F. Lee Johnson; Report of the taxation committee, by Charles L. Hill; State milk control boards and Federal program of milk stabilization, by Earl H. Hanefeld.

National Association of Marketing Teachers

National association of marketing teachers. [Addresses at annual meeting 1933] (American marketing journal, v. 1, no. 2, April, 1934, p. 51-109) 280.39 N219

The titles of some of the papers follow: The measurement of consumer demand and economic planning, by A. F. Hinrichs; Marketing research technique, Report of the New York Committee; Price and margin control under N.I.R.A. codes, by V. H. Pelz; Marketing research in the academic field, by E. D. McGarry; Marketing developments during 1933, by L.D.H. Weld; Trade practices in fair competition, by Wilson Compton; Wholesaling under the National Recovery Administration, by Kenneth Dameron; Probable effects of the National Industrial Recovery Act on advertising, by John Benson; and New marketing research of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, by Willard L. Thorp.

National Country Life Conference

National country life conference. National policies affecting rural life. Proceedings of the sixteenth American country life conference, Blacksburg, Virginia, August 1-4, 1933. 152p. New York, Pub. by the University of Chicago press for the American country life association [1934] 281.2 N214

Partial contents: Presidential address, by Henry C. Taylor; World agriculture, by Henry A. Wallace; The national policy needed, by Norman Thomas; Round table reports: Rural education, by J. E. Butterworth; Rural health and welfare, by Katherine F. Lenroot; The use of land, by L. C. Gray; International relations, by Asher Hobson; Agricultural world economy, by Wallace McClure; International debts and monetary policies, by Leo Pasvolsky; World trade barriers, by Lynn R. Edminster; and The student conference, by E. L. Kirkpatrick.

National Economic Policy

Woll, Matthew, and Walling, W. E. Our next step - a national economic policy. 199p. New York and London, Harper & bros., 1934. 280.12 W83

The purpose of this volume is described by the authors in the preface as follows:

"The present volume was not conceived in the light of our new experiments. Planned early in the depression, before President Roosevelt's nomination, it is an effort to formulate the national economic policy long demanded by American labor and other organizations - and only incidentally to show the relation of that policy to 'the new deal.' That policy will remain the same even if the Rooseveltian experiments are temporarily shelved. It would have been the same had these experiments never been attempted. We do not deny or belittle in the least the promise and significance of the

Roosevelt program - but we do emphasize the fact that we are here dealing, not with the present emergency nor even with recurrent depressions, but with fundamentals of our industrial system and with the imperative and urgent need of a permanent economic policy.

National Livelihood Plan

Martin, P. M. Prohibiting poverty; suggestions for a method of obtaining economic security. 115p. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, incorporated [1934] 280 M364

Seventh edition, April, 1934.

The plan is briefly summarized in the following:

"All able-bodied young people of the nation, both boys and girls, at eighteen years of age, as a continuation of their public and high school education would enter an industrial organization (the Commons) for the purpose of producing and distributing a basic Livelihood in Necessaries Only (no Luxuries) to the entire population. Like the school system, it would be universal and compulsory, but would operate without the use of money.

"Demobilizing at 26 years of age (after eight years of service) they would then pass into 'The Capitals', a society organized precisely as is our present All-Capitalistic society, namely, capitalistic, competitive, individualistic, but confined industrially to the traffic in Luxuries and Surpluses Only (no Necessaries). As inhabitants or citizens of the capitals they would be at liberty to enter any calling they chose in pursuit of wealth, fame, power, skill, pleasure, ease, &c., being provided, steadily and for life with a regular supply of the basic Necessaries and necessary services, to be furnished them by the labors of fresh, successive relays of Young Commoners coming up in turn from the schools and taking their places in the ranks. Thus a continuous stream of necessary goods and services would be kept pouring out over the entire country being provided successively by the moderate but well-trained and well-organized labors of strong young generations working in their turn to win for life economic freedom and independence.

"The Plan would satisfy the two crying needs of our day - for Work and for Security - by obtaining Security through Work, so long as the nation shall stand."

National Policy in International Economic Relations

Commission of inquiry on National policy in international economic relations. [Summaries of addresses, statements, etc. made at the meeting held in Chicago, April 2, 1934. Chicago, 1934] 4 nos., mimeogr. Folio 280 C733

Have also two mimeographed pamphlets giving statements concerning hearings at which President Hutchins, University of Chicago, presided.

Summary of statement made by Walter Lichtenstein, Vice President of The First National Bank of Chicago; President, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, on Tariff problems of foreign investment." 8p.

Address made by General Robert E. Wood, President, Sears Roebuck & Co. on international trade. 2p.

Summary of statements made by Dr. Melchior Palyi on Desirable monetary

policy and C. M. Wynne, managing Director, Overseas Industries, Inc. on Practical policy from the exporters' point of view. 4p.

Varied views on tariff, foreign trade and monetary policy expressed by Chicago leaders. 3p.

Pacific Coast Economic Association

Pacific coast economic association. Papers and proceedings of the twelfth annual conference ... at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, December 1933. Ed. by John B. Canning. 64p. Ann Arbor, Edwards brothers, inc., 1934. 280.9 P11

Partial contents: The economist and economic nationalism, by Clement Akerman; The economic implications of codes of fair competition, by M. D. Ketchum; The Federal Farm Credit Administration, by A. C. Adams; Refinancing the farmer, by E. M. Ehrhardt; Restriction of output in agriculture and the processing taxes, by E. F. Dummeier; and Trade relationships with the Far East and purchasing power parity, by Erwin Graue.

Planning

Abercrombie, Patrick. Town & country planning. 255p. New York, H. Holt company: [etc., etc. 1933] (The home university library of modern knowledge. [no.163] 98.5 Ab3T

Bibliography, p. 249-252.

Pt. I. The background; II. The practice of town planning; III. Country planning and preservation.

Planning Agriculture

Ashby, A. W. Planning agriculture: some preliminary observations. 14p. [Reading, Eng., 1934]

At head of title: Agricultural Economics Society. Presidential address, 1934.

A few extracts from this thoughtful paper are reproduced below:

"Any form of agricultural planning in this country then involves considerations of (a) re-organisation and re-distribution of international trade; (b) internal re-organisation of industry and re-distribution of labour and capital (1) in Great Britain, (2) in countries exporting to Great Britain; (c) relative productivity of various industries in this country, and relative incomes and standards of living (including hours of labour) in those industries. Perhaps it will be said that the first need is that of considering the primary requirements of life, the most highly desirable secondary necessities, and then some allowable luxuries. Under some political circumstances this might be the case. If we have to accept lower conditions it will be far better to plan the reduction than to accept a sheer debacle. On the other hand if there is choice and we plan for the lower conditions of life we shall approach them, or if we plan and work for the higher conditions of life we shall approach them. If this is not true then economic planning cannot have any acceptable purpose. The whole aim and purpose of economic planning, with which must be associated a certain amount of political planning, is that of securing the widest and highest satisfactions from the economic and polit-

ical systems.

"Postulating that continuance of international trade will be necessary and desirable one of the primary needs is that of national organisations for its conduct. It has already become clear that the negotiation of restriction of imports with the private trade organisations is unacceptable. Governments must as far as possible protect the interests of their producers whose output is to be restricted...

"Postulating that a monetary price system also must remain, another primary need will be that of re-organising the system of issue and recall of money and credit for the purposes of internal and international trade. Money must remain as a measure of contemporary values, and the measure must attain the greatest possible stability...

"It follows from these two postulates that a national investment board will be required if only to deal with international lending and borrowing, but most probably also to regulate the internal use of capital in greater than specified minimum amounts. Unless the flow of capital is regulated it is impossible to re-distribute labour.

"All this is almost inevitably involved in economic planning for the social utilisation of economic resources. While it is open to anyone to say that an economy regulated by limited competition and prices is more likely to yield continuous satisfactions than a planned economy it is not possible for any advocate of planning to say 'thus far and no farther shall economic activities be planned.' In particular agricultural planning must lose much of its potential value unless it is accompanied by some planning in other spheres.

"As regards agricultural planning itself perhaps the most important social consideration is that taking together planning of internal production and the necessary control of imports, it will most probably involve the strict temporary control of parts of the dietary, and may involve control of the whole...

"Man must get his nutritive requirements, in starch, sugar, fats, protein and vitamins, etc., but he need not obtain his fat at breakfast-time. Food habits are now changing and very considerable changes in consumption per capita, and total, are occurring. And it is most probable that effective raising of prices, or closely approximate control of prices, will require the total rationing of the nation, although not necessarily the rationing of individuals. This is practically certain to be the case if restriction or control of supplies for the purpose of raising prices of foodstuffs becomes at all general while general purchasing power, and especially working-class incomes, remain at their present level. Efforts to raise prices by control of supplies will then tend to drive consumers back to the cheaper foods, and the control is bound to be in part ineffective. The alternative is that consumers spend a greater total on foodstuffs and less on other goods. In the latter case the country as a whole cannot obtain any advantage from the change. Thus it still remains true that general or universal increases in prices of farm produce largely depend on the increase in general purchasing power.

"But in any case, effective planning for raising prices over the whole area of food production and supply will involve the approximate total

rationing of the nation. This rationing will need to be done with great care and with a very considerable amount of adaptability... We shall need many widespread and continued studies of consumption before the necessary minimum of information can be obtained...

"Any rigid form of control will also require understanding and confidence amongst consumers. The destruction or non-prevention of physical wastage of existing supplies of food stuffs raises some strong public feelings, even when it occurs in exporting countries. Stopping production, or regulating areas of production to provide a given total supply at an expected yield, will always arouse fears and some feelings of resentment amongst the consuming public. With any serious miscalculation these resentments may be strong enough to force considerable changes in plans. Therefore, it may be necessary to give the public a considerable amount of information on plans and their foundations, and indeed to educate the public on the economic need, uses, and even risks of planning. But it may also prove to be necessary to carry sufficient stocks of certain storable primary foodstuffs to meet emergency needs. The estimation of the amount of stocks required for insurance, with least necessary physical wastage, and the least avoidable pressure of stocks on future markets, will not be an enviable task.

"Should it be found necessary to fix the total relations or food supply of the nation it will be necessary to ensure close co-ordination of the regulation of imports and home production, and between the authorities responsible therefor...

"But the questions of deepest concern to farmers will be those of the forms of ownership and control of land and of the character of the production unit under a planned economy. The possibilities of change in 'ownership' control of land are many, and in some respects there is likely to be wider choice here than in the superstructure of 'supply' organisation after the goods have been produced. It is at least possible that the existing systems might remain, but it appears probable that much of the possible advantage of planning supplies would be lost under these conditions. On the whole it will be expected that considerable modifications in ownership control and farm organisation will be necessary...

"Here and there may be found landowners who would assist in plans of development with present farms and their occupiers, or who would provide either capital or the conditions under which loan capital could be provided for re-equipment purposes. Development corporations of landowners might be permitted, even encouraged, under defined conditions. But with the more drastic changes in organisation for production, as with the extension of small holdings or the planning of more economical farm units, direct public assumption of control of land would almost certainly prove to be necessary.

"If the economic and social aims of improvement in production organisation could be determined, then plans, organisations, methods could be determined in practical forms. Without clear definition of aims and purposes any practical planning is impossible... A new agricultural civilisation, however, requires its own plans and in many cases these need to be both drastic and full."

Sanders, J. T. Requirements for a sustained prosperous American agriculture. 14p., mimeogr. [Stillwater? Okla., 1934] Pam.Coll.

"Given before Public Forum of Oklahoma agricultural and mechanical college, Feb. 5, 1934."

"There are several more or less tedious adjustments that will have to be made before we have attained a stable prosperous agriculture. Some of these adjustments involve changes in the type of farming; others involve local and state policies, while others can be made only by national and international adjustments.

"Prerequisite to a stable, prosperous agriculture, is a stable industrial order and fundamental to a more stable industrial order is that of a far more wide-spread distribution than has heretofore existed of the products of industry. As long as excess profits are allowed to pile up and be diverted into over-swollen productive machines or into unsafe foreign investments, we shall not have a reasonably smooth running industrial machine...

"Another adjustment that is important for a stabilized prosperous agriculture is that of a stabilized medium of exchange. Agriculture probably suffers more from radical risks than any other known industry...

"Another adjustment that is far more important than is usually considered is that of compensating agricultural districts for the net drain-off of wealth that accompanies a surplus migration of people from agricultural districts to urban centers. This net migration is accompanied by an enormous drain from farms to urban centers of the wealth that has been generated on the farm. This country's drained wealth is expended for the support of institutions serving in the main, city people...

"Still another adjustment that is sorely needed to assist toward a stable, prosperous agriculture, is a reduction of the transportation burdens of the farmers...

"In 1931 the average value per acre of the ten principal crops of the United States was only 59 percent of the 1910-14 average; yet the farmers were paying the railroads an average of 43 percent more per ten-mile for hauling the products of agriculture in the later date than in the former period...

"The surplus of agricultural commodities is probably the most vexing of all phases of the agricultural problem. Nearly all economists the world over contend that some way must be found to deal with this problem. If there is unity in this regard there is no semblance of unity among them in their judgment of the nature of the surplus and especially in the method of dealing with it. The greatest clash of opinion comes between those who believe that we should directly act about reduction of supplies as an approach to the problem and those who believe we should frankly recognize that the surplus is not one of physical overproduction but of under-consumption and set about its solution by correcting disrupted demand...

"Advocates of the present administration's plan of reducing agricultural surpluses contend that this is the most feasible way of attacking the farm problem. They contend that we must first work off the present burdensome surplus and then seek a permanent solution of the surplus problem afterwards - that the individual farmer without federal interference cannot possibly bring about the needed reduction of supplies, hence is inevitably facing bankruptcy if national interference is not effected.

"The basis for this contention is the even flow of physical agricultural production regardless of periods of farm depression or prosperity. The farm seems to be a non reversible or a non-checkable machine which continues to produce about the same amount of physical commodities during depressions such as we are going through as it does in more prosperous years. Thus, from 1929 to 1932 physical farm production declined less than five percent while industrial production dropped approximately 50 percent...

"What would have occurred had agricultural production in America slumped as did industrial production? The riots in population centers due to starvation would have probably destroyed our national existence...

"I am of the opinion that the present surplus control plan is hopelessly inadequate to solve the farm surplus difficulties since it does not contemplate the real cause of our surplus supplies. This plan cannot as a long time program become successful because of evasion at home and because of probable expansion abroad sufficient to take up any reduction which may effect at home...

"If we were to reduce our wheat acreage by 20 percent and normal yields occurred, we would reduce the world's production by 3.7 percent; and if normal prices and supply relationships of wheat prevailed we would raise the world's value of wheat by \$880 million, \$760 million of which would go to foreign producers and \$120 million to domestic producers. But this \$120 million would not be net gain to American producers since certain elements of cost are fixed in wheat production; and the farmer cannot possibly reduce his total costs by an amount equal to his acreage reduction. The per unit costs of our wheat, thereby, would be considerably raised and this increase per unit cost would have to be deducted from the so-called net advantages from raising of price per unit in order to ascertain the net gain in prices per bushel which would result in our efforts to reduce the surplus. This increased cost would amount to about \$66 million in our case which would leave us a net gain of \$54 million while our competitors would receive \$760 million net gain. In other words, our benefits by efforts to relieve the world of its wheat surplus brings us \$1.00 of relief and our competitors \$14 of relief...

"It is suggested by the spokesmen of the administration that part of the long-time program for dealing with agricultural surpluses will involve retirement of marginal lands. The findings of Dr. O. E. Baker of the United States Department of Agriculture will indicate how futile this type of effort is likely to prove in effecting a solution of the surplus problem...

"As a long time approach to the solution of our surplus problem it seems to me that the solution of ownership of farms in America promises more than that of the marginal land route, although I could not in any sense belittle the importance for other purposes than removal of agricultural surpluses of a constructive retirement of marginal land from agricultural production...

"Two practical avenues of promoting ownership suggest themselves. One of them is the new credit structure which has recently been set up... Another practical means of promoting ownership would be the exemption of owner operated farms from one-half of the ad valorem taxes without extending this exemption to tenant operated farms. This would discourage speculation in land by non-agricultural owners and would facilitate the sale of this land to actual operating farmers by the non-agricultural owners...

"We are led to believe that the World War left us in a radically different position with regard to foreign markets than that which we have been heretofore. This is claimed to be due in the main to our change

from a debtor to a creditor nation and to the self-sufficiency efforts of European nations...

"As to the debts placing us in a radically different position compared with our pre-war status, I am convinced that these debts are greatly over-emphasized...

"Regardless of whether the change in our debt status has had a profound influence on our trade relationships or not, we certainly pursued a ridiculous policy in demanding the payment of these debts and at the same time extending our tariff walls to such a height that it was impossible to pay the debts. This policy inevitably meant the loss of foreign markets for agricultural commodities...

"If I were made a Czar and were told to handle the emergency phases as well as the long-time phases of the solution of the agricultural problem, the first thing I should do would be to declare to the nations of the world that we were ready to take part in all constructive international, political, and social accord efforts...

"I would protect the domestic market of the American farmer by making the tariff effective on agricultural commodities as follows:

"Each buyer of agricultural commodities would be required to have a tariff supporting certificate equal to the face value of the tariff on the entire amount of the purchase of all tariff protected commodities. In order to get these certificates the buyer would have to pay in cash to the local postmaster the full price of the tariff on the amount of the commodity bought. Attached to this tariff-supporting certificate, however, would be a tariff benefit certificate which is to be torn off and given to the farmer selling the commodity. This tariff benefit certificate would have the face value of the tariff only on the proportion of the commodity which has been declared for domestic uses. These tariff benefit certificates however would not cost the buyer or the farmer anything - the benefit certificate coming attached to the tariff supporting certificate free. Thus the tariff supporting certificate and the tariff benefit certificate would always bear the same ratio to each other as the total of a product bears to the portion of the product nationally declared for domestic consumption.

"In order to make the local buyer buy the certificate it would be necessary to make the tariff-supporting certificate the sole legal authority to resell the commodity, to export it or to process it for home consumption...

"Once this machinery were set up we might begin a constructive policy of removing both agricultural and non-agricultural tariff barriers as progress in international accord made this practical. With this machinery set up I would undertake no direct control whatever of domestic production but would permit production and marketing to proceed freely and uninterrupted as they have in the past both in domestic and in foreign channels of trade. I do believe, however, that we can use to a good advantage planned and directed production in agriculture doing this by means of taxes on undesirable production and bonuses on expansion of certain agricultural enterprises that seem socially desirable. But these should not be subject to 'sign-up' campaigns but in the form of general applications to farmers."

Planning - National, Regional & State

Montanans, inc. The history of planning - national, regional and state planning programs. Montana's planning organization and its progress to date. 16p. [Helena, Mont., Independent publishing co., 1934?] 280.049 M76

"Summary of the aims and objects of the State planning conference" - cf. p. 2.

Foreman, Clark. The new internationalism. 154p. New York, W. W. Norton & company, inc. [1933] (Social action books 280 F762
Bibliography, p. 151-154.

The new internationalism which Mr. Foreman expounds is to be the fruit of national planning in what for the moment is a nationalistic world.

Planning, Regional - Northwest States

Pacific northwest regional planning conference. Proceedings of the first Pacific northwest regional planning conference at Portland, Oregon, March 5th, 6th and 7th, 1934. 13lp. Portland, Ore., 1934. 280.9 P112

Partial contents: Regional planning, and the regional planning conference, by Marshall N. Dana and R. F. Bessey; Washington plan, by E. F. Banker; Oregon plan, by C. M. Thomas; Idaho plan, by Eugene A. Cox; Montana plan, by J. S. James; Land resources, by Rex E. Willard, and Alfred Atkinson; The land and its use, by Rex E. Willard and L. C. Wheeting; Problems of forest land ownership and use, by Thornton T. Munger; Land use planning in Montana, by Alfred Atkinson; The subsistence homestead movement, by Edward C. Johnson; Water power data, by G. H. Canfield; Forestry and industrial planning, by C. J. Buck; and Fundamentals of city and county planning, by C. A. McClure.

The appendix contains lists of the members of the National Planning Board, Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, Washington State Planning Council, Idaho State Planning Board, Oregon State Planning Board and Montana State (Water Conservation and Planning Board.)

Poultry Industry

Northeastern poultry producers council. Neppco translated. 6p. multigraphed. [New York?] 1933. 47.9 N814N

This pamphlet describes the organization and work of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council on organization of "interests and agencies representing the various phases of the poultry industry in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia."

Price Fixing

Terborgh, George. Price control devices in NRA codes. 45p. Washington, The Brookings institution, 1934. (Brookings institution Pamphlet series n o. 11) 280.9 B79 no. 11

"This monograph is limited in its scope to an examination of the more important price regulating devices which have appeared in the first 250 codes approved."

Price Spreads - Canada

Canada. Parliament. House of commons. Special committee on price spreads and mass buying. Minutes of proceedings and evidence... Mar. 8, 1934 - June 29, 1934. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, 1934.

At head of title: Session 1934. House of commons. Special committee on price spreads and mass buying.

The Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has no. 7, 9, 11-27, 29-31, 33-59. (To be reprinted in one volume.)

The duties of this committee were set forth in the Resolution creating it in the following words:

"To inquire into and investigate the causes of the large spread between the prices received for commodities by the producer thereof, and the price paid by the consumers therefor; and the system of distribution in Canada of farm and other natural products, as well as manufactured products, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, more particularly to inquire into and investigate: - (a) the effect of mass buying by department and chain store organizations upon the regular retail trade of the country, as well as upon the business of manufacturers and producers; (b) the labour conditions prevailing in industries supplying the requirements of such department and chain store organizations, and the extent, if any, to which existing conditions have been brought about by the purchasing practices of such organizations, and the effect thereof upon the standard of living amongst those employed in such industries and organizations; (c) the relation between the flour milling industry and the bakeries of the country, and the effect of such relations upon the baking industry of Canada; (d) the methods and system prevailing in the marketing of livestock and animal products for domestic consumption and export, and the extent to which the present system affords or restricts opportunity for fair returns to producers."

Parts of special interest are those dealing with retail grocery stores dealing in farm produce (no. 7, 15); bread (no. 9, 26); livestock and the packing industry (no. 9, 11-14, 16-22, 25, 41-44); milk (no. 13); tobacco (no. 14, 23-27, 29-31, 33-36); agricultural situation in Saskatchewan (no. 21); The Searle index of the price of "things farmers buy" (no. 21A); fruits and vegetables and the canning industry (no. 36-38); fertilizer industry (no. 38-39); rubber (no. 40).

Profits

Bowman, R. T. A statistical study of profits. 322p. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press, 1934. (Industrial research department, Wharton school of finance and commerce, University of Pennsylvania. Research studies XXIII) 280 B682

Bibliography, p. 315-316.

The scope of this study is indicated in the author's preface as follows:

"This study attempts to apply the methods of frequency distribution analysis to distributions of earnings ratios. The earnings ratios are in all instances percentages of 'net earnings' to 'investment.' The analysis was undertaken with the idea that such an investigation would

have significance from at least two standpoints. First, it would provide information on earnings in such a way as to give a clear insight into the meaning of average earning rates for an industry and the variation in earnings ratios among the different concerns within that industry. Second, it would present the material in such a manner as to provide tentative premises of an empirical order for the construction and modification of profit theory."

Raw Commodity Prices and Devaluation of the Dollar

Copeland, Melvin T. International raw commodity prices and the devaluation of the dollar. 69p. Boston, Mass. [1934] (Harvard university. Graduate school of business administration, Bureau of business research. Division of research. Business research studies no. 5) 280.9 H262

Publication of the Graduate School of Business Administration. George F. Baker Foundation - Harvard University, v. 21, no. 1, January 1934.

"In October, 1933, the President of the United States, acting under the authority vested in him by the amendment of the Emergency Farm Relief Act passed by Congress in May, 1933, adopted a policy of deliberate devaluation of the dollar. The purpose of this action was stated to be a restoration of the general price level of 1926 or thereabouts. The President also indicated that it was to be his policy to change the gold content of the dollar from time to time in the future for the purpose of stabilizing the price of commodities.

The success of this experiment, from the economic standpoint, depends in no small part upon the promptness with which commodity prices respond to changes in the gold content of the dollar. If prices respond quickly, it may be possible to apply just the right amount of inflation and then stabilize prices at the desired point without serious disruption of economic activities. If prices do not respond quickly, then the effects of any specific amount of devaluation cannot be judged until a considerable interval of time has elapsed. During that interval business will be handicapped by uncertainty and hesitation, which will have a depressing influence. Under those conditions, furthermore, there may be a danger that an overdose of inflation may be injected into the monetary system, which will cause the whole program to get out of control, with the result that complete demoralization may follow. At best, if an overdose is given, a period of deflation must eventually ensue in which prices are brought down again. Furthermore, if prices do not respond quickly to changes in the gold content of the dollar, the longer the interval of time required for the effects to work themselves out, the greater will be the likelihood that other factors will enter to influence the course of prices and to confound the judgment of the controlling authorities in regulating prices.

One of the main problems involved in this policy of currency revaluation, therefore, is to ascertain whether or not prices do respond promptly to changes in the gold content of the dollar.

The most sensitive prices are those of primary materials. Hence the most favorable test of the promptness with which the revaluation policy works can be made by a study of the prices of primary materials. Inasmuch as many of these materials have world markets, the influence of the monetary policy of the United States on commodity values can be tested by

comparing the courses of prices of these sensitive commodities in domestic markets with the courses of prices of the same commodities in foreign markets. That is the task undertaken in this study, with the use of very simple but reliable statistical methods." - Introductory note.

Social Problems

Gillette, J. M., and Reinhardt, J. M. Current social problems. 819p. New York, Cincinnati [etc.] American book company [1933] American sociology series) 280.12 G41

Bibliography at end of each chapter.

The first two chapters of this volume constitute Part I and are devoted to an analytical survey of "the nature of social problems and of their relation to the larger embracing society." Part II is devoted to problems more immediately related to geographic and economic conditions, Part III, to problems arising out of psychophysical conditions, Part IV, to problems connected with race and nativity, Part V, to problems centered in the domestic institution and Part VI, to problems of general social control.

The State and Economic Life

International studies conference, 6th, London, 1933. A record of a second Study conference on the state and economic life, held in London from May 29 to June 2, 1933, and organised by the International institute of intellectual co-operation in collaboration with the British co-ordinating committee for the international studies. Edited and published by the International institute of intellectual co-operation. 422p. Paris, 1934. 280.9 In89

At head of title: League of nations. Sixth International studies conference.

This volume "consists in the main of a symposium of the speeches and discussions of the Conference, in so far as they deal with the problem of the State and Economic Life, and also of the reports presented to the Conference by its three Rapporteurs, namely, Dr. Arnold Wolfers, Professor William Rappard, and Professor J. H. Richardson. Finally, it contains the abstracts of the memoranda presented by way of preliminary information by most of the members of the Conference (national groups or international institutions)...

"The Chairmanship of this sixth Session of the International Studies Conference was entrusted to Sir Arthur Salter, and the Vice-Chairmanship to Professor Ettore Rosbach, member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The Inaugural Meeting held at the London School of Economics on Monday, June 29th, was presided over by Lord Eustace Percy, former President of the Board of Education, who, together with Professor Charléty, Rector of the University of Paris, contributed the opening speeches...

"Then followed the short Administrative Meeting of the Conference, which later split up into two committees, the one concerned with the discussions of International Trade and Finance, the other with State Intervention in the Private Economic Sphere. Professor Henri Hauser, of the University of Paris, was elected Chairman of Committee I, with Professor William Rappard, of the University of Geneva and Director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, as its rapporteur. Dr.

Edwin Gay, of Harvard University, was similarly elected Chairman of Committee II, with Professor J. H. Richardson, of the University of Leeds, as its rapporteur.

"The entire work of the Studies Conference was devolved on these two Committees, which met five times within three days (May 29th-31st)...

"The Conference was finally closed by a second plenary study meeting, which was devoted to a reading of the rapporteurs' reports on the discussions and findings of the two Committees...

"The Problem of Collective Security has, it may finally be added, been chosen as the subject of enquiry for the next International Study Conference, which after a small preliminary Conference in 1934 will finally be held in 1935." - Preface.

Liberal summer conference. 1st, Port Hope, Ont., 1933. The liberal way; a record of opinion on Canadian problems as expressed and discussed at the first Liberal summer conference, Port Hope, September, 1933. 294p. Toronto and Vancouver, J. M. Dent & sons limited [1933] 280.9 L61

From the introductory chapter written by the Hon. Vincent Massey the extracts below have been taken:

"The Liberal Summer Conference was an experiment...

"The object of this gathering was the free discussion of pressing questions on an ordered and systematic plan. Its members assembled to exchange ideas...

"A study of the politics of most countries will show one problem at least which they have in common - the effort to relate economic activity to government. We have already acquired a useful perspective in this matter; we need not wait for the historians of the future to tell us that the last generation is marked chiefly by the struggle - not over yet - between two functions - politics and economics. In the nineteenth century there was little risk of a clash between the two. Politics left economic activity largely in private hands and was concerned with other things. But gradually the State has been forced to turn its attention to the economic field. Economics, in fact, has wooed politics now for decades, endeavouring with difficulty to break down an habitual indifference. Early approaches took place in England when the great programme of social legislation was launched before the War. The process has been more than one of "wooing" in other countries. There has been a forced marriage between economics and politics in Russia. In the United States, since the new administration has assumed office, it is clear that a new form of alliance between these two is probable.

"Political controversy - when it is on realistic lines - must inevitably turn, for the most part, on the relations between these two spheres of activity - politics and economics. It is the proper adjustment between them that we must seek. A solution is not to be found in either extreme. Economics is a good servant but a bad mistress. Where there is an effort to try to make human nature fit an economic mould, failure is inevitable. On the other hand, to neglect the realm of economics as being beyond government and to restrict political activity to the narrower field which prevailed in the nineteenth century, is to pursue a policy that is merely antiquarian...

"The discussion of such subjects can, of course, follow practical

lines only if the ultimate objective is kept steadily in mind. What is it? It is surely, in any civilized state, the happiness of the individual. If civilization means anything, men and women must have the assurance of security against those material evils from which the State can protect them; and they must enjoy the guarantee of minimum standards of life. This is no side issue; it is a major objective...

"The proper discharge of social responsibility involves, of course, an extension of the task of government, and it may be honestly feared that, from the new functions which it is asked to assume, individual freedom may suffer. In answer, however, it may be said - and this would seem to be one of the things on which the contributors to this volume are in substantial agreement - that while freedom at one time meant freedom from government interference, it now must mean freedom by government regulation. Individualism, however 'rugged' it may be, can no longer be left to itself. It can, in fact, be safeguarded only by means of the control which the State provides...

"If government to-day is asking for the help of the economist and his colleagues, and needs it, the expert in his ardour requires no less the steadying influence of the practical mind...

"The public is turning more and more to the man of vision. We have acquired a new interest in ideas. Economists are almost embarrassed by the disciples who crowd to their feet... Let us welcome the new respect for thought...

"The era of improvisation in government certainly is past... We are coming, I believe, to realize that we must now think ahead far beyond the needs of to-day. We are all familiar with the strife which has broken out in the world between those who want to 'plan' and those who take exception to what they regard as implied in this term. The word 'planning' has become provocative. The issue is reflected in this volume. But what is really meant by 'planning'? It is a pity when a good word becomes a catchword, a sort of refuge from thinking instead of a stimulus to thought. Planning is one of those terms which are best used with an accompanying definition. The word can cover the whole field of politics - from the 'planning' of Russia, which is meant to end capitalism, to the new plans in the United States, which are intended to save it...

"In discussing our national problems, we must not overlook our relation to the world in which we live...

"Economic nationalism is a retrograde force and can give us little cheer... A real internationalism must, of course, ultimately prevail. The world is a unit and must act as one. The new nationalism may serve to form a reasonable basis for a more realistic internationalism. It may be a case of the longest way round being the shortest way home. Internationalism must, after all, be based on national pillars. The honest acceptance of the needs of individual national units should not necessarily be in conflict with decent co-operation between them."

Among other chapters of interest are: The Relations between Government and Business in Canada, by Francis Hankin; A National Agricultural Policy, by H. C. Grant, and The Prospects for Recovery, by T. E. Gregory.

Sugar

Gt. Brit. Sugar beet marketing board. Scheme under the Agricultural marketing acts, 1931 & 1933, regulating the marketing of sugar beet. 23p. London, Sugar beet marketing board [1934?] 280.366 G79

Gt. Brit. Exchequer. Statement of proposals respecting colonial sugar preference to be submitted to Parliament by the chancellor of the Exchequer. 4p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4555) 286.365 G79

Sugar Beets - Labor conditions

Abbot, William L. Report for the Committee on labor conditions in the growing of sugar beets... 55 p. mimeogr. [Washington, D. C.] Mar. 1934. 158.1 Ab2

Bibliographical foot-notes.

This report opens with the statement which follows:

"The problem of the Committee on Labor Conditions in the Growing of Sugar Beets, as stated in the letter of President Roosevelt to the Secretary of Labor authorizing its appointment, is 'the immediate formulation of a plan which will place the labor policies of sugar beet production on a reasonable and equitable basis.'

"In considering this problem, the report will first summarize briefly the present conditions of labor in the raising of sugar beets, as shown by a series of investigations extending over the past fourteen years. Studies of the cost of living and family budgets will then be used in an effort to determine the wages which should be paid to the workers in order to enable them to maintain themselves at a self-supporting level. These will be checked by comparisons of the present wage rate with those of the base period of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, August 1909 to July 1914, inclusive, and of the intervening years. From these an estimate will be made of the minimum wage which should be paid at the present time, making allowance for the elimination of child labor, and a possible reduction of the hours of work per day.

"An analysis will then be made of the relation of the wages of contract workers to the other costs of the growers, and to their margin of profit. The economic importance of the beet sugar industry, and its status under the tariff will be presented, followed by a discussion of the proposed legislation making sugar a basic commodity, and of the effects upon the growers of a policy of crop reduction and payment of benefits.

"It will be shown that under these proposals, the growers of sugar beets can afford to pay higher wages to the contract workers, and still have a larger profit from the growing of beets than they had in 1933, without the payment of benefits.

"The effect of this plan upon the processing companies will then be briefly considered.

"Finally, means for securing the payment of higher wages, and other desirable improvements of the conditions of labor in the industry will be suggested."

Tariff

Boucke, O. F. Europe and the American tariff. 163p. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell company [1933] 285 B66

Bibliography, p. 147-151.

The preface of this book reads as follows:

"Americans today may be said to face two different tariff questions, viz., first, whether import duties should be materially reduced or not, and second, supposing a protective policy be continued, whether it is to stand by itself or is to be offset by other federal legislation.

"As to the first question, the present writer holds that under existing conditions abroad - political as well as economic - a marked reduction of duties is inadvisable. Europe cannot be helped as much by debt cancellation as is widely believed, although its expediency will hardly be doubted. Tariff concessions too will mean but little, for reasons discussed notably in the first part of this study. On the other hand, Americans may harm themselves more than they can assist Europeans in lowering tariff barriers suddenly for products of major industries. The effects of free trade after prolonged protection are unlike those observable when it coincides with the birth of a nation in early stages of economic development, just as free trade widely or universally practiced promises what an adherence to it by a single country will not. The United States, furthermore, does not owe its depression of recent years to faulty commercial policies, although it may look so to certain producer groups.

"However, protection decided upon, one may still ask of what sort it is to be. In the past both it and free trade have been by-products of an individualistic and imperialistic regime, a point elaborated in the following pages, especially in the twelfth chapter. With this era about to pass - again for reasons stated in this study - will it not be logical to expect a new kind of protective policy, particularly in the United States because of factors characteristic of it? Should it not be integrated into a larger domestic economy for the sake of permanent balance and mass prosperity? Grounds for this opinion are advanced in the last two chapters."

Jones, J. M. Tariff retaliation; repercussions of the Hawley-Smoot bill. 352p. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press; London, H. Milford, Oxford university press, 1934. 285 J71

Bibliography, p. 320-332.

The foreword signed by H. A. Wallace reads as follows:

"I am happy to write this foreword in commendation of this realistic study of the tariff, and especially the Hawley-Smoot Tariff in the post-war period. There are specific points in this study with which I might find myself in a certain amount of disagreement, but the attitude as a whole seems to me to be decidedly healthy.

"We have in Mr. Jones an educated and well trained American who, as a result of the fellowship abroad, finds it possible to hold up to us a mirror so that we can see ourselves as others see us. No one can read this book without being struck with the mutual insanity of the different nations of the world with respect to international trade. Whether she

likes it or not, the United States must make certain decisions as to international policy and this book is a real contribution toward enabling the people of this country to make such a decision intelligently."

The chapter headings which follow show the special phases of the subject which have been studied: Repercussions of the Hawley-Smoot tariff; Spain withdraws most-favored-nation treatment from the United States; Italy switches her imports from the United States; Switzerland boycotts American products; The French customs quota system; Canada retaliates in kind; Great Britain adopts protection; The disrepute of the unconditional most-favored-nation clause; The discriminations of Austria; and A new American commercial policy.

Taxation

American legislators' association. Coordination of federal and state tobacco taxation; research report prepared for Interstate commission on conflicting taxation, by Clarence Heer, research director. 22p., mimeogr. Chicago, American legislators' association [1934] 284.5 Am34

The Doughton Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives on January 10, 1933, provides that the federal government set aside one-sixth of its receipts from the cigarette tax for distribution on a basis of population among such states as agree to refrain from imposing cigarette taxes of their own. The present report assembles facts and figures pertinent to a consideration of this proposal." The conclusion is reached that "From a purely revenue standpoint the adoption of the Doughton proposal would not be profitable to the federal government at this time."

Harding, T. S. TNT, these national taxeaters. 38lp. New York, R. Long & R. R. Smith, inc., 1934. 280.12 H21

This book shows "that the social business of the Federal Government is managed more effectively, more intelligently and more competently than the business carried on by private enterprise under the profit incentive."

Louisiana. Tax reform commission. Second-fourth report of Louisiana tax reform commission in accordance with act no. 132 of the Legislature of Louisiana for 1932. 3 nos. [Baton Rouge, La., 1933-34] 284.59 L93

National conference on the relation of law and business, 1932. Current problems in public finance: lectures delivered at the National conference on the relation of law and business, held under the auspices of the School of law and the School of commerce, accounts and finance, New York university. 39lp. New York, Chicago [etc.] Commerce clearing house, inc., 1933. 280.9 N2122 1932

Lettered on cover, New York University Symposium.

Deals in part with the readjustment of local, state and federal expenditures and taxation, and their coordination. Two chapters are devoted to special taxes.

New York (State) Chamber of commerce. Committee on taxation. The tax exemption problem. 18p. [New York] 1934. 284.5 N486

"At the regular monthly meeting... January 4, 1934, [this]... report, submitted by its Committee on taxation, was received and placed in the records."

New York (State) Commission to revise tax laws. Fourth report of the New York State Commission for the revision of the tax laws. Submitted February 15, 1934. 104p. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1934. 284.5 N483R

At head of title: Legislative document (1934) no. 56. State of New York, Local government solvency through tax relief and economy.

Contents: State surplus and local fiscal emergency; Revenue program; Conditions of state assistance to local governments; Delinquent taxes on real estate; Inequalities in educational costs and State aid; Municipal light and power.

Tennessee taxpayers association, Inc. A report of the survey of the management and finances of the government of Hamilton County, Tennessee, prepared for the County court of Hamilton County... and for the taxpayers of Hamilton County. Sponsored by Hamilton County taxpayers league. Comp. and ed. by Tennessee taxpayers association, inc., and associates. 152p., mimeogr. Nashville [1934] 280.081 T25

Tennessee taxpayers association, Inc. A report of the survey of the finances and management of the government of Greene county, Tennessee, prepared for the County court of Greene county... and for the taxpayers of Greene county. Sponsored by Greene county taxpayers league... Comp. and edited by Tennessee taxpayers association, inc. 104p., mimeogr. Nashville [1934] 280.081 T25G

Tennessee taxpayers association, Inc. A report of the survey of the finances and management of the government of Knox county, Tennessee, prepared for the County court of Knox county... and for the taxpayers of Knox county. Sponsored by Knox county property owners league, Knoxville real estate board, Knoxville chamber of commerce... Comp. and edited by Tennessee taxpayers association, inc. 124p., mimeogr. Nashville [1934] 280.081 T25K

Tennessee taxpayers association, Inc. A report of the survey of the finances and management of the government of Washington county, Tennessee, prepared for the County court of Washington county... and for the taxpayers of Washington county. Comp. and ed. by Tennessee taxpayers association, inc. 131p., mimeogr. Nashville, [1934] 280.081 T25W

Virginia. Committee to study the burden of taxes on real estate. Taxes on real estate. Report of the Committee to study the burden of taxes on real estate, submitted to the General assembly, February 2, 1934, pursuant to a Joint resolution agreed to March 9, 1932. 59p. Richmond, Division of purchase and printing, 1934. 284.5 V813

House document no. 7.

Warren, Fiske. Enclaves of economic rent for the year 1932; being a compendium of the legal documents involved, together with a historical description, by Charles White Huntington. 13th annual volume. 335 p. Harvard, Mass., F. Warren, 1933. 282.9 W25

This report describes the various communities throughout the world which have put the single tax doctrine into practice.

Wueller, P. H. The integration of the German tax system. 59p. New York, 1933. 284.5 W95

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Columbia university.

Preprinted from Robert M. Haig, The Coördination of Federal and State Revenues.

Bibliographical note, p. [60]

Tobacco Monopoly - Austria

Benesch, Friedrich. 150 jahre österreichische tabakregie, 1784-1934. (Hrsg. von der Generaldirektion der österreichischen tabakregie in Wien. 63p. Wien, 1934] 281.369 B43

Beilage: Die industriellen und gewerblichen mitarbeiter der österreichischen tabakregie. (34p. in pocket at end)

An illustrated volume issued in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Austrian tobacco monopoly. It contains articles on the economic importance of the monopoly, an outline of its history, as well as articles on the production, manufacture, and marketing of tobacco.

Trade Relations - Gt. Britain

Gt. Brit. Customs and excise dept. Customs and excise tariff of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in operation on the 1st January, 1934. 271p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. 285 G793

"This volume consists of a statement, for the convenience of importers and others concerned, showing the duties of Customs and Excise in operation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the 1st January, 1934, and the drawbacks and allowances relating thereto."

Gt. Brit. Dept. of overseas trade. Exchange restrictions in certain foreign countries. February 13th, 1934. 4p [London. Dept. of overseas trade, 1934] 284 G799E

"An indication is given below of the extent to which, if at all, prompt payment of current trade debts is, according to the Department's information, prevented by exchange control."

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. Fruit supplies in 1933 (including vegetables, flowers and bulbs) 95p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. 286.83 G79 Suppl.

Supplement to Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes, June 1934.

"Fourth in the series of Annual Reviews of Fruit Supplies in the United Kingdom, and follows the same lines as previous similar reviews, published by the Empire Marketing Board." - Foreword.

- Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report on agricultural marketing schemes by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries and the Secretary of state for Scotland under Section 10 of the Agricultural marketing act, 1931 (21 & 22 Geo. 5, Ch. 42) 19p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. 280.39 G793R
First report.
- Gt. Brit. Secretary of state for dominion affairs. Dairy produce; telegraphic correspondence between His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's government in New Zealand with regard to quantitative regulation. Presented by the Secretary of state for dominion affairs to Parliament by command of His Majesty, April 1934. 7p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4557) 286.344 G792
- Gt. Brit. Treaties, etc., 1910- (George V) Exchange of notes between His Majesty's government in the commonwealth of Australia and the Belgian government regarding commercial relations. London, December 14, 1933. 4p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4504) 286 G797Ea
At head of title: Belgium. Treaty series no. 5 (1934)
English and French.
- Gt. Brit. Treaties, etc., (George V) Agreement between the governments of France, the United Kingdom, India, the Netherlands and Siam to regulate production and export of rubber. London, May 7, 1934. 14p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4583) 286.378 G79
At head of title: Rubber. Treaty series no. 12 (1934)
- Gt. Brit. Treaties, etc., 1910- (George V) Exchange of notes between His Majesty's government in the Irish Free State and the government of Salvador regarding commercial relations between the Irish Free State and Salvador. San Salvador, September 12/30, 1931. 5p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4506) 286 H797Ei
At head of title: Salvador. Treaty series no. 6 (1934) Reprint of "Irish Free State Treaty series no. 10 (1931)"
English and Spanish
- Gt. Brit. Treaties, etc., 1910- (George V) Exchange of notes between His Majesty's government in New Zealand and the Norwegian government in regard to commercial relations, Wellington, October 20, 1933, Sydney, October 27, 1933. 3p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command.] Cmd. 4534) 286 G797En
At head of title: Norway. Treaty series no. 9 (1934)
- Gt. Brit. Treaties, etc., 1910- (George V) Trade arrangement between His Majesty's government in New Zealand and the economic union of Belgium and Luxemburg. Wellington, December 5, 1933. 5p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4508) 286 G797T
At head of title: Belgium. Treaty series no. 8 (1934)

Gt. Brit. Treaties, etc., 1910- (George V) Temporary commercial agreement between His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom and the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. London, February 16, 1934. [The agreement has not been ratified by His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom.] 11p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4513) 286 G797Te
At head of title: Russia no. 1 (1934)

Unemployment Relief by Barter Economy

Cheadle, J. B., Eaton, H. O., and Ewing, C. A. M. No more unemployed... Introduction by Paul H. Douglas. 124p. Norman, University of Oklahoma press, 1934. 283 C412

Paul H. Douglas has written the introduction to this book. He writes in part as follows, of the authors' plan for the establishment of the Industrial Stabilization Corporation:

"The proposal of Mr. Eaton and his colleagues is one which in its general outlines is eminently sensible. This is, that where there are a large number of unemployed workers and a large quantity of unemployed capital with no immediate prospect of reemployment, these should be so combined that the unemployed workers can be set to work producing for each other."

U. S. S. R.

Hirsh, Alcan. Industrialized Russia, with preface by Maurice Hindus. 309p. New York, The Chemical catalog company, inc., 1934. 280.179 H61

"Books in English about the soviet union"; p. 274-285; "A list of recent important articles on the soviet union"; p. 286-290.

Maxwell, B. W. The Soviet state; a study of Bolshevik rule. 383p. Topeka, Kans., Steves & Wayburn [1934] 280.179 M45
Bibliography, p. 373-377.
Chapter 6. Rural government, p. 83-99.

Mikhailov, M. Organizatsiia senouborki v kolkhozakh. 46p. [Moskva] 1932 281.179 M58

Organization of hay making on collective farms.

At head of title: Vsesoiuznaia akademiia sel'skokhoziaistvennykh nauk im. V. I. Lenina, Institut kormov. M. Mikhailov, G. Eremin, E. Mikhailova.

Molotov, Viacheslav. Tasks of the first year of the second Five-year plan. Report delivered at the joint plenum of the Central committee and Central Control commission of the Communist party of the Soviet Union, January 8, 1933. 52p. Moscow, Leningrad, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U.S.S.R., 1933. 280.179 M73T

Rothermel, Johannes. Der getreide-grossbetrieb des korntrustes der U. d. S. S. R. im europäischen südosten Russlands. 105p. Berlin-Neukölin, 1933. 281.359 R74

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, p. 103-105.

A study of large-scale grain production in Southeastern U.S.S.R., its economic bases and prospects.

Vegetable Fats & Oils

Weber, G. M., and Alsberg, C. L. The American vegetable-shortening industry; its origin and development. 359p. Stanford University, Calif. Food research institute [1934] (Food research institute. Leland Stanford junior university. Fats and oils studies, no. 5, June 1934) 307.9 L53 no.5

"This book endeavors to trace the economic history of an important and peculiarly American industry. Since the evolution of most industries is largely influenced by technological developments and by inventions, the authors have sought to perform their task with full consideration of these factors. The body of the text has, however, been kept free from technological discussions in order not to break the thread of continuity of the economic treatment. Technological aspects have, so far as possible, been relegated to the appendices. These appendices will interest chemists rather than economists. A glossary of terms, with brief descriptions of the raw materials of the industry, their sources and their principal uses, is presented in Appendix A. Technological and scientific material has been concentrated in Appendices B and C. Most of the statistical material used is concentrated in Appendix F, in tables convenient for reference.

"The historical approach has been followed, partly because it seemed the most satisfactory method to place present conditions before the reader, but partly, also, because the history of this industry presents an interesting chapter in the development of industry and technology in the United States.

"The authors found information concerning the compound industry both in its early and in its later stages of growth to be widely scattered. For certain periods and on certain points, pertinent information is fragmentary and its reliability unverifiable." - Preface

Welsh Journal of Agriculture

Welsh journal of agriculture; the journal of the Welsh agricultural education conference, vol. X, January 1934. 341 p. Cardiff, Pub. for the Welsh agricultural education conference by the University of Wales press board [1934] 10 W46

Among the articles which make up this issue are the following which were contributed by members of the staff of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth: The diary of a Cardiganshire farmer, 1870-1900, by J. Llefelys Davies; Agricultural co-operative societies in Wales; A review of three years trading

in farm requirements, 1930-31-32, by J. Glynne Williams, and Dorothy Davies; A comparative study of production on farms in the Welshpool district of the Severn valley for the years 1919 and 1932, by A. L. Jolly; Retailing of milk by producers in the Cardiff area, by W. H. Jones and W. J. Cowie; The consumption of milk in Cardiff, by W. H. Jones and W. J. Cowie; Cattle-raising by "suckling" in Radnorshire [a system which requires a minimum of labour and a relatively large amount of land for a given amount of value of product] by S. T. Morris.

Another article of interest is entitled, Land Improvement as an Investment, by Stanley M. Bligh, who concludes as follows:

"The U. S. A. farming policy of throwing forty million acres out of arable cultivation is probably the precursor of a similar policy in parts of the British Empire. When arable cultivation ceases on considerable areas, it is important that those areas should not become derelict and scrub infested, but that they should be kept in a fertile condition for future use without depressing agricultural markets by turning out more products than can be sold. The discovery of the technique for inoculating the land with nodule bacteria will enable wild white clover to be grown successfully almost everywhere. White clover is suitable for turning out relatively small quantities of high quality products.

"If arable areas can be made to grow predominantly white clover swards without the expenses of enclosure, this may help to solve one part of the world agricultural problem."

Wheat Pools - Canada

Canada wheat pool's board explains stand. Quotes facts on obligations to governments of Dominion. 2 p. mimeogr. [Winnipeg, 1934] Pam. Coll.

"From the Winnipeg evening tribune, Saturday, June 16, 1934."

"The pools incurred a debt by paying more money to their members than the wheat brought. They are paying this debt. With the exception of a voluntary and generous reduction by the government and legislature of Manitoba of close to a million, three hundred thousand dollars, the debt incurred is being paid in full by the three Pool organizations."

World Economic Review

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. World economic review, 1933. 290 p. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 157.54 W892

The foreword signed by Willard L. Thorp reads in part as follows;

"This survey is an endeavor to bring the economic record of 1933 for the various countries of the world within the pages of a single volume. It could better be written in thousands of pages, and at greater distance in terms of time. Nevertheless, 1933 was a year of such extraordinary developments, and interest is so centered on the problem of recovery that it has seemed wise to disregard the dangers and pitfalls of hasty and abbreviated analysis in order to present in a fairly orderly fashion the record as it now appears.

"The present volume is to be considered primarily as a statement of the outstanding economic developments with an emphasis on the general

trend, and not a complete economic record of the past year. For obvious reasons, the record of the United States is presented in much more detail than that for foreign countries. For reasons of time and economy it was found impossible to include all foreign countries, and the selection has been made on the basis of general economic importance and the scope of economic relations with the United States. In addition to the surveys for the various countries, there is an appendix to each part of the review. The appendix included in part I contains a chronology of events in 1933, a review of the major features of the outstanding Federal legislation of the year, and a series of tables showing the long-term trend of some of the more important economic indicators. The appendix to part II contains statistics for world trade, production of important world commodities, and exchange rates."

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Agricultural credit in foreign countries, 1927-1934; a partial list of references, comp. by Mrs. A. M. Hannay, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. 10p. Typewritten. [Washington, D. C., July 1934]

May be borrowed for copying.

Bibliography of information on air conditioning. [3d ed.] 46p., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce [1934] 157.55 B47

Contains section "Government reports on air conditioning, cold storage and refrigeration."

Prepared under the direction of G. Reed Salisbury of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. "Miss Perle Knight is responsible for the major part of the research necessary to complete this work."

Labor under the new deal: a selected bibliography including analyses of labor organization periodicals, comp. by Dorothy Campbell Culver. 58p., mimeogr. Berkeley, 1934. 241.3 C89L

Requests for this publication should be addressed to Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

A land use bibliography; comp. in the Library of the Schools of landscape architecture and city planning, Harvard university by Katherine McNamara, librarian. 8 p. [Boston?] 1934. 241.3 M23

Reprinted from City Planning January 1934, which is published by the City Planning Publishing Co., 9 Park Street, Boston. Henry Vincent Hubbard, editor.

Non-institutional relief measures of the states and territories... Compiled by Adelaide Hasse. 6 nos. mimeogr. [Washington, D. C.] Federal emergency relief administration. Research library, April-May, 1934. 173.2 R27N

Alabama.- Alaska.- Arizona.- Arkansas.- California.- Illinois.

Publications relating to cotton marketing. Bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. Department of agriculture. June 12, 1934. 6p., mimeogr.

Available in the Library, Division of Cotton Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Retailing; a select list of books and pamphlets... Comp. and published by the Bureau of business information, University extension division, University of Wisconsin... March, 1934. 48p., mimeogr. Madison, 1934. 241.3 W753R

Should be requested from the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

The tariff; a bibliography. A select list of references. 980p. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934. (Miscellaneous series)

Issued by the United States Tariff Commission, and requests should be addressed to that Commission.

NEW PERIODICALS

Documentation économique; bibliographie trimestrielle. Publie les analyses classées par sujets des articles parus dans les principales revues économiques. no. 1, mai 1934. Paris, Librairie technique et économique [1934]

This new quarterly contains brief abstracts of the articles in the principal economic periodicals of the world, classified by subjects, including public finance, social and industrial economy, and agricultural economics.

Farmers weekly, v. 1. no. 1, June 22, 1934. London.

Address of the Editorial, Advertising and Publishing Office, Pontifex House, 43 Shoe Lane, London, E. C. 4.

This new independent paper features parliamentary and other governmental news that relates to British agriculture. Its policy is outlined in the first issue in the following words:

"We have one single fundamental policy. We want to see more agriculture production in Britain. We want to plough our own fields so that we can duly reap our own corn. We desire to increase our herds of cattle and pigs and our flocks of sheep and poultry. We want the highest possible production of food for our own people from British soil...

"The nation is ready to adopt this policy. The people in towns and cities are ready to encourage the increase of agriculture through the land.

"The Government now in office has adopted the policy of fostering agricultural development. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Elliot, has done more to attain it than any other man who has held the post in our generation.

"He is conscious of the needs of agriculture. He is determined by his policies and by his plans to extend and develop the wealth that is in our soil."

Home farmer, the official organ of the Milk marketing board [monthly] v. 1, no. 1, May 1934. London, 1934.

Address: Thames House, Millbank, S W. 1, London, England.

The purpose of this new organ of the Milk Marketing Board is stated by the editor as follows:

"There is, perhaps, nothing more vital to the preservation of organized milk marketing than a regular medium of contact between those who administer the Milk Scheme and the many thousands of dairy farmers whose interests are being served at Thames House. Past experience proves that milk producers must have an organ which they can call their own if they are to be kept properly informed on the actions and policy of their Board."

Planning; a broadsheet issued by PEP (Political and economic planning) [fortnightly] no. 1, April 25, 1933. London.

Address of editor: 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S. W. 1.

The first issue of this periodical, published over a year ago, states the purpose and plans of the editor as follows:

"This broadsheet is sent out by a group of people who are actively engaged in production and distribution, in administration, in the social services, in town and country planning, in finance, in education, in research, in persuasion and in various other key functions within the United Kingdom. Two years ago, under pressure of world events, this group was created through the fusion of elements which had previously been working in watertight compartments. Despite evident difficulties there has proved to be a good deal in common between them, and the group has been able gradually to develop a more or less unified approach which its members have found of value in carrying on their various jobs through a difficult period..."

P E P is concerned with action; an academic attitude is ruled out by its approach. In thinking for the future it does not lose sight of immediate necessities. It claims the energetic co-operation of all who are working to adapt existing institutions to the new needs of the world.

"As a proof of this determination to get down to brass tacks it is proposed to concentrate each issue of the broadsheet on one specific problem. We begin with Iron and Steel. Next time the subject will be Town and Country Planning, and after that International Trade, Employment Policy, Agriculture, Land Ownership, a Clearing-house for Information and Research, and other pressing questions will be treated in the same way. In some cases there may be long intervals between the treatment of subjects which may be of special interest to one reader or another. We ask them not to lose patience, but to follow in other fields the working out of principles whose validity is wider than it may appear. Unless we can help in breaking down watertight divisions and in showing the need for a common approach to every function of the community this broadsheet will not achieve its purpose."

Social research; an international quarterly of political and social science v. 1, no. 1, February 1934. New York.

Published by the Graduate faculty of political and social science, organized under the New School for Social Research, Inc. Editorial and business office, 66 West Twelfth Street, New York. Dr. Hans Speier, secretary.

PERIODICAL - CHANGE OF TITLE

Odal; monatschrift für blut und boden bisher "Deutsche agrarpolitik". Haupt-schriftleitung: dr. Hermann Reischle, hft. 10, 2. jahrgang, April 1934.

Zeitgeschichte verlag und vertriebs-gesellschaft m.b.h., Berlin W 35 Lützowstrasse 66.

This periodical first appeared in July, 1932 under the name of Deutsche Agrarpolitik. It was edited by R. Walther Darré. In April 1934 it was issued under the title of Odal, with the subtitle Monatschrift für Blut und Boden. In the opening article, Unser Weg, Dr. Darré explains the reasons for the change. The aim of the new periodical is to strengthen the understanding of the German view of life and to help to strengthen the position of the German landowner in the land of his forefathers. He calls attention to the main provisions of the inheritance law of September 29, 1933 which recognizes the German farmer as the progenitor of the German people and makes his land indivisible and inalienable. An article by Herman Reischle proves to his satisfaction that the land question is the kernel of socialism. Ferdinand Fried discusses the relations of farmer and banker and Hans Merkel discusses orderly marketing and the establishment of the Food Corporation.

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Compiled by M. I. Herb

Astor, Waldorf Astor, 2d viscount, and Murray, K. A. H. The planning of agriculture. 1933.

Reviewed by G. A. Pond in Jour. Farm Econ., 16 (3): 553, 554. July, 1934.

Baldwin, R. W. Price differentials in wheat futures between Kansas City and Chicago. [1934]

Reviewed by Paul Mehl in Jour. Farm Econ., 16 (3): 557-559. July, 1934.

Brown, Josephine C. The rural community and social case work. [c1933]

Reviewed by W. B. Sanders in Social Forces 12 (4): 590-591. May, 1934.

Brunner, Edmund de S., and Kolb, J. H. Rural social trends. 1933.

Reviewed by J. D. Black in Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 29 (186): 236-238. June, 1934.

- Cassel, Gustav. The crisis in the world's monetary system. Being the Rhodes memorial lectures delivered in Trinity term 1932. 1932.
Reviewed by C. S. Richards in So. African Jour. Econ. 1 (4): 491-493. Dec. 1933.
- Chase, Stuart. The economy of abundance. 1934.
Reviewed by William Beard in Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 28 (3): 510-511. June, 1934.
Reviewed by W. E. Atkins in New Repub. 78 (1011): 277. Apr. 18, 1934.
Reviewed by J. A. Hobson in New Statesman and Nation 7 (169 n.s.): 772. May 19, 1934.
- Clark, Colin. The national income, 1924-1931. 1932.
Reviewed by A. J. Limebeer in So. African Jour. Econ 1 (1): 93-94. Mar. 1933.
- Clay, C. M. The mainstay of American individualism; a survey of the farm question. 1934.
Reviewed by Sherman Johnson in Jour. Farm Econ., 16 (3): 550-551. July, 1934.
Reviewed by Bernhard Ostrolenk in Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 173: 203. May, 1934.
- Cole, G. D. H., ed. What everybody wants to know about money; a planned outline of monetary problems, by nine economists from Oxford - Colin Clark, G.D.H. Cole, E.F.M. Durbin [and others] 1933.
Reviewed by J. H. Richardson in Econ. Jour. 44 (174): 288-291. June, 1934.
- Davies, G. R., and Crowder, W. F. Methods of statistical analysis in the social sciences. 1933.
Reviewed by A. W. McM. in Social Serv. Rev. 8 (2): 384-385. June, 1934.
Reviewed by R. G. D. Allen in Econ. Jour. 44 (174): 326-327. June, 1934.
- Dowell, A. A., and Jesness, O. B. The American farmer and the export market. [1934]
Briefly reviewed by Lyman Bryson in Survey Graphic 23 (6): 294-295. June, 1934.
Reviewed in Economist Monthly Book Supplement no. 10, p. 47. June 9, 1934.
- Ezekiel, Mordecai, and Bean, L. H. Economic bases for the Agricultural Adjustment Act. 1933.
Brief note (Review) by G.B.M. in Sociol. and Social Research 18 (5): 490. May-June, 1934.
- Gee, Wilson. American farm policy. [1934] (Social action books, ed. by Alvin Johnson)
Reviewed by Lyman Bryson in Survey Graphic 23 (8): 395. Aug. 1934.
- Hacker, L. M. The farmer is doomed. [1933]
Reviewed in Amer. Observer 3 (39): 5. June 11, 1934.

- Hansen, A. H. Economic stabilization in an unbalanced world. [1932]
Reviewed by C. S. Richards in So. African Jour. Econ. 1 (1): 99.
Mar. 1933.
- Hawtrey, R. G. Trade depression and the way out... new ed. 1933.
Reviewed by Sheila T. Van der Horst in So. African Jour. Econ. 2 (2):
227-229. June, 1934.
Reviewed by R. F. Harrod in Econ. Jour. 44 (174): 279-282. June, 1934.
- International institute of agriculture. Recueil de statistiques basées sur
les données de la comptabilité agricole... [3d] 1929-30. 1933.
Reviewed by S. W. Mendum in Jour. Farm Econ. 16 (3): 548, 549. July,
1934.
- Keynes, J. M. Essays in biography. [1933]
Reviewed by A. J. Limebeer in So. African Jour. Econ. 1 (3): 354-356.
Sept. 1933.
- Kirk, J. H. Agriculture and the trade cycle; their mutual relations, with
special reference to the period 1926-1931. 1933.
Reviewed by A. P. van der Post in So. African Jour. Econ. 2 (1): 85-90.
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Reviewed by Don S. Anderson in Jour. Farm Econ. 16 (3): 545-547. July,
1934.
- League of Nations. Economic intelligence service. World production and prices,
1925-1932. 1933. (Series of League of nations Publications II. Economic
and financial. 1933. II. A. 12)
Reviewed in Econ. Jour. 44 (174): 345-347. June, 1934.
- Nourse, E. G., and associates. America's capacity to produce. 1934. (Half-
title: The Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publica-
tion no. 55.)
Reviewed by Louis Rich in N. Y. Times Book Rev. July 8, 1934.
Reviewed by Sarah Bowerman in Sunday Star, Washington, D. C., July 1,
1934.
Reviewed by Harold Loeb in New Repub. 79 (1025): 297-298. July 25, 1934.
Reviewed in Amer. Observer 4(2): 5. Sept. 10, 1934.
- Piotrowski, Roman. Cartels and trusts; their origin and historical develop-
ment from the economic and legal aspects. [1933]
Reviewed by C. S. Richards in So. African Jour. Econ. 2 (1): 94-95.
Mar. 1934.
- Rhodes, E. C. Elementary statistical methods. 1933.
Reviewed by J. Marschak in Econ. Jour. 44 (174): 324-326. June, 1934.
Reviewed by D. Caradog Jones in Economica, n.s., no. 2, p. 252. May, 1934.
Reviewed by F. H. Harper in Social Serv. Rev. 8 (2): 385-386. June, 1934.
- Robbins, Lionel. An essay on the nature and significance of economic science.
1932.
Reviewed by Eric Davis in So. African Jour. Econ 1 (1): 89-93. Mar.
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- Salter, Sir Arthur. The framework of an ordered society. 1933.
Reviewed by S. H. Frankel in So. African Jour. Econ. 2 (2): 234-235.
June, 1934.
- Scott, W. A. The development of economics. [1933] (Century studies in economics, W. H. Kiefhofer, ed.)
Reviewed by H. M. Robertson in So. African Jour. Econ. 2 (2): 235-236.
June, 1934.
- Snedecor, G. W. Calculation and interpretation of analysis of variance and covariance. 1934. (Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Division of industrial science. Monograph no. 1)
Reviewed by F. H. Harper in Social Serv. Rev. 8 (2): 386-387. June, 1934.
- Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Research in agricultural income - scope and method... John D. Black, editor. 1933. (Bulletin no. 6)
Reviewed by C. L. Holmes in Jour. Farm Econ., 16 (3): 554-556. July, 1934.
- Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Research in farm real estate values - scope and method... John D. Black editor. 1933. (Bulletin no. 19)
Reviewed by Harold Howe in Jour. Farm Econ., 16 (3): 556, 557, July, 1934.
- Thompson, W. S. and Whelpton, P. K. Population trends in the United States. 1933.
Reviewed by R. R. Kuczynski in Economica, n.s., no. 2, p. 246-247.
May, 1934.
- Timoshenko, V. P. Agricultural Russia and the wheat problem. [1932]
Reviewed by P. A. Sloan in Econ. Jour. 44 (174): 312-315. June, 1934.
- Todd, J. A. The marketing of cotton from the grower to the spinner. 1934.
Reviewed in Planning, no. 26, May 8, 1934, p. 12-14.
- Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F. A. Prices. 1933.
Reviewed by E. C. R. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n.s.) 97 (1): 165-166. 1934.
- Zhukovskii, P. M. La Turquie agricole (Partie Asiatique-Anatolie) 1933.
Text and added t.-p. in Russian; summary in French.
Reviewed by M. T. in Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. agr.] yr. 25 (4): 155-158. Apr. 1934.
- Zimmermann, E. W. World resources and industries; a functional appraisal of the availability of agricultural and industrial resources. 1933.
Reviewed by W. O. Hotchkiss, E. L. Wood and L. A. Rose in Jour. Land & Public Utility Econ. 10 (2): 213, 214. May, 1934
Reviewed by W. C. Langsam in Polit. Sci. Quart. 49(3): 457-459. 1934.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Yearbook of agriculture, 1934. Milton S. Eisenhower, editor, Arthur P. Chew, associate editor. 783p. 1934.*

Farmers' Bulletin*

1725. Methods and costs of filling silos in the north central states, by Kenneth H. Myers. 22p. May 1934.

House Documents (Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics)**

Cotton classing and market news service for farmers. Letter from the chief of the Bureau of agricultural economics, Department of agriculture, transmitting to the chairman of the Committee on appropriations of the House of representatives, a report on the cotton-classing facilities now available to the public, together with certain suggestions as to the means by which a service might be made generally available to producers and others for classification of cotton according to the official cotton standards of the United States. 22p. 1934. (73d Congress, 2d sess. House. Doc. no. 405)

The farmers' tax problem. Letter from the chief of the Bureau of agricultural economics, Department of agriculture, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on agriculture of the House of representatives transmitting a Report on the farmers' tax problem together with certain suggestions directed toward the improvement of the farm tax situation. 50p. 1934. (73d Cong., 2d sess. House doc. no. 406)

This report has been prepared in the Division of Agricultural Finance of this bureau by Eric Englund, in charge of that Division and Donald Jackson, agricultural economist, assisted by Bushrod W. Allin, Janet L. Weston and Gerhard J. Isaac.

Miscellaneous Publications*

60. List of available publications of the United States Department of agriculture January 2, 1934. Arranged alphabetically by subjects. Comp. by F. L. Zimmerman. Issued Nov. 1929, rev. Jan. 1934. 113p.

180. Workers in subjects pertaining to agriculture in state agricultural colleges and experiment stations 1933-34, by Mary A. Agnew. 110p. Mar. 1934.

190. Handbook of United States standards for grading and marketing fresh fruits and vegetables, prepared by Bureau of agricultural economics. 163p. June 1934.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**A limited supply available in the Office of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

144. Official grain standards of the United States for wheat, barley, oats, feed oats, mixed feed oats, rye and mixed grain, effective July 2, 1934; for flaxseed, effective August 1, 1934; and for corn and grain sorghums, effective September 1, 1934. Issued April 1934; reissued with amendments June 1934. 33p.

Statistical Bulletin*

46. Car-lot shipments and unloads of important fruits and vegetables for the calendar years 1931 and 1932. Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 203 p. May 1934.

Technical Bulletins*

423. Fluctuations in prices of cotton futures contracts, by L. D. Howell. 22p. Apr. 1934.
425. Marketing cantaloups and other muskmelons, by J. W. Park. 51p. May 1934.

Addresses and Radio Talks of the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture**

Secretary Wallace

- Address [in which the main purpose is to assure the listeners that the "government will do everything in its power to soften the blow of this devastating drought"] at Bismarck, N. D., June 6, 1934. 12p., mimeogr.
Remarks... [on the relation of the fight for a New deal for farm people in this country, to Kentucky] at the annual farm picnic, Paducah, Ky., July 31, 1934. 14p., mimeogr.
The reopening of foreign markets for our agricultural products; address... at the American institute of cooperation, Madison, Wisconsin, July 11, 1934. 28p., mimeogr.
Research and adjustment march together. 2p. June 1934 (G-15)***
Working together in the corn-hog program, remarks... delivered in the Department of Agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, broadcast... May 10, 1934. 4p. (G-10)***

Under Secretary Tugwell

- Address [concerning the cotton plan of the Agricultural adjustment administration] at Clemson college, South Carolina, August 15, 1934. 14p., mimeogr.
Address [giving account of the execution of the farm policies of the Roosevelt administration by those given that responsibility] over the Columbia broadcasting system, July 31, 1934. 8p., mimeogr.
Address [giving an account of what the Department of agriculture is doing for the farmer]... before the Niagara county pioneer assn., Olcott Beach, N.Y... August 8, 1934. 11p., mimeogr.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

***Requests for this publication should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Agriculture and the consumer, 1934. 2p. (G-17)*

Nature and agricultural adjustment; address... at the annual Farm and home picnic. Brookings, S. Dak., June 29, 1934. 19p., mimeogr.

Relief and reconstruction. An address before the National conference of social workers, Kansas City, Mo., May 21, 1934. 18p., mimeogr.

The responsibilities of partnership; address before the Iowa bankers association in Des Moines, June 27, 1934. 22p., mimeogr.

Assistant Secretary Wilson

The future of American agriculture; address... at Riddick field, State college of agriculture and engineering, Raleigh, N. C., at the 32nd annual observance of farm and home week, August 1, 1934. 21p., mimeogr.

Plans for the great tree belt in the Great Plains region; a radio talk, delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, July 26, 1934. 3p., mimeogr. ***

Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Mimeographed)**

The analysis of variance method of measuring differences between staple-length designations of press-box and cut samples of cotton. By F. H. Harper and W. B. Lanham. 29p. Oct. 1933.

A brief general review of the Mississippi tomato season of 1934. 5p. June 23, 1934.

A brief general review of the Tennessee tomato season of 1934. 3p. [July 13, 1934] (Issued in cooperation with Tennessee Department of agriculture, Division of markets)

Brief review of the 1933-34 vegetable shipping season. 4p. May 15, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Florida State marketing bureau)

Brief review of the 1934 celery and tomato shipping season. 3p. May 21, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Florida State marketing bureau)

Brief summary of the marketing of eastern shore strawberries, season of 1934. 4p. June 15, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Virginia Dept. of agriculture)

Check list of standards for farm products formulated by the Bureau of agricultural economics. 9p. June 1934.

Cooperating with Georgia ginners in reporting the grade and staple of cotton, by W. B. Lanham. 5p. [1934]

Address, Georgia Cotton Ginners Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 24, 1934.

Cotton production in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, by P. K. Norris, 18p. June 1934. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics, Foreign agricultural service, F. S. 62)

*Requests for this publication should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

***May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

The drought situation, August, 1934. 40p. Aug. 15, 1934. Prepared by Bureau of agricultural economics, Weather bureau, and Bureau of agricultural engineering.

The edible fat problem in Germany, by H. E. Reed. 17p. June 1934. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign agricultural service. F.S. 61)

Expanded index to summaries of Secretary's decisions under the Perishable agricultural commodities act. By W. L. Evans, M. S. Murphy, V. I. Bramhall. 75p. Rev. May 10, 1934.

Farm real-estate taxes in 16 states decrease from 1932 to 1933. 2p. June 1, 1934.

The federal public lands. General information for inquirers. 4p. [1934]

General review. Mississippi cabbage season 1934. 4p. [1934]

Handbook of instructions for the installation and operation of the TagHep-penstall moisture meter. Prepared by D. A. Coleman and H. C. Fellows. 27p. May 15, 1934.

Interstate shipments of California grapes 1933, by W. F. Cox, T. J. Fitzgerald, R. M. Bayer. 80p. May 1934. (Issued in cooperation with California Dept. of agriculture. Market information service)

Land utilization. A list of selected references compiled in the Division of land economics. May 1934. 10p. [1934]

List of rice grading apparatus and firms from whom same can be purchased. 5p. May 1934.

Marketing Alabama potatoes, 1934 season. 3p. June 16, 1934.

Marketing Florida citrus summary of 1933-34 season, by H. F. Willson. 83p. June 18, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Florida state marketing bureau & Florida control committee)

Marketing northwestern cauliflower. A summary of the 1933 season, by J. D. Hamilton. 8p. Apr. 1934.

Marketing northwestern fresh prunes. A summary of the 1933 season, by J. D. Hamilton. 17p. May 1934.

Marketing northwestern green peas. A summary of the 1933 season, by J. D. Hamilton. 10 p. Apr. 1934.

Marketing potatoes. Kaw valley, Kansas, Orrick district, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma. Summary of 1933 season. 22p. June 1934.

Marketing Texas cabbage; brief review of 1933-34 season, by W. D. Googe. 15p. May 28, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Texas Dept. of agriculture, Markets division.)

Marketing Texas citrus, lower Rio Grande valley of Texas. Brief review of the 1933-34 season, by W. D. Googe. 19p. May 19, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Texas Dept. of agriculture, Markets division)

Marketing Texas vegetables (beans, beets, broccoli, carrots, cucumbers, green corn, onions, peas, spinach, mixed vegetables) Brief review of the 1933-34 season, by W. D. Googe. 24p. [1934] (Issued in cooperation with Texas Dept. of agriculture, Markets division)

Marketing the lower Rio Grande Valley Texas potato crop; brief review of the 1934 season, by W. D. Googe. 13p. May 22, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Texas Dept. of agriculture, Markets division)

1933 shipments of northwestern fruits and vegetables unloaded. 10p. [1934]

Pacific coast boxed apple exports. A summary of the 1933-1934 season, by J. D. Hamilton. 7p. [1934]

- Preliminary review of the 1934 Arizona cantaloupe season. 6p. July 16, 1934.
(Issued in cooperation with Arizona fruit & vegetable standardization service)
- Preliminary review of the 1934 season, Missouri Ozark strawberries. 2p. June 5, 1934.
- Preliminary review of the 1934 Texas onion season. 6p. May 26, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Texas Dept. of agriculture, Markets & warehouse division)
- Preliminary review of the North Carolina 1934 strawberry season. 2p. May 22, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with North Carolina Dept. of agriculture, Division of markets)
- Prices paid by farmers for furniture and floor covering, January 24-27, 1934. 2p. [July 16, 1934]
- Publications relating to cotton marketing, Bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. Department of agriculture. 6p. June 12, 1934.
- Review; marketing Louisiana strawberries - 1934 season, by R. L. Sutton. 4p. May 14, 1934.
- Review; marketing western and central New York apples, season 1933-1934. 8p. May 31, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with New York State Dept. of agriculture and markets)
- Review; marketing western & central New York carrots, season 1933-1934. 4p. May 17, 1934.
- Review; marketing western and central New York potatoes, season 1933-1934. 8p. May 31, 1934. (New York State Dept. of agriculture and markets cooperating)
- A review of the 1933 Imperial valley watermelon season, by A. E. Prugh and L. T. Kirby. 4p. May 15, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with California Dept. of agriculture, Market information service)
- A review of the 1934 Imperial valley cantaloupe season, by A. E. Prugh and L. T. Kirby. 9p. July 2, 1934.
- A review of the 1934 Imperial Valley lettuce season, by A. E. Prugh and L. T. Kirby. 6p. May 22, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with California Dept. of agriculture, Market information service)
- Review of the 1934 potato season. 4p. June 30, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with North Carolina Dept. of agriculture)
- Revised estimates of oats acreage, yield and production, 1866-1929. 57p. July 1934.
- Revised grain standards to aid country marketing of grains. Grain crop of 1934 to be marketed under modernized standards prepared after careful research and a two-year test. 9p. [1934]
- Some cotton quality elements as influenced by ginning. By F. L. Gerdes. 13p. [1934]
Address, Georgia State Ginners' Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 24, 1934.
- Some observations regarding the Perishable agricultural commodities act and the Export apple and pear act, by C. W. Kitchen. 18p. [1934]
Address, Convention of the International Apple Association. Detroit, Michigan, August 8, 1934.
- Sources of information concerning the agriculture of any state (issued June, 1934) 9p.
- Tariff rates on agricultural products under Tariff acts of 1930 and 1922, by C. F. Wells. 46p. July 1934.

United States average farm prices of dairy products 1910-1934. The revised series and the method of their revision, by Roger F. Hale and John B. Shepard. 14p. June 1934.

United States standards for grades of pitted sulphured cherries. 4p. [May 17, 1934]

United States standards for grades of unpitted sulphured cherries. 4p. May 17, 1934.

U. S. standards for honey dew and honey ball type melons (effective May 28, 1934.) 2p.

U. S. standards for juice grapes (effective July 2, 1934.) 6p. [June 18, 1934]

U. S. standards for northern grown onions (effective July 16, 1934) 5p.

U. S. standards for sawdust pack grapes (effective July 9, 1934) [July 2, 1934] 7p.

U. S. standards for table grapes (effective July 9, 1934) 7p. [July 2, 1934]

Radio Talks*

The crop situation (a summary of the July 1934 crop report) by John B. Shepard. 2p. July 12, 1934.

The drought situation, by Nils A. Olsen. 3p. June 7, 1934.

The effects of the drought, by Nils A. Olsen. 3p. July 13, 1934.

Grain and hay crops, by J. A. Becker. 2p. July 12, 1934.

The July cotton report (reported July 9, 1934), by V. C. Childs. 2p. July 12, 1934.

The June 1934 pig report, by C. L. Harlan. 2p. June 28, 1934.

The season's fruit and vegetable prospects, by Paul L. Koenig. 2p. July 12, 1934.

What's happening in farm land values, by B. R. Stauber. 2p. May 21, 1934.

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration**

Administrative order in respect to code authorities and supervisory bodies under marketing agreements, licenses, and codes of fair competition. 2p. Issued June 1934. (A.O. no. 1)

Have also Amendment. Issued June 1934. 1p. (A.O. No. 1, amendment no. 1)

Administrative order in respect to collection of assessments under marketing agreements and licenses. 2p. Issued June 1934. (A. O. no. 2)

Administrative ruling no. 1 - emergency cattle agreement. 1p. Issued June 1934. (Cattle 7)

Issued by Drought Relief Service.

Administrative ruling no. 2 - emergency cattle agreement. 1p. Issued July 12, 1934. (Cattle 10)

Issued by Drought Relief Service.

*These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Agriculture and foreign trade, by Chester C. Davis. 2p. June 15, 1934 (G-16)

Article II, Sec. 200, as amended, of general regulations series 8. General regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. 1p. Issued June 1934. (G.R. - A. A. A. series 8. Article of amendment no. 1)

Article II. Sec. 201, subdivision (b), as amended, of general regulations series 1, revision 1. General regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. 1p. Issued June 1934. (G. R.- A. A. A. series 1, revision 1. Article of amendment no. 1)

Article II. Sec. 201, subdivision (b) as amended, of general regulations series 2) General regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture, with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. 1p. Issued June 1934. (G. R. - A. A. A. series 2, Article of amendment no. 1)

Article III, Sec. 302, subdivision (a) and Article IV. Sec. 402, subdivision (a), as amended, of general regulations series 4, revision 1. General regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. 1p. Issued June 1934. (G. R. - A. A. A., series 4, revision 1. Article of amendment no. 1)

Code of fair competition series - code no. 15. Code of fair competition for the feed manufacturing industry. Approved by the President of the United States, May 23, 1934. Effective June 4, 1934... 16p. (Form M-63)

Code of fair competition series - code no. 16. Code of fair competition for the wheat flour milling industry. Approved by the President of the United States, June 9, 1934. Effective June 13, 1934. 16p. (Form M-67)

Code of fair competition series - code no. 17. Code of fair competition for the wholesale fresh fruit and vegetable distributive industry. Approved by the President of the United States, June 29, 1934. Effective July 16, 1934. 18p. (M-69)

Code of fair competition series - code no. 18. Code of fair competition for the auction and loose leaf tobacco warehouse industry. Approved by the President of the United States, June 30, 1934. Effective July 9, 1934. 20p. (Form M-70)

The computation of acreage under production-control contracts, by S. P. Lyle. 14p. Issued May 1934. (CW-43)

Crop insurance features of Agricultural adjustment programs. 5p. Issued June 1934. (G-12)

Directions for filling in emergency cattle agreement. Issued June 1934. 1p. (Cattle 6)

Issued by Drought Relief Service.

The farmers run their show, by C. C. Davis. 13p. 1934. (G-18)

General sugar quota regulations, series 1. (Consumption requirements and quotas) General sugar quota regulations made by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Agricultural adjustment act. 6p. Issued June 1934. (R-22. G. S. Q. R. series 1)

General sugar regulations series 1. Entry of sugar into the continental United States. General sugar regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture under the Agricultural adjustment act. 2p. Issued June 1934. (G.S.R. series 1)

Instructions and regulations pertaining to the Cotton act of April 21, 1934. For the use of extension agents, county committeemen, community committeemen, and others concerned with the operation of the provisions of the act to be administered by the Secretary of agriculture. (Revision of draft of preliminary instructions and regulations issued under date of June 25, 1934) Issued July 14, 1934. 57p. (B. A. 19)

Instructions for filling in appraiser's record emergency cattle purchase. 1p. Issued June 1934. (Cattle 5) Issued by Drought Relief Service.

Jute regulations series 1, revision. 1. (Definitions with respect to jute fabric, a commodity in competition with cotton) Jute regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act. 1p. Issued June 1934. (R.-23. J.R. - A.A.A. series 1, revision 1)

License no. 37 as amended. Amended license for gum-turpentine and gum-rosin processors. Amended license issued by the Secretary of agriculture, June 27, 1934. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, June 28, 1934. 14p. (Form M-68)

License series - license no. 55. License for processors of wood turpentine and wood rosin. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, May 9, 1934. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, May 13, 1934. 9p. (Form M-62)

License series - license no. 77. License for agents, factors, and commission merchants engaged in marketing, handling, or distributing crude gum, cleaned gum, gum turpentine, and/or gum rosin. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, July 13, 1934. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, July 14, 1934. 7p. (Form M-72)

License series - license no. 78. License for distributors of crude gum, cleaned gum, gum turpentine, and/or gum rosin. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, July 13, 1934. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, July 14, 1934. 7p. (Form M-71)

List of publications and other printed material of the Agricultural adjustment administration, May 12, 1933, to June 1, 1934. Prepared in Division of information, Correspondence, records, and printing section. 25p. (G-19)

Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 20. License series - License no. 14. Marketing agreement and license for milk - New Orleans, Louisiana production area. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, October 27, 1933. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time October 28, 1933. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture October 27, 1933. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, October 31, 1933. 35p. (Form M-25)

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 44. License series - License no. 59. Marketing agreement and license for packers of California raisins. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture May 29, 1934. Effective May 29, 1934, 11:59 p.m., eastern standard time. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, May 31, 1934. Effective 11:59 p.m., eastern standard time, May 31, 1934. 45p. (Form M-64)

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 45. License series - license no. 61. Marketing agreement and license for California date shippers. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, June 7, 1934. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time June 8, 1934. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, June 7, 1934. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time June 11, 1934. 24p. (Form M-65)

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 46. Marketing agreement for buyers of stemming grades of cigar - leaf tobacco, types 41, 42, 43, 44, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55. Approved and executed by the Acting secretary of agriculture, June 9, 1934. Effective date, December 1, 1933 (12:01 a.m., eastern standard time) 6p. (M-66)

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 46 [i.e. 47] License series - License no. 75. Marketing agreement and license for canners of cling peaches grown in the state of California. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture July 6, 1934. Effective 12:01 p.m., eastern standard time July 6, 1934. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture July 11, 1934. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, July 12, 1934. 35p. (Form M-73)

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 49. License series - license no. 79. Marketing agreement and license for shippers of fresh lettuce, peas, and cauliflower grown in western Washington. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture July 17, 1934. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, July 21, 1934. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, July 17, 1934. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, July 21, 1934. 30p. (Form M-74)

Measurement of fields under production-control contracts. 6p. Issued May 1934. (W-42. Supersedes W-127 and W-135)

The most complete agricultural recovery in history; the example of Denmark, by F. C. Howe... An address before the American academy of political and social science. Reprinted from the Annals of the American academy, March 1934. 14p. (G-11)

One year of the AAA: the record reviewed, by C. C. Davis. 8p. June 1934 (G-14)

Paper regulations, series 1, revision 1 (Definitions with respect to paper) Revision of paper regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act. 2p. Issued June 1934. (R-19. P. R. - A.A.A. Series 1, revision 1)

Paper regulations series 1, revision 2. (Definitions and conversion factors with respect to paper) Revision of paper regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act. 7p. Issued June 1934. (R-24, P. R. - A.A.A. series 1, revision 2)

Regulations under the Cotton act of April 21, 1934 relating to the tagging of cotton harvested and ginned prior to June 1, 1934. 19p. Issued June 12, 1934. (R-21, B. A. R. Series no. 1)

Ruling of the Secretary of agriculture in connection with the entry of sugar into the continental United States. 1p. July 11, 1934.

The second inspection of acreage under wheat contracts. 4p. Issued June 9, 1934. (W-44)

Sugar regulations, series 1. (Rate of processing tax, definitions, conversion factors, and exemptions with respect to sugar beets and sugarcane) (Sugar regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act. 7p. Issued June 1934. (R-18. S.R.-A.A.A. Series 1)

Sugar regulations series 1, revision 1. (Rate of processing tax on sirup of cane juice and edible molasses produced from sugarcane) Sugar regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President

under the Agricultural adjustment act. 1p. Issued June 1934. (R-20.
S.R.-A.A.A. regular series 1. revision 1)
Suggestions for county directors, agricultural drought relief service. 2p.
Issued June, 1934. (Cattle 9) Issued by Drought Relief Service.
Tobacco regulations, series 2, revision 1. (Rate of processing tax with
respect to the processing of flue-cured tobacco used in the manufacture
of plug chewing tobacco and twist, and definitions. Revision of tobacco
regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of
the President under the Agricultural adjustment act. 2p. Issued July
1934. (T.R. series 2, rev. 1)
The weather, the farmers, and the nation's food, by C.C. Davis. 2p. (G-13)

Addresses (Mimeographed)*

Agriculture and the new deal; address by George E. Farrell... at annual meeting,
American association of college editors, at University farm, St. Paul,
Minnesota, July 25, 1934. 12p.
Benefit payments from processing taxes raise farm income nearly one-third, by
C. C. Davis. July 1, 1934. 5p.
The cooperation of the seed trade in the agricultural adjustment program;
address by J. F. Cox, before the American seed trade association, Chicago,
Ill., June 25, 1934. 4p.
The cooperative approach to production control; address of Mordecai Ezekiel...
before the American institute of cooperation, at Madison, Wis., July 9,
1934. 17p.
Dairy marketing agreements and licenses; address of Jerome N. Frank... before
the American institute of cooperation, at Madison, Wis., July 9, 1934. 25p.
Dairy production adjustment. Why and how? An address by H. R. Tolley... at
the eighth annual New England institute of cooperation, June 21, Burling-
ton, Vermont. 12p.
The dangers ahead. Address of D. P. Trent... before Oklahoma cotton growers'
cooperative association at Oklahoma City... May 28, 1934. 10p.
Developments in a program for tobacco growers; address by J. B. Hutson before
farmers meeting at Chatham, Virginia, July 4, 1934. 12p.
Expanding domestic and foreign markets for tobacco, address by J. B. Hutson,
at the annual farmers' convention, Raleigh, North Carolina, Aug. 1, 1934.
13p.
Facing the fire-cured tobacco problem, by J. B. Hutson, delivered at the
farmers' meeting at Twin Lakes, Virginia, August 10, 1934. 9p.
Farm income, benefit payments and processing taxes; address of Alfred D. Stedman
at the American association of agricultural college editors' meeting,
University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota... July 25, 1934. 16p.
The farmers' part in progress; address of C. C. Davis delivered at the opening
of Farmers' week at the World's fair, Chicago, Illinois, August 13, 1934.
16p.
The farmers run their show, by Chester C. Davis. June 24, 1934. 18p.
Government and agriculture. Synopsis of discussion by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel
before Round table at Institute of public affairs, University of Virginia,
July 13, 1934. 8p.

*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information,
Press Service.

Nature's cruelties lend sharp contrast to orderly crop adjustment program, by Chester C. Davis, June 2, 1934. 3p.

The need for unity; address of C. C. Davis, at the Northern Montana state fair, Great Falls, Montana, August 10, 1934. 14p.

The next step in the emergency agricultural program. Address by H. R. Tolley... before the Illinois farm advisers' conference, at Urbana, Ill., June 11, 1934. 14p.

Objectives in the land use planning program of the United States government, by Dr. L. C. Gray, in charge Land policy section, Division of program planning, Agricultural adjustment administration. An address delivered at a land-use conference, Berkeley, California, June 18, 1934. 10p.

A partnership farm effort; address of Chester C. Davis, at Western farm bureau conference at Reno, Nevada, Aug. 4, 1934. 12p.

The place of the Agricultural adjustment administration and cooperative dairy organizations in the dairy industry. Address by Chester C. Davis before the New England institute of cooperation, City Hall auditorium, Burlington, Vermont... June 21, 1934. 9p.

The place of the cooperatives in the agricultural adjustment program. Address of H. R. Tolley, at the American institute of cooperation, Madison, Wisconsin, July 9, 1934. 22p.

Price prospects for the 1934 flue-cured tobacco crop; address by J. B. Hutson at the thirteenth annual field day, Tobacco station, Oxford, N. C., July 26, 1934. 9p.

Purposes and results of the Agricultural adjustment act; address of D. P. Trent ... delivered July 31, 1934, at the annual farm and home week, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 16p.

Sectional interests and national programs (address by Chester C. Davis... before New England institute of cooperation, City Hall auditorium, Burlington, Vermont... June 20, 1934) 12p.

Statement on S.3326 [amendments to the Agricultural adjustment act] by Chester C. Davis. June 6, 1934. 8p.

Tobacco, this year and five years from now. Address by J. B. Hutson... before the annual convention of Tobacco warehousemen at Asheville, N. C., ... June 15, 1934. 11p.

Utilization of land taken out of cotton production. Address by J. Phil Campbell... at the annual meeting of the Railway development association of the southeast, Atlanta, Georgia, March 14, 1934. 9p.

The young man in the new deal. Remarks of Alfred D. Stedman... at the convention of the Junior chamber of commerce of the United States, Miami, Florida, June 22, 1934. 11p.

Radio Talks (Mimeographed)*

The AAA amendments (address by Chester C. Davis over National broadcasting system 9:45 p.m. June 11, 1934) 6p.

Agricultural adjustment and the farm family, by Victor A. Christgau. Aug. 1, 1934. 2p.

The American spirit and the American way, by Chester C. Davis... June 16, 1934. 5p.

Balancing crop production with legumes and grasses, by J. F. Cox... Land-grant college radio program, July 18, 1934. 3p.

*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

The cooperatives and the AAA; an interview between C.C. Davis, administrator, Agricultural adjustment act, and Robin Hood, secretary, the National co-operative council, broadcast, June 30, 1934. 10p.

Drought and the AAA; address of Victor A. Christgau... Aug. 1, 1934. 11p.

Origin of cooperative extension work, by J. Phil Campbell... delivered in the Land grant college program, May 16, 1934. 2p.

Pointers on emergency and permanent forage plantings; a radio dialogue among Joesph F. Cox, H. N. Vinall, and Bill Coyle, July 10, 1934. 4p.

The present status of the corn-hog adjustment program; a radio interview between A. G. Black and Morse Salisbury, July 3, 1934. 4p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by A. D. Stedman. May 15, 1934. 4p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by A. D. Stedman... May 22, 1934. 3p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by A. D. Stedman. June 4, 1934. 4p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by A. D. Stedman... June 13, 1934. 3p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, a radio interview between A. D. Stedman... and Morse Salisbury... delivered in the Department of agriculture period... June 19, 1934. 4p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by W. E. Byrd. June 24, 1934. 3p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment; a radio interview between Alfred D. Stedman and Morse Salisbury, delivered in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, July 2, 1934. 5p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment; by W. E. Byrd, jr., broadcast... July 23, 1934. 3p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment; a radio interview between W. E. Byrd, jr., and Frank L. Teuton... July 30, 1934. 4p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment; by Alfred D. Stedman, August 6, 1934. 3p.

Progress of corn-hog adjustment, by Dr. A. G. Black... delivered in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, Friday, May 18, 1934. 3p.

Progress of corn-hog adjustment; by C. A. Wickard, broadcast June 26, 1934. 3p.

Progress of corn-hog adjustment; by W. O. Fraser... July 30, 1934. 2p.

Progress in cotton adjustments, by Cully A. Cobb... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour... May 21, 1934. 2p.

The weather, the farmers, and the nation's food, by Chester C. Davis... May 14, 1934. 4p.

Wheat adjustment - the second year, by George E. Farrell, broadcast July 16, 1934. 4p.

Where we are with the Bankhead act, by D. W. Watkins, July 23, 1934. 2p.

Miscellaneous (Mimeographed)*

How further may we develop our rural youth work in the United States, by C. B. Smith. 9p. June 1934. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics. Extension service circular 198)

*Requests for this publication should be addressed to the office issuing it.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Alabama

Pope, J. D., and Wingate, H. T. Factors affecting costs of producing pork in southeast Alabama. Ala. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 240, 19p. Auburn. 1934.
In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Arkansas

Gile, B. M., and Garlock, F. L. General indicators of the condition of Arkansas banks. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 298, 28p. Fayetteville. May, 1934.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Randall, C. C., Burleson, D. J., and Muldrow, M. W. Use of land withheld from cotton production. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 324 [4p.] Little Rock. 1934.

California

California. Department of agriculture. Fourteenth annual report for the period ending December 31, 1933. Calif. Dept. Agr. Monthly Bul. v. 21, no. 12, Sacramento. Dec., 1933.

Partial contents: Division of Animal Industry, p. 437-451; Bureau of Field Crops, p. 473-476; Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization, p. 477-482; Division of Markets, p. 483-484; Division of Market Enforcement, p. 485-493; Market Information Service, p. 494-520; Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection, p. 545-547.

California. Department of agriculture. Proceedings, sixty-sixth convention of California fruit growers and farmers, Modesto, California, December 12, 13, and 14, 1933. Calif. Dept. Agr. Monthly Bul. v. 23 no. 1, 90p. Sacramento. Jan. 1934.

Marshall, John, Jr. Cost of distributing fluid milk, cream and other dairy products in the Los Angeles sales area - twenty-one distributors Los Angeles sales area for the year 1933. Calif. Dept. Agr. Div. Markets. 47p., mimeogr. Sacramento. 1934.

A preliminary report.

Ockey, W. C., and Smythe, D. W. Economic brief presented in connection with the marketing agreement for dry edible beans produced in California. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. 22p., mimeogr. Berkeley. 1934.

Schneider, J. B., and Smythe, D. W. Barley statistics with special reference to California. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 36. 18p. Berkeley. 1934.

Shear, S. W., and Pearce, G. G. Supply and price trends in the California wine-grape industry. Part 2, A statistical summary. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Bul. 34. 42 tables. Berkeley. 1934.

"Graphs and tables on consumption, production, imports, exports, and prices of wine, brandy, and wine grapes for the United States, with special reference to California."

"Part 1 of this report, embodying a brief text... will be available shortly."

Voorhies, E. C., and Schneider, J. B. Egg statistics relating to the southern counties of California. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 33, 73p. Berkeley. 1934.

Voorhies, E. C. Poultry statistics relating to the southern counties of California. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 35, 33p. Berkeley. 1934.

Weeks, David, Wieslander, A. E., and Hill, C. L. The utilization of El Dorado county land. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 572, 115p. Berkeley. 1934.

"Results of a cooperative investigation conducted by the California and Range Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the California Agricultural Experiment Station." Paper no. 53, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

A report of the results of the first large-scale study in California, of land utilization and of the complex problems arising out of its relations to the economic and social structure.

Colorado

Colorado Cooperative crop reporting service. Agricultural statistics. Crops and livestock... 1933 with revisions for 1932. Colo. State Bd. Immigr. Bul. 91, 81p. Denver. 1934.

Similar to previous issues containing data by counties.

Connecticut

Connecticut. Agricultural college. Extension service. Economic digest for Connecticut agriculture. no. 52. Storrs. May-June, 1934.

Partial contents; Rural housing survey, by Edith Mason, p. 409-410; Tax delinquency, by G. B. Clarke, p. 410-411; Tobacco farm study, by W. S. Middaugh, p. 411-412; Part time farms, by L. A. Salter, jr., p. 412-414; Marketing egg cooperatives in Connecticut, by W. S. Middaugh, p. 414-419; Trend in dairy farm incomes, by P. L. Putnam, p. 419-420.

Edwards, S. A. Ten essentials of successful marketing. Conn. Dept. Agr. Bur. Markets. folder. Hartford. [1934]

Whetten, N. L., and Rapport, V. A. The recreational uses of land in Connecticut. Conn. Agr. Sta. Storrs. Bul. 194. 80p. Storrs, 1934.

An appendix contains tables showing area of land, assessed value of land and property and number of holdings by counties and towns for various types of recreational properties. Data were taken from the records of the tax assessors at the various town halls for the year 1930.

Delaware

Delaware. Agricultural experiment station. Annual report ... for the year ending June 30, 1933. Del. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 188, 47p. Newark. 1934.
Dept. of Agricultural Economics, p. 7-14.

Florida

Hamilton, H. G., and Brooker, M. A. A study of the cost of handling citrus fruit from the tree to the car in Florida. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 266, 72p. Gainesville. 1934.

In cooperation with the Division of Resident Teaching, College of Agriculture, University of Florida.

A revision of Station Bulletin 202, published in 1929.

Georgia

Jones, E. S. The cost of living for 57 industrial families and for 98 farm families in Georgia. Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 180, 30p. Experiment. 1933.

Hawaii

Chung, H. L., Lund, A. S. T., and Bice, C. M. Commercial poultry production and marketing in Hawaii. Hawaii Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. Bul. 20, 175p. Honolulu. 1934.

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An appendix contains the Hawaiiin egg law and regulations.

Illinois

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Stewart, C. L. Farm real-estate valuations in Illinois, with special reference to township averages. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 399, p. 541-616. Urbana. 1934.

"An analysis of 1930 Census data and supplementary information for previous and subsequent dates."

Indiana

Cleaver, H. M. Storage conditions, quality, price trends and their relation to profitable onion storage. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 393, 11p. Lafayette. 1934.

Collier, G. W., and Robertson, Lynn. Adjusting central Indiana farming to corn borer conditions. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 389, 36p. Lafayette. 1934.
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Gaylord, F. C., and Cleaver, H. M. Marketing vegetables produced on Northern Indiana muck soils. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 392, 19p. Lafayette. 1934.

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station. Annual crop summary, 1933. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Ind. Crops and Livestock, no. 99, 24p. West Lafayette. 1933.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station. Annual livestock summary, 1934. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Ind. Crops and Livestock, no. 101, 8p. West Lafayette. 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Includes county figures.

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station. Assessors' enumeration of 1932 crops. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Ind. Crops and Livestock, no. 100, 8p. West Lafayette. 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Includes crop acreage and production by counties.

Menefee, E. R. Cooperative shipping of eggs in a general farming community of Indiana. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 390, 16p. Lafayette, 1934.

Robertson, Lynn. Economic significance of the non-farming rural population in northwestern Indiana. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 388, 28p. Lafayette. 1934.

A study was made in the summer of 1933 of four townships, one each in Porter, Lake, La Porte, and St. Joseph counties.

Young, G. E. Economic effects of the back-to-land movement in marginal farming areas of southern Indiana. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. 16p., mimeogr. Lafayette. [1934]

A preliminary report.

Iowa

Allbaugh, L. G. Iowa farm income higher. Iowa Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., Agr. Econ. Facts. Rept. 7, p. 3-6. Ames. 1934.

Hopkins, J. A., jr. Prospects for agricultural recovery. VII. Requirements for economic plans affecting agriculture. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 316, p. 161-200. Ames. 1934.

Mighell, Albert, Hughes, H. D., and Wilkins, F. S. Soybeans in Iowa farming. Iowa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 309, p. 146-206. Ames. 1934.

Contains economic data including results of cost of production studies.

Shepard, Geoffrey. Prospects for agricultural recovery. VIII. Who pays for the hog reduction program? Iowa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 317, p. 201-223. Ames. 1934.

Kansas

Kansas. State Board of Agriculture. Kansas statistics [by counties]... for the year 1933. Kans. State Bd. Agr. Rept. v. 52, no. 208-B, 16p. Topeka. Dec. 1933.

Kansas. State board of agriculture. Report... for the quarter ending March, 1934. v. 53, no. 209, 136p. Topeka. 1934.

Contains the addresses, papers and discussions at the sixty-third annual meeting of the Board, January 10-12, 1934.

Partial contents: Agriculture in the Valley of the Nile, by W. M. Jardine; Changing conditions in the grain world, by F. A. Theis; Foreign markets and American agriculture, by H. J. Haskell; The Federal Land Bank and its services, by L. E. Call; Farm production credit, by R. M. Green; Farm debt adjustments, by A. M. Landon; The economic significance of Russian recognition, by H. J. Allen; The wheat adjustment program, by R. I. Throckmorton; Agricultural adjustment in Kansas, by H. Umberger; Farm accidents and their prevention, by E. G. Brown; Government corn loans, by J. A. McKone.

Kentucky

Byers, G. B., and Inman, B. T. The use and expense of farm implements. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 345, p. 233-258. Lexington. 1933.

"Presents a description of the use and an analysis of the expense of farm implements on 101 farms in southern Christian and Todd counties, for the farm year, 1930."

Rouse, W. L. Factors for successful farm management in Todd, Christian and Warren counties. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 347, p. 17-48. Lexington. 1934.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Louisiana

Louisiana. Agricultural experiment station. Report... for the years 1931-1933. 3lp. State Station, Baton Rouge. [1934]

Agricultural Economics, p. 6-8.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts. Department of agriculture. Division of Markets. A comprehensive study of receipts and estimated market value of certain products trucked into the Boston produce market for the years 1931/32 - 1933/34. 40p., mimeogr. Boston. 1934.

Compilations are by weeks and months for each year beginning March 1, 1931 and the data were summarized from the daily reports of the Boston Farmers' Produce Market Report.

Michigan

Michigan. Agricultural experiment station. Quarterly bulletin. v. 16, no. 4 East Lansing. May 1934.

Partial contents: Michigan sugar beet costs in 1933, by K. T. Wright, p. 215-219; Potato costs in Michigan in 1933, by P. F. Aylesworth, p. 219-224; A study of horses on farm account keeping farms in Michigan, by A. M. Haucke, p. 224-230.

Ulrey, Orion. Michigan farm prices and costs, 1910-1934. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 139. 99p. East Lansing. 1934.

Minnesota

Crickman, C. W., Sallee, G. A., and Peters, W. H. Beef cattle production in Minnesota. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 301, 76p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Data were collected and analyzed from farm business records obtained on 20 or more selected beef-cattle farms in Rock and Nobles counties during the three year period, 1929 to 1931.

Garey, L. F. Local prices of farm crops in Minnesota. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 303. 32p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

This study deals with the seven principal crops grown in Minnesota and covers the five crop-years from 1925 to 1929. Some comparisons are made with the five-year crop period 1910 to 1915, and charts are presented to show the changes that have taken place.

Hollands, H. F. Tax delinquency. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., Farm business notes, no. 139, p. 1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

Pond, G. A., and Schwantes, A. J. Tractor costs and rates of performance. A preliminary report of data secured in 1933 covering the cost of operation and the rate of performance of farm tractors in Minnesota. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 63, 5p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

Ranney, W. P., and Pond, G. A. Annual report of the Farm Management Service for farmers in southeast Minnesota for the year 1933. Minn. Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 62, 31p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the farm bureaus of Dodge, Freeborn, Goodhue, Le Sueur, Mower, Rice, Steele, and Waseca counties.

Ranney, W. P., and Sallee, G. A. Earnings on Minnesota farms [1933] Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., Farm business notes, no. 138, p. 1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

Ranney, W. P., Pond, G. A., Cleland, S. B., and Cavert, W. L. Third annual report of the Farm Management Service for farmers of Northern Minnesota for the year 1933 (April 1, 1933 to April 1, 1934) Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 66, 19p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.
In cooperation with the Extension services of Bertrami, Carlton, Clearwater, Hubbard, Itasca, St. Louis, and Wadena counties.

Sallee, G. A., and others. A preliminary report of cost of crop production from data secured in 1933 on the farm accounting route in Stevens county, Minnesota. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 61, 17p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

Sallee, G. A., and others. A preliminary report of data secured in 1933 on the farm accounting route in Stevens county, Minnesota. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr. Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 65, 38p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

Sallee, G. A., and others. A preliminary report of livestock costs and returns from data secured in 1933 on the farm accounting route in Stevens County, Minnesota. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 64, 24p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

The above three reports were issued in cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Waite, W. C., and Cox, R. W. Survey of milk consumption in Minneapolis in 1934. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., Farm Business Notes, no. 137, p. 1-3, Mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

Missouri

Missouri. University. College of agriculture. Extension service. Annual report for 1933. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 310, 58p. Columbia. 1934.
Production adjustment, p. 6-9; Agricultural economics, p. 31-35.

Montana

Gilman, V. D. Types of farming in southeastern Montana. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 287, 6lp. Bozeman. 1934.

Discusses farm and ranch organization in relation to five classes of land, into which the southeastern counties have been divided, Farming, Farming-Grazing, Grazing-Forage, Grazing, and National Forest.

Montana. Agricultural experiment station. Depts. of agricultural economics and agricultural engineering. Diesel power and field operating costs. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 289, 16p. Bozeman. 1934.

Compares the cost and efficiency of the Diesel oil engine with the gasoline engine for tractors.

Renne, R. R., and Allin, B. W. Montana farm taxes. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 286, 55p. Bozeman. 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Nevada

Headley, F. B., and Venstrom, Cruz. Production of crops and livestock on the Newlands Project in 1933. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta., Bul. 134, 8 p. Reno. 1934.

Scott, V. E., and Titus, Louis. Turkey studies in Western Nevada in 1933. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. News Bul. 8 (5): 1-6, mimeogr. Reno. May 15, 1934. In cooperation with Nevada Agricultural Extension Service. Preliminary results from cost of production studies.

Titus, Louis, and Scott, V. E. Some dairy efficiency factors on 19 western Nevada farms. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. News bul. v. 8, no. 6, p. 1-7. Reno. 1934.

Preliminary results from cost of production studies.

New Hampshire

Dougherty, L. A., and Carlisle, L. A. Fresh eggs as sold at retail stores. N. H. Univ. Ext. Serv. Circ. 157, 12p. Durham. 1934.

Results of a study made during 1932-33 in Concord and Dover, New Hampshire.

New Hampshire. Agricultural experiment station. Agricultural research in New Hampshire. Annual report... for the year 1933. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 280. 31p. Durham, 1934. Agricultural economics, p. 3-6.

New Hampshire. University. Extension service. Farm and Home Extension Service, 1933. N. H. Univ. Ext. Serv. Bul. 44, 22p. Durham. 1934. Farm management, p. 7-8; marketing, p. 12-13.

Woodworth, H. C., and Potter, G. F. Studies in economics of apple orcharding. Pt. II. A study of farm organization on 12 fruit farms. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 279, 32p. Durham. 1934. Pt. I was New Hampshire Experiment Station, Bulletin 257.

New Jersey

Fenton, J. M. Truck crops in New Jersey and competing areas. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 239, 104p. 1934.

"Information on five phases of the production and movement of each of New Jersey's important truck crops is presented in the circular."

Hancock, H. C., and Fenton, J. M. Report of the Hightstown Potato Office and summary of the New Jersey potato season, 1933. 30p. mimeogr. Trenton, N. J. Dept. of Agr. Bur. of Markets. 1934.

Pitt, D. T., and Jones, A. E. A handbook on egg and poultry meat supplies and prices, 1922-1933. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 240, 71p. Trenton. 1934.

Waller, A. G., and Carncross, J. W. New York market prices of certain New Jersey vegetables 1910-1933. N. J. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 575, 12p. New Brunswick. 1934.

New Mexico

Anderson, E. E. Butterfat production. Factors affecting net returns in eastern New Mexico. N. Mex. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 128, 29p. State College. 1934.

Information secured in this study was obtained from a year's record (June 1, 1932, to May 31, 1933) on 66 herds.

New York

Anderson, W. A. Mobility of rural families. I. Changes in residence and in occupation of rural husbands and wives in Genesee county, New York. N.Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 607, 32p. Ithaca. 1934.

"The main conclusion... to be drawn from this study is that underlying the social life of rural Genesee county, is a stable population, centered in its farm-operating families."

Anderson, W. A. Movement of population to and from New York state. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 591, 35p. Ithaca. 1934.

Hopper, W. C. Consumption of certain perishable farm products in Albany, New York. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 586, 52p. Ithaca. 1934.

"The purposes of this study were: (1) to determine the effect of family income, size of family, number of children, occupation of head of household, and other factors, on the amount spent for fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, eggs, and poultry consumed in the household of the city of Albany; (2) to learn the relation of family income, number of children, nationality, and other factors to the use made of different distributing agencies as sources of supply of perishable farm produce for Albany householders; (3) to obtain facts on the volume... purchased for consumption in Albany hotels and restaurants... Data were obtained... for the year ending September 1, 1930."

Jamison, F. S. Studies of the effects of handling methods on the quality of market peas. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 599, 28p. Ithaca. 1934.

Lewis, A. B. An economic study of land utilization in Tompkins county, New York. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 590 58p. Ithaca. 1934.

A folded land classification map of Tompkins county is included.

Mather, W. G., jr. The rural churches of Alleghany county. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 587, 31p. Ithaca. 1934.

Mather, W. G., jr., Townsend, T. H. and Sanderson, Dwight. A study of rural community development in Waterville, New York. N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 608. Ithaca. 1934.

Part 1 covers the period from settlement in the 18th century to the time when the chief industry, hop growing, was on the wane in 1900. Part 2 covers the period from 1900 to 1933.

New York. College of agriculture. Farm Economics, no. 85. Ithaca. 1934.

Partial contents: Prices of commodities and the price of gold, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, p. 2042-2043; 2049-2057; School costs and taxes, by M. P. Catherwood, p. 2057-2060; Apple marketing and prices in western New York for 1922-26 and 1932, by G. P. Scoville, p. 2060-2065; Marketing practices of fruit and vegetable growers in the lower Hudson Valley, by W. C. Hopper; Factors influencing the appreciation in real estate values of part-time farms, by Kenneth Hood, p. 2070-2072.

New York. College of agriculture. Farm Economics, no. 86. Ithaca. 1934.

Partial contents: Prices of farm products, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, p. 2074-2075, 2079-2086; Prices of basic commodities in various countries, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, p. 2086-2089; A new index of milk prices in New York, by Leland Spencer and F. A. Pearson, p. 2089-2093; Returns on commercial poultry farms for the year 1932, by A. T. M. Lee, p. 2094-2095; The sales and supply of milk and cream in Rochester, 1933, by G. A. West and Leland Spencer, p. 2095-2096.

New York. Dept. of agriculture and markets. Bureau of Statistics. Milk, cream, and other dairy products handled in New York State dairy plants, 1931, 1932, 1933. 12p. mimeogr. Albany. May. 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Tate, L. B. The rural homes of city workers and their urban-rural migration. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 595, 53p. Ithaca. 1934.

The study was made with the cooperation of the Monroe County Regional Planning Board. The preliminary survey was conducted in 1932.

North Carolina

Hamilton, C. H. Rural-urban migration in North Carolina, 1920 to 1930. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 295, 85p. Raleigh. 1934.

Presents the results of a study of population movements to and from, but principally within the State. "The results of this study show approximately the extent to which the city and town depend upon the farm as a source for their labor supply."

Knapp, J. G., and Clement, S. L. North Carolina farm prices of cotton in relation to grade and staple length. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 289, 63p. State College Station, Raleigh. 1934.

Loomis, C. P. The growth of the farm family in relation to its activities. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 298, 61p. State College Station, Raleigh. 1934.

"Based upon an investigation of families of white farmers in Wake county, North Carolina."

North Carolina. Department of agriculture, Raleigh. Farm forecaster, crop and livestock report for North Carolina, no. 65, 44p. Raleigh, Aug., 1934.
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Annual issue.

Ohio

Beck, P. G. Recent trends in the rural population of Ohio. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 533, 41p. Wooster. 1934.

An appendix contains the rural population by counties for the state for the census years, 1850 to 1930.

Foster, L. G. and Davis, F. E. Market movements of Ohio eggs. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 536. 29p. Wooster. 1934.

Hauck, C. W. Fruits and vegetables received in trucks in the Columbus wholesale market, 1929-1933. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. of rural econ. Mimeogr. bul. 72, 27p. Columbus. 1934.

In cooperation with the Ohio Dept. of Agriculture, Div. of Markets.

Henning, G. F. Some notes on marketing livestock by truck. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bimonthly Bul. v.19, no. 168 p. 122-131. Wooster. May-June, 1934.

Lively, C. E., and Miller, L. J. Rural young people, 16 to 24 years of age. A survey of the status and activities of 300 unmarried individuals in nine Ohio townships. Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bul. 73, 27p. Columbus. 1934.

Miller, G. W., and Falconer, J. I. Farm incomes in 1933 as compared with 1932. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bimonthly Bul., v. 19, no. 169, p. 164. Wooster, July-Aug. 1934.

Moore, H. R. Receipts and expenditures of county and township governments, 1932. Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bul. 71, [43p.] Columbus. 1934.

Ohio. Department of agriculture, Division of markets. Information about the Federal-State egg grading service in Ohio. 14p. Columbus. Apr. 1934.

Young, P. A., and Sherman, R. W. Summary of Ohio milk marketing agreements in 55 areas in Ohio. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Rural Econ. Mimeogr. bul. 70, 20p. Columbus. 1934.

In cooperation with the Ohio Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension Service.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v. 7, no. 3. Stillwater. June, 1934.

Partial contents: Revised estimates on recent changes in the size of the farm population of Oklahoma, by O. D. Duncan, p. 39-41; Quality of cotton produced in Oklahoma, 1933-34 season, by C. C. McWhorter, p. 41-43

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v. 7, no.4, Stillwater. Aug. 1934.

Partial contents: Oklahoma farm taxes have been markedly reduced from 1930 to 1933, by J. T. Sanders, p. 57-62; Some social aspects of the restriction of agricultural production, by O. D. Duncan, p. 62-65; The situation based on farm records, by Peter Nelson, p. 65-67; Results achieved by one-variety cotton communities in Oklahoma, by R. A. Ballinger and C. C. McWhorter, p. 68-71; The operation of the Bankhead Act in Oklahoma, by H. P. Moffitt, p. 71-73; The Oklahoma Agricultural Cooperative Council, by R. A. Ballinger, p. 73-74.

Pennsylvania

Lininger, F. F. The reliability of school survey data on milk consumption; and the relation of a school health program to home purchases of milk from regular dealers. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. Dept. 12p. Mimeogr. State College. 1933?

A study in connection with the experimental health program of the Akron (Ohio) public schools and the National Dairy Council.

Pennsylvania. Department of agriculture. Pennsylvania crop and livestock report, (preliminary county estimates) 1933. Pa. Dept. Agr. Bul. 522, 30p. Harrisburg. 1934.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Rauchenstein, Emil, and Weaver, F. P. Types of farming in Pennsylvania. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 305, 63p. State College. 1934.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

South Carolina

Guin, Marvin. Adjusting hog production to market demand. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 52, 24p. Clemson College. 1934.

South Dakota

Hansen, Peter. Assessment of farm real estate for taxation purposes in Brown county, South Dakota. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 18, 16p. Brookings. 1934.

Muehlbeier, John. Reliability and adequacy of South Dakota farm price data. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 286, 48p. Brookings. 1934.

"An analysis... as collected and published by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture."

Steele, H. A. Farm mortgage experience of life insurance companies lending in South Dakota. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 16, 15p. Brookings. 1934.
A supplement to Circular 7 published in 1932.

Steele, H. A. Farm mortgage foreclosure in South Dakota, 1921-1932. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 17, 8p. App., 3p. Brookings. 1934.

Texas

Texas. Agricultural and mechanical college. Extension service. Rural work centers. [Circ.] C-101, [7p.]. College Station. 1934.

Texas. Agricultural experiment station. Forth-sixth annual report, 1933. 257p. College Station. 1934.
Farm and ranch economics, p. 92-100.

Utah

Geddes, J. A. Farm versus village living in Utah. Plain City - Type "A" village. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 249, 70p. Logan. 1934.

The first of a series of bulletins based on a study of Utah village life begun in 1927. Four type villages were selected in as many counties for field studies. Type "A" is "A farm village in which farm leadership is dominant, while business and professional life is curtailed by the competitive influences of a nearby urban center." The study of Plain City (Weber county) will be issued in a series of parts. This bulletin deals with Parts I and II; Conditioning factors and housing conditions.

Virginia

Virginia. Polytechnic Institute. Virginia farm economics. no. 30. Blacksburg, July, 1934.

Partial contents: The general price level and Virginia farm prices, by H. N. Young, p. 406-407, 410-412; Organization of farms having colored operators in Nansemond county, by W. L. Gibson, jr., p. 412-415.

Wisconsin

Wileden, A. F. and Gessner, A. A. Special community activities. Wis. Col. of Agr. Ext. Serv. Stencil circ. 135. 25p., mimeogr. Madison, 1933.

Wisconsin. Department of agriculture and markets. Wisconsin eggs. Grading and candling regulations. General order 21-S., 16p. Madison [1934]

Wisconsin. Department of Agriculture and Markets. Wisconsin grades and regulations for American cheese, Cheese boxes and Cheese hops. 24p. Madison [1934]

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets. Wisconsin grades and regulations for Swiss cheese. 30p. Madison [1934]

Wyoming

Wyoming. College of agriculture. Agricultural Extension Service. Wyoming agricultural situation for 1934. Wyo. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 52, 24p. Laramie. 1934.

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Credit

Arnt, E.H.D. Die landboukredit en landbouskuldvraastuk [Agricultural credit and the agricultural debt problem] So. African Jour. Econ. 1 (2): 147-166. June, 1933. (Published by Economic Society of South Africa, P.O. Box 5316, Johannesburg)

McFadden, Haynes, Jr. The financing of independent farming. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 26 (12): 27, 74. June, 1934. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer discusses the task which lies ahead of the farmer-banker forces which is "that of regaining the farmer clientele of the country banks, recovering a vast business lost to Governmental financing agencies."

Agricultural Credit - Great Britain

Agricultural credit companies. Statist 123 (2934): 843. May 19, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Particulars are given relating to two enterprises - the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, and the Agricultural Credit Corporation. These companies were "formed under the auspices of the British and Irish Free State Governments respectively, for the purpose of granting long-term loans to the farming community. These companies operating respectively in England and Wales and the Irish Free State, are in each case the outcome of special legislation designed to meet a need for which the ordinary joint stock banks, owing to their constitution, have been unable to cater. The success already achieved demonstrates the practical value of this new development."

Agricultural Credit - Madras

Ramachandra, Dewan Bahadur M., Rao. The Madras land mortgage banks bill. Madras Jour. Coop. 25 (11): 227-238. May, 1934. (Published by Madras Provincial Cooperative Union, Royapettah, Madras, India.)

"The passing of the Land Mortgage Banks Bill by the Madras Legislative Council is a landmark in the development of long-term credit in India."

Agricultural Crisis - World

Neumark, S. D. The world agricultural crisis; a review of recent economic literature. So. African Jour. Econ. 2 (1): 24-42. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg.)

The writer reviews the following books: The Course and Phases of the World Economic Depression, by Bertil Ohlin. 1931; World Economic Survey, 1931-32, and World Economic Survey, 1932-33, by J. B. Condliffe; The Agricultural Crisis, by the League of Nations. 2v.; The Course of the Agricultural Depression in 1931-32, by the International Institute of Agriculture 1933; World Agriculture; an International Survey. A report by a study group of members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. 1933;

Britain and World Trade, by A. Loveday. 1930; The Future of Farming, by C.S. Orwin. 1930; Bevölkerungsgang und Landwirtschaft, by N. Jasny. 1931.

Agricultural Economic Conditions - England

MacGregor, M. S. Economic changes on Devon and Cornwall estates. Estate Mag. 34 (5): 342-347. May, 1934. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)

Reprint in Bureau of Agricultural Economics library, pamphlet coll.

Economic changes on farms in Devon and Cornwall during the period from 1912 to 1932 are outlined under the subjects of changes in rent, demand for farms, evidence of bankruptcies, adequacy of the tenant's capital, farms sold, extent of repairs, maintenance of fertility, changes in the system of management, length of lease, supply of labor, cottages and allotments.

Agricultural Education - Italy

Dallari, Gioacchino. The Italian system of agrarian instruction. La Technique Agricole Internationale 4 (1): 5-15. Jan.-Mar., 1934. (Published at 7, Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy.)

The organization of agricultural instruction in Italy under the Fascist regime is described.

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Empire and agriculture. Statist 123 (2936): 906. June 2, 1934. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Considers the conflict between the British agricultural policy and trade relations with Empire and non-Empire countries.

Rawdon, John. Britain aids her farmers. Current Hist. 40 (3): 342-344. June, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

A short article on the British marketing schemes and Major Elliott's "rather vaguely enunciated schemes for national planning" which are meeting with opposition.

Agricultural Policy - Irish Free State

Ireland... Agricultural policy. Statist 123 (2938): 1003-1004. June 16, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"This year's wheat acreage will, it is estimated, exceed 100,000 acres, compared with 52,000 acres in 1933 and 22,000 in 1932. This increase in wheat cultivation is a result of the provision by the Government of a bounty of 23s.6d. to 25s.6d. per barrel on home-grown millable wheat, the amount of the bounty being determined by the time of sale. Legislation is proposed to ensure that the grower of oats and barley will receive his fair share of the price of these cereals. This is a result of the fact that last autumn good white oats sold at about 7s. a barrel as against the previous price of 17s.6d. According to a statement of the Minister of Agriculture there are about 500,000 surplus cattle in the country, which must either be exported or consumed at home. To encourage the disposal

of this surplus is probably the object of the Government's decision to pay a bounty on beef and veal exports. Heretofore no bounty has been paid in respect of dead meat exports."

Legal revolution in the Irish Free State. Round Table no. 95, p. 579-598. June, 1934. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

The first part of this article is entitled, Our "New Deal". In it the writer summarizes and criticizes Mr. de Valera's account of his "New Deal" as given in a radio broadcast to America on St. Patrick's day. "The ultimate result of Mr. de Valera's deal will probably be a country of small farmers eking out a miserable existence in order to support the small manufacturers. But since these manufacturers cannot hope to develop an export trade, or to compete with the mass production of larger countries, their development on any large scale is impossible, and the belief that they will provide considerable employment for our increasing population, and fresh home consumers for our agricultural produce, seems completely to lack foundation. On balance, our agricultural production must certainly be diminished by at least a third of its present value."

Agricultural Policy - United States

Schiller, Karl. Über die agrarpolitik der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 39 (3): 603-611. May, 1934. (Issued by Institut für Weltwirtschaft, Kiel, Germany. May be obtained from Gustav Fischer, Jena)

The author discusses the structure and development of American agriculture, America's foreign trade policy, her price policy and the psychology of the American farmer.

Agricultural Readjustment - Southern States

Agricultural readjustment in the South; cotton and tobacco. Law and Contemporary Problems 1 (3): 257-397. June, 1934. (Published by the Duke University School of Law, Durham, N. C.)

Contents: Human factors in the South's agricultural readjustment, by Rupert B. Vance, p. 259-274; Cotton acreage reduction and the tenant farmer, by Paul W. Bruton; p. 275-291; Agricultural coöperation in tobacco, by John Hanna, p. 292-324; Flue-cured tobacco developments under the AAA, by Joseph G. Knapp and L. R. Paramore, p. 325-348; Production control by taxation, by David F. Cavers, p. 349-361; The Bankhead experiment, by Paul J. Kern, p. 362-372; In defense of the Bankhead Act, by G. W. Forster, p. 373-375; Congressional power to control cotton and tobacco production, by Douglas B. Maggs, p. 376-389; Rural relief in the South: FERA's problem in eastern North Carolina, by Gordon W. Blackwell, p. 390-397.

Agricultural Readjustment - United States

Ezekiel, Mordecai. Evaluating 1933 for the farmer. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 29 (186): 137-146. June, 1934. (Editorial office of the Association, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.)

Revision of a paper read in Philadelphia at the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, December 29, 1933.

Progress in agricultural adjustment. Editorial. Expt. Sta. Rec. 70 (6): 737-739. June, 1934. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Editorial comment on the report of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The writer calls particular attention to the section of the report on planning and the fact that extension services, colleges of agriculture, farm leaders, etc. will be needed to develop the program.

Tolley, H. R. The next step in emergency farm plan. Economist 91 (25): 514. June 22, 1934. (Published at 12 E Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

In this article, "a reproduction in large part of an address which Mr. Tolley presented recently before the Illinois Farm Advisers' conference at Urbana, Ill., stress is properly laid on the extent of the inroads by the drought in agricultural earning power. Admitting that the desired balance between crops and available markets has not yet been achieved, Mr. Tolley proceeds to point out the immediate need of foreign markets for farm products. He makes it clear that without such an outlet, the country's farmers will face the continued necessity of effecting a reduction in crops by fifteen to twenty million acres." Editor's note.

Tolley, H. R. The problem of long-time agricultural adjustment. Ext. Serv. Rev. 5 (4): 51-52. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"This is the first of two articles reviewing the relation of agricultural production adjustment to the general agricultural picture."

The second article was published in the Extension Service Review 5 (5): 71-72. May, 1934.

Agricultural Relief - Persia

Agriculture. Policy of the Persian Government. Indus. and Labour Inform. 50 (6): 210-211. May 7, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

The Persian Government has recently adopted measures to grant land to the peasants, provide agricultural credit and introduce modern methods of cultivation.

Agricultural Relief - United States

Sullivan, Lawrence. Saving the farmer. Amer. Mercury 31 (124): 451-458. Apr. 1934. (Published at 730 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

A pessimistic discussion of attempts to save the farmer beginning with the efforts of King James I to establish mulberry trees and the cultivation of silk worms in Virginia in 1622 down to the present time, and the results of economic planning by what the writer calls "our professional political farmers."

Agriculture

Howes, E. A. Philosophy from an agriculturist. Sci. Agr. 14 (7): 345-352. March, 1934. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

Address delivered at the annual Ontario O.A.C. Alumni Association - C.S.T.A. Banquet, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, November 24, 1933.

"I am planning this evening... to indulge in some homely philosophy... in regard to western agriculture and agriculturists... In my talk to-night I shall have in mind our people and shall mention conditions and problems only as they affect our people as they 'live, move and have their being.'

"It is inevitable that in all that I have to say with regard to western conditions and people, I shall have in the foreground of my thoughts the young people."

The address is divided into eight short parts. The following subjects are considered: Agricultural economics; Co-operation; Production and marketing; and Mechanization.

Leppan, H. D. Maladjustment and adjustment in modern farming. So. African Jour. Econ. 1 (4): 504-510. Dec. 1933. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa. P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg.)

The following is quoted from the summary and conclusions, p. 510:

"The object of this paper has been to focus attention on what are considered to be some of the major maladjustments in today's farming. The basic reasons for these appear broadly to lie in the accentuation of the herd instinct for self-preservation resulting in an exaggerated sense of the importance of nationality; in the obstinacy of democracy to acknowledge the accelerated rate of modern change; in the increased efficiency of production; and in the retarded rate of population increases. Much remains to be rectified and a general adaptation to novel trends is necessary.

Any progress in this adjustment can best come through frank searching out of error and in intelligently projecting the course of trends.

"Fundamentally, remedial measures are likely to come soonest through education embracing wider horizons than has been the rule hitherto. To train people merely as technicians is to neglect the most important part of what should be their education as citizens. Unfortunately, in the worship of the power Science gives to manipulate Nature lies the credo of the modern, and so the attention of humanity has been diverted from the basis on which our social and economic structures depend, i.e., human relationships. The art of earning a living has been mastered, but the art of living has been neglected. And the maladjustments in farming, as well as in other activities, can be rectified only when people learn reality in the fundamentals underlying saner human concepts."

Agriculture - Australia

Page, Earle. Plan to organise agriculture in the Commonwealth. The Land no. 1192, p. 3, April 27, 1934. (Published at Sydney, New South Wales.)

This article "has been written by the Leader of the Australian Country Party to explain why three years ago he urged greater tariff concessions to Britain to secure unrestricted entry of our exports into Britain; why twelve months ago he opposed restriction of wheat and butter production; why,

six months ago, he told the Commonwealth Parliament that he regarded the Sales Tax on Flour merely as a temporary measure of relief until an Australian marketing organisation could be effected; why he advocated last October the creation of an Australian Agricultural Council to supervise primary export and production; and why he has announced his definite hostility to further restrictions of any kind." - [Editor's note]

Agriculture - British Empire

McDougall, F. L. Empire agriculture. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (2): 145-153. Apr., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

A survey of agricultural production in the British Empire and some factors affecting it.

Times Trade & Engineering Supplement, London. British Empire Products Number, v. 34, no. 828. May 19, 1934. (Published by The Times Publishing Company, Limited, London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Contains articles on grain, hides and skins, meat, dairy produce, wool, flax and other fibres, cotton, timber, tobacco, seed crushing industry, rubber, sugar, Empire wines, fresh fruit, canned foods, cocoa, tea, coffee, and on many British dominions.

Agriculture - Colombia

Colom, J. L. How Colombia is improving agricultural production. Pan Amer. Union. Bul. 68 (1): 51-59. Jan., 1934. (Published at 17th St., and Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

"The year 1932 witnessed an entirely new orientation in the agriculture of Colombia. By virtue of the Government's policy of protecting and stimulating agriculture; cheaper and wider forms of transportation; agricultural credit; experimental, educational, and extension activities; and the increase and improvement of the crops which constitute the bulk of Colombia's agricultural consumption, these crops, including rice, wheat, sugar, corn, and legumes, received a new impulse which caused them to go much further toward satisfying entirely, the country's needs." An account is given of the production and transportation of the various crops.

Agriculture - Great Britain

Our changing agriculture. Economist 118 (4739): 1361-1362. June 23, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

A discussion of the Ministry of Agriculture's report on the results of the Agricultural Census of Production in 1930-31.

Scott Watson, J. A. Some impressions of British farming. III. - The East and South-East. IV. - South and West. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 41 (1): 13-20. Apr., 1934; 41 (2): 118-124. May, 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Agriculture - New York

Anderson, R. H. New York agriculture meets the West, 1830-1850. Wis. Mag. Hist. Dec. 1932, p. 163-198; Mar. 1933, p. 285-296. Published at Madison, Wis.)

Bibliographical foot-notes.

"Doctor Anderson in his study of agriculture in New York during a portion of the nineteenth century, has established a historical background for agriculture in Wisconsin and other western states of the Great Lakes-Erie Canal system. The presence in the new state of Wisconsin, at the census of 1850, of 68,595 natives of New York is all the comment needed to prove the intimate relation between the condition of the agricultural classes in that commonwealth and the settlement of the choice wheat lands west of Lake Michigan." - The Editors.

Agriculture - Trengganu

Craig, J. A. Agriculture in Trengganu. Malayan Agr. Jour. 22 (4): 177-182. Apr., 1934. (Published at Kaula Lumpur, Malaya)

Agriculture - U.S.S.R.

The agricultural situation in the Soviet Union. Indus. and Labour Inform. 50 (12): 400-406, June 18, 1934. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

The topics discussed include industrial crops, the second Five-year plan, deliveries to the State, mechanization of agriculture, stock-raising, and administration of agriculture.

Ladejinsky, W. Collectivization of agriculture in the Soviet Union. II. Polit. Sci. Quart. 49 (2): 207-252. June, 1934. (Published by the Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.)

The first part of this study was published in the Political Science Quarterly for March, 1934.

The library of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has a reprint of this, also.

Agriculture as an Occupation

Whither now? Is farming worth while as a career? What occupation promises more to youth? The tinsel has been stripped away, the ballyhoo has ceased, and now youth and their parents can get at the truth. Farmer's Advocate and Home Mag. 69 (2087): 187,205,206. Mar. 29, 1934. (Published in London, Ontario)

Apples - Cost of Production

Growing apples. Cost of production. A guide to compensation values. Tasmanian Fruitgrower and Farmer 19 (224): 4, 5. Apr. 1, 1934. (Published at Franklin, Tasmania)

"Compensation for those orchardists who have been affected by the elimination of certain varieties of apples from export, has been the subject of divided opinions at recent meetings in the Huon, and Mr. J.H.Mason,

secretary of the Franklin Branch of the Agricultural Bureau, who evolved the compensation figures in relation to the cost of production, has made available... information and general data on the subject for the benefit of orchardists and others interested in the fruitgrowing industry."

The approximate total cost for an orchard in a normal season is given.

Apples and Pears - Marketing - Australia

Brown, G. W. Apples and pears. Marketing of Australian products. Empire Production and Export no. 211, p. 61-62. Apr., 1934. (Published by British Empire Producers' Organisation, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Outlines the proposals of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council to solve marketing and export problems.

Armour and Company

So big. Armour and Co. whose 16,000,000 animals supply one-seventh of the U.S. meat supply. And which refers to such items as a \$59,000,000 butter-and-egg business as a sideline. Fortune 9 (6): 59-68, 124, 127, 128, 130, 133, 134, 137, 138, 141, 142. (Published at 135 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

This story of Armour & Co. "is divided into three sections. The first, herewith, gives an airplane view of a giant corporation which runs large leather, wool, and other businesses incidental to larger operations. The second (page 60) describes the purchase, the slaughter, and the sale of a steer. The third (page 127) discusses the recapitalization plan which has given the company new bankers, a new finance committee, and a new stockholders' deal."

Assessment of Farm Property - Ontario

Hudson, S. C. Assessment of farm property in Ontario. Econ. Annalist 4 (2): 24-29. June, 1934. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

An analysis of assessment of farm property in Ontario. The method of assessment and the accuracy of farm assessment are considered. The results are given of a study of some 246 farm records in which the ratio of the assessed valuation to the value as estimated by the farm operator were calculated for each farm. In the summary the author writes in part: "A marked tendency to over-assess low-valued properties on the basis of their estimated valuations as compared with high-valued properties is ... apparent."

Balance of Trade - Egypt

Bresciani-Turroni, C. Egypt's balance of trade. Jour. Polit. Econ. 42 (3): 371-384. June, 1934. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

Banana Flour - Dutch East Indies

Spoon, W. Banana flour. Econ. Bul. Netherlands India 2 (5): 89-92. May 16, 1934. (Published in Batavia, Java, N. I.)

Discusses the composition and properties of banana flour and indicates that there seems little chance of finding any considerable market for it in Europe.

Beef, Chilled-Export - Rhodesia

Romyn, A. E. The export of chilled beef from Southern Rhodesia in 1933. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 31 (3): 171-176. Mar., 1934. (Published in Salisbury, Rhodesia.)

Business Cycles - South Africa

Schumann, C. G. W. Business cycles in South Africa, 1910-1933; an analysis of some statistical series and of certain aspects of the business cycle and business forecasting. So. African Jour. Econ. 2 (2): 130-159. June, 1934. (Published by Economic Society of South Africa, P.O.Box 5316, Johannesburg.)

Business Depressions

Brandt, Karl. Toward a panic-proof industrial structure. Social Research 1 (1): 45-60. Feb. 1934. (Published by The New School for Social Research, Inc., 66 West 12th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer's purpose is "to answer the question whether there are any other than the usual measures for insuring the nations and the masses who suffer most from depressions against the risk of such a collapse of the economic structure as happened throughout the world after 1929." Since statistics on savings and bankruptcies during the depression appear to demonstrate that, "in industry as in agriculture, small and middle-sized units can withstand and resist depression much better than the big ones," the writer believes that a well distributed agriculture and horticulture interspersed and interlinked with a well proportioned industry is the answer to the question. Lest this should be considered a Utopia impossible of realization, an example of this panic-proof form of organization - the south German state of Württemberg - is given.

Cattle, Dairy - Standardization - Great Britain

Boutflour, Robert. Standards for dairy cattle. Estate Mag. 34 (5): 351-357. May, 1934. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, England.)

The need for improved standards for dairy cattle is emphasized based on a historical account of the type of cattle acclaimed at agricultural shows.

Cheese - Cost of Manufacturing - Quebec

Booth, J. F., and Parker, C. V. The cost of manufacturing cheese in Quebec. Sci. Agr. 14 (8): 446-449. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

A review of the cost of operating 120 cheese factories in the counties of Lac St. Jean, Chicoutimi, Beauce, Arthabasca, Yamaska, Megantic, and Wolfe in the Province of Quebec. Three tables are given which show relative costs of manufacturing cheese as indicated by two methods of calculation; range of costs per pound for manufacturing cheese; and comparison of cost per pound of cheese of main items of expense by areas.

Citrus Fruit - South Africa

Harlow, B. W. South African citrus fruit. Organisation of the industry. Empire Production and Export no. 211, p. 62-63. Apr., 1934. (Published by British Empire Producers' Organisation, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Coffee - Brazil

Mayer, Richard J. Paring the coffee surplus. Brazil's methods, though unorthodox, bringing results. Barron's 14 (26): 7, 12. June 25, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Coffee - Guatemala

G., A. Guatemala coffee production and export. Location of the coffee estates along the Pacific slope and in the interior district of Alta Verapaz - The crop and its preparation, transportation, and handling at the Atlantic and Pacific coffee ports - Summary of exports and imports. Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 66 (3): 187-192. Mar., 1934. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

Consolidation of Governing Bodies

Baldwin, M. E. Consolidation - gold mine or gold brick? Economist 91 (25): 518, 519. June 22, 1934. (Published at 12 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"With consolidation of the innumerable governing bodies in city, county and state as the engrossing topic of widespread discussion, the analysis of the subject from the broad-gauged view of whether or not such action will really benefit all the residents of the territory involved, as covered in the accompanying article, deserves thoughtful consideration. Does consolidation, itself, result in reduced taxation, or is such a result due to the inauguration and operation of an intelligent management? This is the question which comes to mind as the keynote of the subjoined discussion; the obvious answer is left to the discretion of the reader." - Editor's note.

Control of Production

Balmer, F. E. Planning a contracted acreage program. Ext. Serv. Rev. 5 (3): 39, 40, March, 1934. (Published by the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Contains a program for handling contracted acreage "as an example of what can be done from a State standpoint."

The new economics and the Constitution. (By a legal correspondent.) Economist 118 (4736): 1183-1184. June 2, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

This article is concerned with a legal decision made recently in the English courts which bears upon the constitutional aspect of legislation regulating production. The case in point was the case of R. & W. Paul, Ltd. v. The Wheat Commission, set up under the Wheat Act of 1932. The decision was against the Wheat Commission and "once more reaffirmed a fundamental principle of constitutional law, namely, the King's subjects cannot in any case be deprived of their right of access to the Courts except by a sovereign Act of Parliament." The case is now being taken to the Court of Appeal.

Cooperation

Cooperative Marketing Journal, v. 8, no. 3, May-June, 1934, p. 65-88. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Cooperation in transition, by Joseph G. Knapp [review of the 1934 Yearbook of Agricultural Cooperation] p. 65-68; Status of the dairy industry, p. 69; Cooperatives in the U.S.S.R., by Benjamin Kendrick, p. 70-72; A few fundamentals, by F. W. Peck and Robin Hood [extracts from a radio dialogue given over the NBC network, May 12] p. 73-76; Financial structure of cooperatives, by E. A. Stokdyk and D. G. White, p. 77-81.

Cooperation - Africa

Strickland, C. F. The co-operative movement in Africa. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 27 (6): 198-202. June, 1934. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1)

Article with same title in Producer (Manchester) 18 (5): 133, 134. May, 1934.

Cooperation - China

Fong, H. D. The cooperative movement in China. Monthly Bul. Econ. China 7 (5): 179-208. May, 1934. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China.)

Regulations governing cooperative societies. Chinese Econ. Jour. 14 (4): 426-438. Apr., 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

"A free and unofficial translation of the regulations governing co-operative societies, passed, on January 16th, 1934, at the 47th meeting of the Legislative Yuan."

Cooperation - India

Banerjea, Pramathanath. Some problems of cooperation. Bengal Coop. Jour. 19 (4): 177-182. Apr.-June, 1934. (Published by Bengal Cooperative Or-

ganisation Society, Ltd., 3/1 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, India.)

"Presidential address delivered at the Surma Valley Cooperative Conference which met at Sylhet on the 31st March, 1934."

Cooperation - South Africa

Chater, S. W. Agricultural cooperation in South Africa. Desirability of a co-operative union. Coop. Rev. 8 (45): 127-131. May, 1934. (Published at Holyoake House, Hanover St., Manchester, Eng.)

"Before many months have passed by, we shall undoubtedly see a South African Cooperative Union actively engaged in rallying the South African cooperators for one final effort to achieve compulsory sale of all produce through one channel."

Corn-Crop Estimates - South Africa

Edenborough, H. L. The accuracy of maize crop estimates. So. African Jour. Econ. 1 (3): 319-371. Sept. 1933. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg)

A discussion of the accuracy of the maize crop estimates made by the South Africa Department of Agriculture since the 1925/26 season. The concluding paragraph is as follows: "It would be absurd to claim that the departmental estimates can be accepted on every occasion as absolutely accurate. There is, however, no doubt that the underlying statistical principle is a sound one, and has given some remarkable results. Unfortunately, the human factor cannot be eliminated, no matter what system is adopted. Nevertheless it can be contended that an official estimate is a very reliable barometer of the probable size of a maize crop during its growth. This fact has long been realized by the maize trade, and the official estimates play an important part in price determination. This has been particularly the case during the past season."

Corporations - Italy

The system of corporations in Italy. Indus. and Labour Inform. 51 (3): 102-103. July 16, 1934. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

The composition and structure of the Italian corporations authorized by the law of February 5, 1934, have been determined. "The corporations number 22, falling into three big groups... The first group comprises the following corporations: (1) grain; (2) vegetable, flower and fruit growing; (3) grape growing and wine production; (4) oil; (5) beets and sugar; (6) livestock and fishing; (7) timber; (8) textiles... Each corporation is to have its own council, on which all classes will be represented. Employers and workers will be equally represented, the number of delegates varying from one corporation to another. Representation is also provided for cooperative societies, liberal professions, technical experts and artists on the councils of the corporations covering the fields of productive activity in which they are engaged. Finally, the councils are also to contain representatives of various public bodies. Each council includes three representatives of the National Fascist Party, their function being to represent the general interests of the nation above all factional differences."

Cost and Standard of Living - United States

Flanders, R. E. Raising the farm standard of living. Mech. Engin. 56 (3): 135-138. Mar. 1934. (Published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West 39th St., New York, N. Y.)

An address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, December 30, 1933.

"Under proper development, business must be expected to grow relatively to agriculture. Farmers producing under marginal conditions will be drawn into the more profitable operations of industry, thus reducing agricultural supply more nearly to fit the inelastic demand, and raising prices in the process.

"This is the natural, unregimented remedy. There are two new elements which we must introduce into it. We must not permit the emigrating farmer to cut the vital cord which connects him with the land. The expansion of industry should be encouraged to take place in decentralized areas in which subsistence homesteads can be occupied by the newly recruited industrial workers. The advantages of this policy are so many and so obvious that they need not be detailed. The future of the subsistence-homestead project lies in the movement from farm to factory, not from factory to farm.

"The other essential is that we stabilize our industrial operation." p. 135.

National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. The cost of living in the United States in 1933. Conf. Bd. Serv. Letter, May, 1934, supplement. 8p. (Published at 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"This Supplement to the Conference Board Service Letter is issued in place of the usual annual volume of the National Industrial Conference Board on the subject of the cost of living of wage-earners in the United States. The tables here presented carry the series through 1933. Detailed explanation of the methods used in the computation of each series of indexes is given in 'The Cost of Living in the United States, 1914-1930.' A discussion of the behavior of the cost of living, as a whole, and of the prices of goods and services entering into living costs is given in Conference Board Information Service: Domestic Affairs Memorandum No. 31, 'Changes in the Cost of Living, January, 1933 to March, 1934.'"

Cost of Production - Scotland

Leslie, Geo. Magnus. Cost of production. Scot. Farmer 42 (2152): 505-506. Apr. 14, 1934. (Published at 93 Hope St., Glasgow, C. 2, Scotland.)

"The figures given relate to a typical Scottish farm, and they show the apportionment of labour and other costs among the different crops and departments of the farm."

Cost of Production - South Australia

Perkins, Arthur J. Mallee farm costing. - Farm no. 1. So. Aust. Dept. Agr. Jour. 37 (6): 635-648. Jan. 15, 1934; (7): 768-791. Feb. 15, 1934; (Pub-

lished in Adelaide, South Australia)

"The farm under consideration is a private farm situated in the Murray Mallee division of the State... This farm has been managed and worked by its owner, but its accounts have been kept by the Department of Agriculture for three successive seasons, namely 1929-30, 1930-31, and 1931-32; and it is on the mean results of these three seasons that the costing accounts have been based. Numerous tables are given. A general financial statement is followed by a discussion of the cost of growing wheat preceded by bare fallow; the cost of growing oats in rotation with wheat; costs and returns of a Mallee farmer's flock; tractor farming costs; mean costs of preparation of bare fallow; and value and distribution of labor."

Cotton

Clark, David. Some facts about the cotton and the cotton textile industry. Textile Bul. 46 (15): 4, 12. June 7, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 116 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)

Address before Kiwanis Club of Belmont, N. C.

Gives a brief survey of the history of the cotton industry in this country, including date of first shipment to England, date of first mill, and increase in number of spindles.

[Parker, Walter] Safeguarding the economic life of the people of the United States. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35 (23): 12-13. June 9, 1934. (Published at Dallas, Texas)

An analysis of "what has happened and why, as a basis upon which to build a program of action" for the future of the cotton industry.

Cotton - Argentina

La producción de algodón en la Provincia de Santiago del Estero. Gaceta Algodonera 11 (123): 10. Apr. 30, 1934. (Published at Reconquista 331, Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

Quotes from the recent message of the Governor to the legislature in which he emphasizes the possibilities of increased cotton production in the province of Santiago del Estero, and foresees a profitable future for it.

Cotton - China

Fong, H. D. China's factory act and the cotton industry. Monthly Bul. Econ. China 7 (3): 93-104. Mar. 1934. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China)

"The existence of the extraterritoriality and the revision of the Land Regulations for the International Settlement in Shanghai are the chief obstacles towards the enforcement of the factory act, and must be first done away with before the act can be uniformly, equally, and justly applied to the cotton mills in China.

Cotton-Cooperative Marketing

Blalock, U. B. Twelve years of cooperative cotton marketing in N.C. N. C. Cotton Grower 13 (6): 8. June 1934. (Published by the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, corner Fayetteville and Cabarrus, Raleigh, N. C.)

Cotton - Crop Restriction Policy - United States

[Anderson, Clayton & Co.] The Bankhead bill. An analysis. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35 (24): 7, 11. June 16, 1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.) Reprinted from Acco Press.

Bankhead, J. H. Why fear cotton crop control? Nation's Business 22 (6): 25-27, 54-55. June, 1934. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

The author of the Bankhead cotton control bill tells "why he considers this program essential to the nation."

Boyle, J. E. Regimented cotton farming at work. Uncle Sam's double-barreled cotton program. Barron's 14 (26): 3, 12. June 25, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

A discussion of the Government's cotton program in the South which the writer, after a first-hand study of the situation, regards with the "deepest apprehension." The last paragraph of the article is as follows:

"... The farmers had no voice in this bill. It is a bill to relieve politicians. This Act, as I see it in terms of human life, tends to make the small land owner a tenant, and to drive the tenant off the land - and hence to lower the already low standard of living in the South."

Campion, H. American raw cotton policy. Manchester School 5 (1): 32-53. 1934. (Published at the University Press, 23 Lime Grove, Oxford Road, Manchester, Eng.)

"A policy... of crop restriction and price raising, adopted by one country of supply has the effect of upsetting the price relationship and the supply of various kinds of cotton and it is just these particular changes against which consumers cannot adequately protect themselves in the organised futures market. This study in American raw cotton policy is intended to give an account of the needs and arguments for the control of the marketing and production of American cotton supplies as they have been discussed for many years and have formed the basis for recent American legislation." p. 33. Subtopics discussed are the need for control, the character of stabilization, the theory of stabilization, stabilization in practice, the demand for price raising, the failure of stabilization, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1933, and reactions to American policy.

[Clayton, W. L.] Cotton policy. Cotton Digest 6 (34): 8-9. June 2, 1934. (Published at 703 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Texas.)

Digest of the paper on "What our national cotton policy should be", submitted by W. L. Clayton to the commission of inquiry on national policy in international economic relations which met at Houston on May 7, 1934.

Also in Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 44 (4): 5. June 1934. Summary in Cotton Trade Jour. 14 (23): 2. June 9, 1934.

[Sanders, J. T.] Consider Bankhead bill temporary. Okla. Cotton Grower 13 (16): 6. June 15, 1934. (Published by Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association. Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Summary of address at fourteenth annual convention of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association, May 28, 1934. The speaker believes that cotton prosperity depends on general business recovery. The present situation is reviewed.

Cotton - Import Control - Germany

The German cotton import control plan. Foreign Crops and Markets 28 (25): 659-664. June 18, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

The following is quoted from the first paragraph of this article: "On March 24, the German Government issued an order prohibiting the purchase for importation of cotton and wool and other textile raw materials effective from March 24, until May 5, 1934. This order was later extended to May 31 and for wool imports was again extended to June 30. The prohibition respecting cotton expired on May 31 but importations became subject to regulations of an Import Control Board. The regulations of this Board stipulate the maximum amount of cotton which each manufacturer may purchase during the period from April 1 to September 30, 1934. The following statement represents portions of a report dated April 21, 1934 from Vice Consul Henry P. Leverich at Berlin, Germany in which the vice consul describes trade and economic conditions relating to the above measures and to the present control of raw cotton imports into Germany."

Dairy Industry - New Zealand

New Zealand and some Empire problems. Round Table, no. 95, p. 675-692, June, 1934. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., St. Martin's St., London, Eng.)

Part IX of this article is entitled The Trade in Dairy Products and is concerned with the question of what the Government will do in regard to the quantitative restriction of imports of New Zealand dairy produce into Great Britain.

Statistical information relating to the dairying industry. New Zeal. Jour. Agr. 48 (5): 271-276. May, 1934. (Published in Wellington, New Zealand.)

Dairy Industry - Prices - South Australia

Dairy industry prices. Royal commission report to His Excellency the Governor. So. Aust. Dept. Agr. Jour. 37 (4): 426-435. Nov. 15, 1933; (5): 512-526. Dec. 15, 1933. (6): 676-686. Jan. 15, 1934; (7): 806-840. Feb. 15, 1934. (Published in Adelaide, South Australia)

Contains the findings of the commission on "the disparity between the prices paid by the consumer for dairy produce, the London parities of dairy produce, and the prices received by dairymen for milk and cream, the cause of such disparities, and the remedies therefor."

Debt - United States

Snyder, Carl. The increase of long-term debt in the United States (from 1880). Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 29 (186): 166-174. June, 1934. (Editorial office of the association, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.)

"Paper given at the XXII Biennial session of the Institut International de Statistique, at London, April, 1934, with the Centenary of the Royal Statistical Society."

Decentralization of Industry

Sherman, Caroline B. Small rural factories can weather depressions. Manfrs. Rec. 103 (5): 22-23. May, 1934. (Published at Baltimore, Md.)

"A recent study of some 123 rural factories, found in 14 States extending from Massachusetts to Georgia and as far west as Iowa, give some significant facts, as to how these factories have weathered recent bad years... Planned by Dr. Charles J. Galpin... the Federal Department of Agriculture has been able to make this information available just in time for use in connection with present plans."

In this article the writer tells of the kind of factories that are found in rural areas; how long they have been in their present locations; where they sell their products; how regular their employment is; who are employed; the length of the work week; the amount of salary received; and the money and social advantages.

Ward, J. E., Jr. Decentralization of industry in Virginia. Univ. Va. News Letter 10 (15): (1) May 1, 1934. (Published at University, Va.)

The advantages to farmers of the decentralization of industry are pointed out in this article. Data from Census reports on manufacturing in Virginia and small town and rural manufacturing (by states) are given.

Will we decentralize industry? Top-heavy situation exists in this country with respect to both industry and population. Some reasons to expect a change and what it would mean to Texas. Texas Weekly 10 (26): 4-6. June 30, 1934. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

Distilled Spirits Industry

Federal and state administration of the distilled spirits industry and a survey of the economic results since repeal. U. S. News, v. 2, no. 21, extra edition. 39p. May 29, 1934. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

The effect of repeal on our grain stocks. To the distilleries flows a steady stream of farm products, p. 14.

Distribution and Agricultural Relief

Ezekiel, Mordecai. What distribution can contribute to farm relief... An address... before the Boston Conference on retail distribution, September 19, 1933. Natl. Assoc. Marketing Teachers. Bul. 1934 series, no. 2, p. 2-6. May, 1934. (Hugh E. Agnew, Secretary-Treasurer, 100 Washington Sq., East, New York, N.Y.)

This article is followed by an article, by Wroe Alderson, (p. 7-11) criticizing Dr. Ezekiel's suggestions.

Economic Conditions - Austria

Gaitskell, H. T. N. Austrian economic development. Lloyds Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev. n.s. 5 (51): 194-214. May, 1934. (Published at 71, Lombard St., London, E. C. 3. Eng.)

In this article the writer is concerned "only with the economic situation of Austria and the changes which have taken place in it, with such prosaic matters as the banking and financial position, the statistics of production and employment, the movements of prices and the development of foreign trade."

Economic Conditions - China

Chang Kia-NGau. China's national economy in 1933. People's Tribune (n.s.) 6 (9): 491-517. May 1, 1934. (Published by the China United Press, Bank of East Asia Bldg., Shanghai)

This is part of the report presented to the annual meeting of the Bank of China on April 14, 1934.

Discusses China's balance of payments, rural rehabilitation (cause of rural decline, relief measures), production and import of agricultural products in 1933, China's foreign trade, China's industries in 1933, planned economy and currency inflation, and soundness of public and private finance.

China and the world depression. Round Table, no. 95, p. 531-547. June, 1934. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., St. Martin's St., London, Eng.)

In four parts: I. The Chinese background. II. The political situation.- III. Economic troubles. - IV. Opportunities of the future.

Salter, Sir Arthur. China and the depression. Economist, Sup. May 19, 1934. 16p. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

The following is quoted from the introductory note:

"In writing this note I have two main objects. Returning to China after three years I think it may be of some interest to record my impressions of the principal economic and financial changes that have taken place in the intervening period. And, in connection with both these recent changes and the more permanent characteristics of China's economy, I propose to make certain suggestions as to the future course of policy."

Economic Conditions - Netherlands India

Economic Bulletin of Netherlands India v. 2, nos. 3-4. May 1, 1934. (Published at Schoolweg 8, Batavia-Centrum, Java, N. I.)

Contains articles on economic conditions in Netherlands India in 1933. Partial contents: The Economic Condition of Netherlands India in 1933, by H. M. J. Hart and H. J. Van Mook; The People's Credit System, by F. J. Muller; The Preliminary Balance of Trade of Netherlands India for 1933, by

Th. J. Odenkirchen; Origin and destination of the Netherlands Indian Import and Export, by D. F. Blokhuis; The Course of Market Prices for Indian Products in 1933, by J. Wit and A. K. Pringgodigdo; Estate Cultivation and Native Commercial Crops in 1933, by A. H. J. Kroon; Governmental Crisis Measures in 1933, by A. Luytjes.

Economic Nationalism and the South

Gerard, J. W. Self-containment and the South. Manfrs. Rec. 103 (5): 19, 56. May, 1934. (Published at Baltimore, Md.)

Favoring national self-containment. In conclusion in part:

"I believe that industry will inevitably spread farther south, giving the Southern States a more balanced economy and greatly raising their purchasing power. I believe the South, as well as any region in America, can balance its economy through the fullest expansion of its great industrial possibilities.

"But all these things cannot happen until we as a nation have adopted a clear-cut policy of economic self-containment."

Miller, Dale. Self-containment and balanced economy. Industrial development needed in South to balance economic system, but nationalistic policies would retard it. Texas Weekly 10 (22): 6-7. June 2, 1934. (Published at McKinney at Fairmount, Dallas, Texas)

This is the concluding article of a series. The writer in these articles has referred to an article, Self-Containment and the South, by James W. Gerard, published in the Manufacturers Record. The following is quoted from the present article: "Mr. Gerard's argument recognizes the maladjustments in the South's economy but introduces a program of self-containment which, he declares, will correct them. It is because his article may be only the beginning of what may eventuate as a determined campaign to deluge the South with more nationalistic propaganda that it should be challenged and exposed at the start.

"I have attempted to show in preceding articles why Mr. Gerard's program collapses at its premise. He declared national self-containment was made necessary by the 'drive for economic independence all over the world' and by 'our own degree of self-containment.' I have tried to show how this 'drive' for economic independence abroad is artificial and has been forced by the narrowness of America's post-war policies, and how this 'degree of self-containment' we are said to have achieved misrepresents the divergent economic systems prevailing in different parts of the country. What remains now is to explain why industrial development in the South is indeed urgently needed by why it would be retarded rather than accelerated by a national program of self-containment."

The first two articles in the series were published in the Texas Weekly as follows: Could Self-Containment Benefit South? 10 (20): 8-9. May 19, 1934); How Self-Contained Is America? 10 (21): 8-9. May 26, 1934.

Economic Reorganization - Germany

Reorganisation of the economic system in Germany. Indus. and Labour Inform. 50 (5): 133-134. Apr. 30, 1934. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mas.)

Outlines the German Government's plan of "organic reconstruction" of economic life which provides for 12 principal groups including all economic branches except agriculture which was organized under the Food Corporation. "An act dated 4 March 1934 abolishes the Provisional National Economic Council which was set up in 1920 [and] had not met since its reorganization in March 1933."

Eggs - Cooperative Marketing - Malaya

Crawford, J. G. The cooperative marketing of eggs in Malaya. Malayan Agr. Jour. 22 (4): 183-185. Apr., 1934. (Published at Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.)

Eggs - Grading - Canada

Canadian quality eggs. Agr. and Indus. Prog. Canada 16 (7): 105-106. July, 1934. (Published by Canadian Pacific Railway. Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, Montreal, Canada)

"Per capita consumption of eggs in Canada is the highest in the world approximately 350 a year... Canada was the first country in the world to institute egg grading in any form. It was introduced in 1918... By 1923 egg grading regulations were enacted to apply to domestic consumption... The grade is determined by three principal factors - quality, size and cleanliness."

Electricity and Agriculture

Ray, Sir William. The application of electricity to agriculture. Jour. Farmers' Club, pt. 4, May, 1934, p. 63-67. (Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)
Discussion, p. 67-80.

Expenditures - U. S. Government

Richter, F. E. Federal government expenditures in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934. Annalist 43 (1119): 987-988. June 29, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Company, New York, N. Y.)

"This article is of the nature of an attempted bookkeeping audit, not an audit or appraisal of social values involved." Almost half of the article is devoted to expenditures for agricultural relief.

Farm Strikes - Imperial Valley, Calif

Imperial Valley labor troubles. Inform. Serv. 13 (18): (2-4). May 5, 1934. (Published by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

In which information is presented that was gathered "from available sources, as an aid to understanding the situation. The mild winter climate and the need for large numbers of workers to pick the crops generally attracts more unemployed and migratory labor to the market than is needed. This provides a favorable labor market for the grower."

Difficulties arising when growers hire laborers through contractors are pointed out. Some of the violences committed are cited.

Five-Year Plan - U.S.S.R.

Leontief, Wassily. Die erfüllung des russischen fünfjahrplanes. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 39 (3): 506-546. May, 1934. (Issued by Institut für Weltwirtschaft, Kiel, Germany. May be obtained from Gustav Fischer, Jena.)

A discussion of Russia's first Five-Year Plan.

Flour Milling - Irish Free State

Flour milling industry in the Saorstát. Increased capacity and output. Use of home-grown wheat. Irish Trade Jour. 9 (2): 49, 51. June, 1934. (Published in Dublin, Irish Free State.)

Forestry - United States

Marshall, Robert. Public forestry or private devastation. New Repub. 79 (1021): 176-177. June 27, 1934. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N.Y.)

An article in favor of public regulation of our forests. The writer bases his article on the report of the United States Forest Service (Senate Document No. 12, 72nd Congress, 1933). A National Plan for American Forestry, the major conclusion of which is: "Private ownership of forests has been a failure from a social and economic standpoint, and huge program for the speedy public acquisition of a large share of the private forests is essential if we are to avoid a catastrophe."

Fruit - Algeria

Valet, René. Les fruits d'Algérie. Revue Économique Internationale, 26. année, v. 2, no. 2, p. 297-336. May, 1934. (Published at Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium.)

An account of the fruits of Algeria, their production and marketing.

Fruit - Cooperative Organizations - Nova Scotia

Richards, A. E. Business analysis of the operations of ten co-operative fruit companies in Nova Scotia. Sci. Agr. 14 (8): 450-455. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

Fruit - French Colonies

Streel, E. du Vivier de. Les fruits coloniaux. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 159 (475): 479-506. June 10, 1934. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, Paris (9e), France.)

An account of the production and marketing of fruits in the French colonies and of measures to increase their consumption in France and to substitute them on the French market for fruits of foreign origin.

Gold

Cannan, Edwin. The future of gold in relation to demand. So. African Jour. Econ. 2 (2): 119-129. June, 1934. (Published by Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg.)

Presidential address to the Royal Economic Society, April 20, 1934. at the London School of Economics.

Grain - Argentina

Argentine grain situation. Foreign Crops and Markets 28 (24): 633-641. June 11, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

"This statement reviews the 1933-34 grain crop and market supply situation. A more detailed statement considering general factors such as acreage trends and costs, marketing and export developments, also governmental activity with respect to grain will be published at an early date."

Grapes - France

Douarche, Léon. La production et la consommation du raisin de table. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 66 (5): 200-202. Published at 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris, France.)

Contrasts France's consumption of table grapes with that of other grape-producing countries and suggests its development as a remedy for the crisis in viticulture which is largely due to over production of wine.

Hogs and Pork

The world situation in hogs and pork. Foreign Crops and Markets 28 (21): 527-566. May 21, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Prepared by John L. Stewart and E. H. Johnson.

Contains a number of statistical tables.

Housing Survey

Stanley, Louise. A look at the farm house; account of the farm housing survey. Ext. Serv. Rev. 5 (5): 65, 66. May, 1934. (Published by the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Import Control

State control of importation. Measures adopted by other countries. Irish Trade Jour. 9 (2): 65-68. June, 1934. (Published in Dublin, Irish Free State.)

"A brief account of the course of developments in recent years in respect of import control in different countries." This article is preceded by a summary of the provisions of the Control of Imports Act, 1934 of the Irish Free State.

Indian Economic Association

Papers read and discussed at the Seventeenth Conference of the Indian economic association held at Chidambaran January, 1934. Indian Jour. Econ. 14 (pt. 3, serial no. 54): 255-586. Jan. 1934. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

Partial contents: The broken balance of population, land and water; an ecological contribution to population problems, by Radha Kamal Mukherjee, p. 255-264. Population problems, by H. B. Bhide, p. 265-274; The problem of Indian overpopulation, by Jafor Hasan, p. 283-288; A critical survey of the credit cooperative movement in C.P., by A.C. Sen Gupta, p. 293-306; The present position of rural credit and cooperation in the United Provinces, by S. A. Husain, p. 307-320; Some aspects of the post-Diwani land revenue system in Bengal and Bihar, by D.N. Banerjee, p. 321-338; Population and employment, by C.W.B. Zacharias, p. 385-397; A preliminary note on the correlation between agricultural production and the stability of population in two Bengal districts - Jessore and Midnapore, by Haricharan Ghosh, p. 398-411; Some conclusions concerning the interrelationship of birth-rates, death-rates, prices and rainfall in the United Provinces, by Murli Dhar Joshi, p. 412-417; The co-operative movement in the Madras Presidency, by B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, p. 418-447; The problem of rural indebtedness, by P. J. Thomas, p. 448-463; Agristic serfs in South India at the advent of British rule by C. S. Srinivasachariar, p. 464-473.

Insurance, Hail - United States

Arcoleo, F. Hail insurance in the United States of America. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] yr. 25 (4): 136-153. Apr. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

The following is the introduction to the article: "Hail insurance on growing crops is carried on in the United States by three types of institutions: - (a) joint-stock fire insurance companies, also undertaking hail insurance of crops; (b) mutual hail insurance companies which with few exceptions limit their business to this branch; (c) State hail insurance boards or departments, under whose direction and control State hail insurance funds are administered.

"A brief account of the origin, development and organisation of private insurance, i.e., as carried by joint stock companies or by mutual insurance societies will be followed by an examination of State insurance against hail risks, with special attention to North Dakota, where the organisation of State hail insurance is much the more important in the United States."

International Monetary and Economic Conference

Kaul, B. N. Impressions of the world monetary and economic conference. Indian Jour. Econ. 14 [pt. 4 Serial no. 55]: 675-695. Apr, 1934. (Published by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

Iowa

Sherlock, Chesla C. Behind Iowa headlines. ... A country newspaper editor gauges the temper of farm people in a representative county of the Corn Belt. North Amer. Rev. 237 (4): 365-375. Apr. 1934. (Published at 587 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

"Marshall County farmers do not believe in revolution, have not at any time resorted to violence, or actively participated in farm holiday movements. While they are conservative, in the main, they have been progressive and willing to progress toward a better standard of living, a better community in which to live. They are not radical; they are just a substantial cross section of the American farmer at his best. They are not adverse to New Deals; they have been perfecting New Deals for generations right here in Marshall County. But 'behind the headlines' they are not showing enthusiasm for the uprooting that is going on... They are alert, progressive and ready to go forward at all times, but the temper 'behind the headlines' is not to venture too far from the tried and true moorings."

Irrigation and Drainage - U. S. S. R.

New irrigation and drainage projects. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 9 (5): 116-117. May 1934. (Published by the Amtorg Trading Corp., 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The irrigation and drainage work of the first five-year plan is outlined as well as plans for large operations during the second five-year period.

Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics 16 (3): 365-564. July, 1934. (Published by The American Farm Economic Association. Asher Hobson, Secretary-Treasurer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Contents: International aspects of the agricultural adjustment program, by Asher Hobson, p. 365-386; The bounty and processing tax on wheat in Hungary, by Myer Lynsky, p. 387-409; Inflation and the farmer, by Richard A. Lester, p. 410-416; The incidence of the cost of the AAA corn-hog program, by Geoffrey Shepherd, p. 417-430; Land classification as a basis for land use planning, by Conrad H. Hammar and Hans Jenny, p. 431-443; The administrative use of agricultural census and intercensal data, by H. R. Tolley and J. D. Black, p. 444-450; The coming agricultural census enumerations, by John D. Black, p. 451-458; Agricultural statistics viewed in the light of a changing agricultural program, by Murray R. Benedict, p. 459-470; Some needed developments in scope and timing of agricultural statistics, by C. M. Purves and O. C. Stine, p. 471-480; Trading in futures and price fluctuations, by Paul Mehl, p. 481-495; The social science fellowships in agricultural economics and rural sociology, by I. G. Davis, p. 496-503; Some sociological implications of the agricultural adjustment program, by Otis Durant Duncan, p. 405-514.

A report by the Sub-committee on Appraisals of the National Joint Committee on Rural Credits, entitled, Standards of Practice for Rural Appraisers, is given on p. 515-524.

The following "Notes" also appear in this issue: Seasonal variation of

farm income estimates, by C. M. Purves, p. 525, 526; Relationship between farmers' labor return from an enterprise and changes in the size of the enterprise, by Marion Clawson, p. 526-529; Variance analysis of variability in paired and replicate series of staple-length observations on cotton samples, by F. H. Harper, W. B. Lanham, and O. T. Weaver, p. 529, 530; Possibilities and limitations of subsistence homesteads, by Leland B. Tate, p. 530-533; Measurement of average difference between paired observations on staple-length of cotton samples, by O. T. Weaver, W. B. Lanham, and F. H. Harper, p. 534, 535; Effect of an increase in population of the shape of the demand curve, by Leon J. Steck, p. 535; County consolidation in Colorado, by Scoville R. Heckart, p. 535-539; Technical reconstruction and the growth of production in the agriculture of the U.S.S.R., by P. I. Liastchenko, p. 539-543.

Labor - Cost

Reid, J. W. Farm labour. Estate Mag. 34 (6): 435-437. June, 1934. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, England)

Discusses some aspects of the cost of agricultural labor.

Labor - France

Beckerich, Abel. Dans quelle mesure notre agriculture fait-elle appel à la main-d'oeuvre étrangère. Vie Agricole et Rurale 23 (13): 235-238. Apr. 1, 1934. (Published by J. B. Baillière & Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6e), France)

An account illustrated by tables of the employment of foreign labor in French agriculture.

Labor-Great Britain

Labour in rural areas. Use of employment exchanges. C. L. A. Jour. 15 (2): 167-168. June, 1934. (Published at 7 Charles St., St. James' Square, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Special efforts are being made by the employment exchanges of the Ministry of Labour to provide workers for farmers in need of extra labor.

Land Settlement - Biro-Bidjan

Biro-Bidzhan, an autonomous Jewish province. Soviet Union Rev. 12 (5-6): 116-117. May-June, 1934. (Published by Soviet Union Information Bureau National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

Biro-Bidjan was made an autonomous Jewish province by a Russian decree of May 7, 1934. An outline is given of its development since 1928.

Land Settlement - Cyrenaica

Razza, Luigi. Colonizzazione Cirenaica. La Terra (n.s.) 9(8): 383-386. Aug., 1933. (Published at Via delle Terme, 90, Rome, Italy.)

The work of colonization carried on by the Fascist Government in Cyrenaica is compared to the reclamation of the Pontine marshes.

Land Settlement - Germany

Germany. Another reactionary land decree. Economist 118: 1130-1131. May 26, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

According to the President of the Reich Board for Labour Exchanges, "a law authorising general prohibitions against settlement in the cities, already applied to Berlin" is "a reliable means for putting an end to the flight from the land and of preventing work in cities by persons who are rooted (adscripti) in the soil." The writer of this article thinks, however, that the measure is purely political and that it discriminates against the poor since it applies only to workmen and minor employees, persons earning less than 3,600 marks a year. The measure also provides for certain exemptions.

Quante, Peter. Möglichkeiten und grenzen der bauerlichen siedlung, besonders im hinblick auf die gewerbliche arbeitslosigkeit. Jahrbücher für National-ökonomie und Statistik, 3. Folge, Bd. 84, Heft 6, p. 833-864. Dec., 1933. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

The author expresses his belief in land settlement as an effective means of strengthening German agriculture and consolidating the national economy. At the same time he points out that it is not the cure all that some of its proponents would make of it, but that it has its limitations. He doubts the effectiveness of land settlement in providing any considerable number of unemployed industrial workers with permanent agricultural employment. He discusses the views of Sering and other economists and decides that, instead of causing the unemployed to make a detour from industry into agriculture, means should be found of reemploying them in industry. He sees the way to recovery in the creation of a permanent demand to be supplied by the labor of those very men whose needs are to be encouraged. If emphasis is placed on the development of industrial activity for the industrial unemployed, then the author can agree with Sering's definition of internal colonization which includes the systematic development of agricultural and industrial forces, the linking of separated regions by roads, railways, and waterways, land reclamation and improvement in regions of large farms, and consolidation of strips of land in small farming districts.

Land Settlement - Palestine

Tedeschi, Corrado. Nuovi esperimenti di colonizzazione in Palestina. Economia, anno 12, n.s., v. 13, no.4-5, p.352-362. Apr.-May, 1934. (Published at Palazzo Sciarra, Rome, Italy.)

An account of the social and political organization of Jewish colonies in Palestine as observed on a recent visit by the author.

Land Settlement - Spain

Niemeier, Georg. Untersuchungen über die streusiedlungen in Spanisch-Galizien. Ibero-Amerikanisches Archiv 8 (1): 7-21. Apr., 1934. (Issued by Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Berlin, Germany.)

A discription of scattered settlements in Galicia, their origin and development.

Land Settlement - Tripolitania

Bernasconi, Piero. La colonizzazione della Tripolitania. La Terra (n.s.) 9 (9): 480-486. Sept., 1933. (Published at Via delle Terme, 90, Rome, Italy)

The author describes the successful colonization of Tripolitania under Fascist influence.

Land Utilization

Frank, Bernard. Periodic land use studies for more effective planning. Jour. Forestry 32 (4): 425-429. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Society of American Foresters, Room 810 Hill Bldg., 839 17th St., N. W., Washington, D.C.)

"A good many land use studies have been made since 1920. In most cases no specific constructive planning has followed and year by year the value of their results decreases because of changes in land utilization, ownership, etc. In even those few cases where action has been taken new problems crop up requiring readjustments in the plan. Planning activity would be greatly stimulated if the conclusions arrived at in the original studies could be tested, and definite trends in ownership, etc., established by means of periodic investigations. The results of the re-survey of Menominee County, Michigan are presented as an example of how practicable and economical follow-up studies can be." - p. 425.

Only the broader ownership aspects of the changes noted in the re-survey of Menominee County are discussed in this article. The method used in the first survey was employed in the second survey, "namely, the recording of intent in ownership on the basis of information derived from the tax rolls and the township supervisors. Instead of covering the entire county, however, the recent study stripped the area, obtaining a 12 1/2 percent sample. Strips were drawn diagonally across the original ownership maps at two-mile intervals, and the present status of every forty bisected by the strips determined. Parcels more or less than forty acres, such as lake lots, were treated as forty acre units for the sake of uniformity. Also, areas within town and village limits were excluded." Four statistical tables show the following: distribution of intent of ownership, 1925 and 1933; shifts in owner intent, 1925-1933; status in 1925 of land in other ownerships in 1933, owner intent, 1933; distribution of long-term delinquency, by owner intents, 1933.

Land Utilization - Massachusetts

Baker, H. P. The engineer and land use in Massachusetts. Mech. Engin. 56 (3): 139-140. Mar. 1934. (Published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West 39th St., New York, N.Y.)

Abridged from an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, December 30, 1933. "The omitted portions dealt with the Land Grant colleges and engineering in Massachusetts and a brief historical résumé of the application to land use in that state."

Land Utilization - Pennsylvania

Ziegler, E. A. Idle land problems in Pennsylvania. Jour. Forestry 32 (4): 475-478. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Society of American Foresters, Room 810, Hill Bldg., 839 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

"Pennsylvania is second only to New York in its policy of acquiring forest land. It is in the front rank of all states in developing the forest lands acquired. This timely stock taking of what is happening to the private ownership of its generally cut-over forest land and low grade farm land indicates the advisability of further expansion of state acquisition and reforestation to check the increasing tide of abandonment for taxes of low grade farm and forest land. Taxation studies referred to indicate the private reforestation and forest ownership may be bolstered by slight amendment and advertisement of the 'Auxiliary Forest' yield tax law; by the reduction of the general forest property tax by 25 to 30 percent through the state financing of the remaining local public roads (largely done in 1933); and by equalizing farm and forest assessments with residence and business property assessments." - p. 475.

Livestock and Meat - Great Britain

Eve, Sir Trustram. The report of the Reorganisation Commission for Fat Stock. Jour. Farmers' Club, part 5, June, 1934, p. 81-90. (Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Discussion, p. 91-102.

In three sections: Decision of Commission not to recommend a scheme for fat stock on the lines of contract and price: The scheme recommended for live stock; Alternative recommendations.

Meat marketing scheme. Statist 123 (2933): 734-735. May 12, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Comment on the report of the Reorganisation Commission for Fat Stock.

The turn of beef. Country Life 75 (1944): 394. April 21, 1934. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Strand, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Editorial regarding the Report of the Reorganisation Commission for Fat Stock. Due to the failure of earlier action - restricting imports from Ireland and making a voluntary agreement with Canada to bring about higher prices, "It is natural... that the Commission should call upon the Government to exercise stricter control and, if necessary, to use their powers of compulsory restriction in cases where voluntary regulation fails or has already failed. They also recommend that, in the interests of maintaining a stable market, proper estimates of the volume of home-produced meat should be prepared on the basis of half-yearly census of all livestock and a quarterly forecast of sales for slaughter."

Living from the Farm

Long, W. H. and Daniel, C. The value of farm produce consumed in the farm-house. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr., Jour. 41 (1): 29-33. Apr. 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Reprint in library, Pamphlet coll.

"The financial accounts of 59 farmers have been investigated, and from them the estimated value of produce consumed in the farm household has been extracted... The items discussed... include dairy produce, poultry and eggs, pigs, lambs, potatoes, apples and cider, and wood... The general

conclusion ... is that the indirect values which the farm has in addition to the cash receipts are by no means negligible."

Manager Farming - Maryland and Delaware

Pitkin, W. B. The preservation of independent farming. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 26 (12): 24-26, 72. June, 1934. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

Presents his scheme of farming by management companies which is being worked out in Maryland and Delaware.

Marketing - Legislation - Canada

Booth, J. F. The natural products marketing act, 1934. Econ. Annalist 4 (2): 20-22, 32. June, 1934. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

"The Natural Products Marketing Act, which received third reading in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on June 7th, is an attempt to give to Canada legislation similar to that at present found in the statutes of the United Kingdom, Australia, and other parts of the Empire. Legislation giving some degree of control over marketing of such products, mainly agricultural, is also to be found in most of the countries of Europe, as well as in other parts of the world."

An explanation of the Act is given. Products to be dealt with are indicated, the machinery of regulation and the financing of local boards are discussed, as well as other points.

Economic experiment in Canada. Round Table, no. 95, p. 620-638. June, 1934. (Published by Macmillan & Company, Ltd., St. Martin's St., London, Eng.)

Part II of this article, p. 629-638 is devoted to marketing reform. A description of the provisions of the Natural Products Marketing Bill and an account of its reception throughout are given on pages 634-638.

"Planning" in Canada. Economist (London) 118 (4732): 970. May 5, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Regarding the marketing bill of Canada, which is called the Natural Products Marketing Act, the act "is sweeping in scope and covers the marketing of all natural products of the Dominion save those of the mines. In fact, it looks as if the N.R.A. fever had spread northwards and had already secured a firm hold in Canada."

Marketing - South Africa

Davis, Eric. Some aspects of the marketing of farm products in South Africa. So. African Jour. Econ. 1 (2): 167-187. June, 1933. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg.)

In five parts: I. The range and significance of South African farm products; II. The content and development of the law relating to agriculture; III. Problems involved in the statutory regulation of marketing; IV. The administrative implications of market regulation; V. Financing rural policy.

Meat - Export Bounties - Rhodesia

Meat export bounties. Agreement with cold storage company. African World 127 (1652): 450. July 7, 1934. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E. C. Eng.)

"An agreement has been concluded by the Minister of Agriculture between the Southern Rhodesian Government and the Rhodesian Export and Cold Storage Company, Ltd., governing prices to be paid to feeders for stock, and bounties to be paid to the company. For the purposes of the agreement stock is divided into two grades - the first grade is limited by conditions that call for grain-fed animals, and the second grade includes grass-fed animals of chilling standard. For the first grade exported overseas the Government will pay a bounty of three half-pence per lb., dressed weight, and for second grade three farthings per lb... The company undertakes to pay prices on a minimum scale varying from 22s. 6d. per 100 lb. dressed weight in June to 27s. 6d. per 100 lb. in December."

Milk - Cooperation - Sweden

Downie, John. Linking milk producers and consumers. Successful Swedish co-operative experiment. Coop. Rev. 8 (45): 119-123. May, 1934. (Published at Holyoake House, Hanover St., Manchester, England.)

An account of a successful experiment by a milk cooperative in Malmö, South Sweden.

Milk - Cost of Production and Distribution - Allahabad

Hansen, W. J. Cost of milk production and distribution at Allahabad on large scale operation. Indian Jour. Econ. 14. (pt. 4, serial no. 55): 697-700. (Published by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

"The purpose of this article is to condense and present the relevant facts brought out in three commercial dairy studies recently made at the Allahabad Agricultural Institute. The original detailed studies have been presented to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for publication and cover: (1) cost of milk production; (2) cost of milk distribution; (3) cost of manufacture and sale of pasteurized butter. Only the facts as brought out in the first two papers mentioned will be presented herein."

Milk - Cost of Production and Prices

Wyllie, James. Milk production costs and prices. Home Farmer 1 (1): 14. May, 1934. (Published by the Milk Marketing Board, Thames House, Milbank, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

The writer concludes as follows: "In short, the policy of relating milk prices to costs of production - whether sound or unsound - is utterly impracticable unless farmers all over the country are prepared to take the necessary steps to produce costs of production data, on a sufficient scale and of unquestionable reliability, to provide a foundation on which the policy can be firmly based."

Milk Enquiry - Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan milk enquiry, 1933. Econ. Annalist 4 (2): 19. June, 1934. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

Contains the recommendations of the Saskatchewan Milk Enquiry Commission. The commission "advises that the powers of the Local Government Board be extended to include the regulation and control of the production, distribution and marketing of the milk supplies of the cities of the province along lines similar to those authorized in the Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta, the costs of this regulation and control to be borne by the industry."

Milk Policy - United States

Hayward, P. H. The first year in milk planning. Nation's Business 22 (6): 29-30, 56, 58, 59, 60. June, 1934. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

A review of the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in attempting to solve the milk problem. "Here is a campaign which finds the AAA forces, save for the effectuation of a few marketing agreements, back about where they started from a year ago and the dairy industry, which they sallied forth to adjust, spurning AAA salvation in terms more positive than polite."

Mallon, Paul. The cow bolts the new deal. Today 1 (28): 6-7. May 5, 1934. (Published at 152 West Forty-second St., New York, N. Y.)

Regarding the difficulties in the milk situation. The writer says "The main difficulty is that there are too many cows, and they are too contented."

Monetary Policies and National Planning

James, F. C. Considering monetary policies and national planning. Economist 91 (25): 512, 514. June 22, 1934. (Published at 12 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"Significantly enough does Dr. James... here lay emphasis on the thought that since some form of economic planning appears to be necessary for the United States today, it is perhaps better that this planning be done not by the 'more powerful entrepreneurs for their own profit,' but by the community for the common well-being. The problems which must be faced in making possible the attainment of maximum industrial production consistent with the comfort of the people, are large, and complicated. In the following article, which was presented in an address by Dr. James on June 20, before the convention of the Special Libraries Association at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York, the noted philosopher-economist suggests in general the program that may be followed in accomplishing this public-uplifting program." - Editor's note.

Monetary Policy - United States

Gregory, T. E. Twelve months of American dollar policy. *Economica*, n.s. no. 2, p. 121-146. May, 1934. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, Eng.)

Contents: I. The epochs of currency policy. - II. The first period of experimentation. (a) The "inflation amendments" to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. (b) The abandonment of the 'gold clause'. (c) American policy at the World Economic Conference. (d) Towards a free gold market. (e) The revival of discontent. - III. Price inflation through gold purchases. (a) The President's speech of October 22nd, 1933. (b) The implementation of the policy. (c) The emergence of organised opposition. - IV. The de facto stabilisation of gold. (a) The Gold Reserve Act of 1934. (b) The aftermath of the Gold Reserve Act.

National Research Council - Philippine Islands

Gonzalez, B. M. The National research council of the Philippine Islands. *Philippine Agr.* 23 (1): 1-3. June, 1934. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P. I.)

This is a report of the meeting on March 23, 1934 of the ad-interim charter members of the National Research Council of the Philippine Islands created by Act No. 4120 approved on December 8, 1933, and also a report of the election of permanent officers of the Executive Board on April 13. The purposes of the National Research Council are also given.

Negroes - United States

Harper, R. M. Contrasts between Northern and Southern and urban and rural negroes in the United States. *Social Forces* 12 (4): 576-578. May, 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md.)

Nitrate Industry - Chile

Tercero, José. Chile revamps the nitrate industry. *Pan Amer. Union. Bul.* 68 (5): 334-342. May, 1934. (Published at 17th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.)

An account of the development and vicissitudes of the nitrate industry in Chile up to the law of January 8, 1934 which establishes as a State monopoly trade in and export of nitrate and iodine.

Peasants - Germany

Ostermayer, Adolf. Die bewegenden kräfte des bauerntums. *Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher* 79 (6): 913-940. 1934. (Issued by Prussia. Landwirtschaftsministerium. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A study of the German peasant with less than 100 hectares of land, his characteristics, the management of his farm, his income, labor, and his dependence for the support of his family on the intensive cultivation of his land.

Planning

Buttenheim, H. S. Trends in present-day city and regional planning in the United States, 1933. City Planning 10 (2): 62-76. Apr. 1934. (Published by the City Planning Publishing Co., General office, 12 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.)

A review of Federal and other planning activities in the United States in 1933. Among the activities discussed are the Tennessee Valley Authority activities, the subsistence homesteads experiment, the administration's new land policy for retiring lands from cultivation, the first planned county in New England [work of the Fairfield County, Conn., Planning Association], the zoning ordinance adopted in May by Board of Supervisors of Oneida County, Wis., etc.

Heckscher, E. F. Planned economy past and present. Index 9 (101): 91-105. May, 1934. (Published by Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden)

McNamara, Katherine. List of plan reports in the United States, 1933. City Planning 10 (2): 96-98. Apr. 1934. (Published by the City Planning Publishing Co., General office, 12 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.)

Whittaker, Edmund. Government and economic control. So. African Jour. Econ. 2 (2): 180-194. June, 1934. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg.)

Population, Optimum Size

Sonnabend, H. Some notes on the optimum size of population. So. African Jour. Econ. 1 (3): 291-299. Sept. 1933. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg.)

Population, Rural - China

Chiao, C. M. Rural population and vital statistics for selected areas of China, 1929-1931. Chinese Econ. Jour. 14 (3): 304-336. Mar., 1934; (4): 391-425. Apr., 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

"The main purpose of this study is to determine the composition and growth of Chinese farm population during a normal year in order to discover some of the fundamental principles concerning the Chinese population." Tables and a bibliography are appended.

Poultry - Great Britain

Francis, P. A. The table poultry industry. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 41 (1): 34-46. Apr., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

The production and consumption of table poultry is contrasted with that of eggs.

Price-fixing - Germany

Brandt, Karl. Farm relief in Germany. Social Research 1 (2): 185-198. May, 1934. (Published by the New School for Social Research, Inc., 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

In three parts: The market for carbohydrates; The oil and fat markets. Conclusions.

The following is quoted from the writer's conclusions:

"What is the price the government has had to pay for its successful fixing of agricultural prices? First, its resources for price fixing are a wasting asset. They will prove ineffective as fast as deficits give way to surpluses. Second, the government has unconsciously assumed responsibility for the financial results of the farming operations. Since the state assumes the control of production and prices, the farmer naturally looks to the state to place him in a position to pay taxes, interest and the principal of his debt. Logically the next step can be nothing else but the revision of farmers' indebtedness by the state, which is obviously preparing now under the form of a general farm moratorium. Third, agricultural production has been extended into submarginal land, and has thereby raised the average cost of food production. Fourth, agricultural autarchy or national self-sufficiency, which is nearly complete if we disregard the rapidly decreasing fat deficit, is a most serious handicap for industrial export. Germany had in 1929 food imports amounting to about four billion marks, which made possible an export of much larger volume. Now being nearly self-sufficing agriculturally, Germany can only exchange finished products for industrial raw materials. It is not possible to reemploy the six million unemployed without a large industrial export if the standard of living of the nation is not to be depressed to a level that is politically impossible... Last, but not least, the German experiment in price fixing, which in its complexity and up to date technique is accepted as the model for similar plans in England as well as in many other countries, has demonstrated the striking rapidity of radical readjustments. This flexibility and rapid expansion is one of the new features in world agriculture."

Prices

Arthur, H. B., and Conant, L. W. A two-way distribution of price changes. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 29 (186): 175-179. June, 1934. (Editorial office of the Association, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.)

Describes "a distribution chart recently developed in the offices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and in the Price Analysis Unit of the NRA Division of Research and Planning [which] has proved very useful in giving a graphic view of price changes between significant dates."

Axley, Seth. Price raising in the age of plenty. Can false price and private reward be reconciled? Barron's 14 (24): 3, 8. June 11, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer "questions the theory that a policy of higher prices can solve our troubles so long as private initiative is allowed to function."

Rising or falling prices? Westminster Bank Rev. no. 243, p. 3-6. May, 1934. (Published at 41 Lothbury, London, E. C. 2, Eng.)

In which the subject of manipulation of prices is considered.

"The only method open to a government which desires to control prices is direct inflation or deflation. If it directly increases purchasing power in circulation by its own expenditure, whether on munitions or on public works, then it can raise prices - but only if it finances that expenditure, not by taxes or public borrowing (either of which would merely mean the transfer to it of spending power previously under the control of individuals) but by using the printing press or by expanding bank credit."

Prices - Boston, Mass.

Crandall, Ruth. Wholesale commodity prices in Boston during the eighteenth century. Rev. Econ. Statis. 16 (6): 117-128. June 15, 1934. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

Because of the lack of printed sources of price data the writer states that this investigation is "the first attempt to erect for an American colonial market a monthly index of wholesale commodity prices based solely on data from manuscript records."

"The first part of this study is devoted to a description of the sources from which the data were gathered, the methods used in assembling them, and the statistical procedure thereafter followed. The annual data obtained from 1700 on are presented and described on pages 121-22; the monthly data from 1750 to 1795, on pages 125 and following. Monthly statistics of prices of individual commodities, 1750-95, which, for reasons of space, could not be included here, will be published in a forthcoming issue of this Review."

Three tables show the following: wholesale prices of wheat and molasses at Boston, annually, 1701-98; annual prices of an ounce of silver in Boston, 1700-49; "special" weighted index of wholesale prices in Boston (base: 1765-66) monthly, 1752-95.

Prices - Germany

Murray, K. A. H., and Cornea, V. The study of agricultural prices in Germany. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 41 (2): 168-177. May, 1934. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, England.) Reprint in Library, Pamphlet Coll.

Two main bodies collect and disseminate agricultural prices. "Careful and logical reasoning, the distinction of cause and effect, the satisfactory explanation of time-lags and the like are now a complementary part of statistical price analysis. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis are integral parts of price studies." A characteristic feature of the organization of German price research is research on a commodity basis covering large market areas. Importance is attached to price forecasting. "Much of the more recent work on agricultural prices has been directed towards the analysis of the inter-relations of demand, supply and price through the use of demand curves... The German workers have, in general, followed two main lines of approach - the historical study of the relationship shown between prices and supplies, and the study of consumers' budgets... The use of multiple correlation methods is shown in a study by Hanan showing the influence of supply and demand in determining meat prices... The possibility of forming demand curves, from data obtained direct from consumers' budgets is shown in a study by Bauer."

Prices - World

Shenkman, E. M. The trend of world prices. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 27 (6): 194-198. June, 1934. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, England)

A brief discussion of monetary and credit policies aimed at increasing purchasing power, and of regulation of production and marketing to raise prices.

Proration in Agriculture

Willcox, O. W. Proration in agriculture. Strict allotment and complete price control strongly favored by British and Australian farmers. Facts about Sugar 29 (5): 151-152. May, 1934. (Published at 56 West 45th St., New York, N.Y.)

The author examines the sugar control system in Australia and the milk control in Great Britain. He concludes that in comparison with these successful proration systems "the American sugar scheme... conspicuously lacks provision for orderly marketing and except for a processing tax, makes no attempt to influence either the price received by the producers or that paid by the consumer."

Recovery Program - United States

Elliott, W. Y. The economics of the recovery program. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 28 (3): 410-423. June, 1934. (Published by the American Political Science Association, Clyde L. King, Secretary-Treasurer, 205 Bennett Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The writer takes as his text "a criticism of the New Deal as given in a rather typical and moderate statement of the economists' position [The Economics of the Recovery Program, by seven Harvard Economists]"

Government in business. A factual record of existing conditions. Index 14 (6): 109-115. June, 1934. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

This article discusses "not what may happen as the national recovery program develops or what the Government may intend to do, but what it is actually doing now as a partner or competitor in the nation's business."

Tennessee Valley Authority, p. 113-114; Agriculture and general business, p. 114-115.

Gregory, T. E. The American experiment. Manchester School 5 (1): 1-18. 1934. (Published at the University Press, 23, Lime Grove, Oxford Road, Manchester, Eng.)

"This article is the substance of two lectures delivered in the Victoria University in October, 1933."

The writer professes to be skeptical of the outcome of the "American experiment." The Agricultural Adjustment Act, particularly as regards pigs and cotton, is discussed on pages 16-18.

Landshut, Siegfried. La crise et la politique monétaire du Président Roosevelt. L'Égypte Contemporaine, no. 148-149, p. 197-214. Mar.-Apr., 1934. (Published by the Société Royale d'Économie Politique, de Statistique et de Législation, Cairo, Egypt)

Liefmann, Robert. Die irrtümer der amerikanischen wirtschaftspolitik und wirtschaftstheorie. Wirtschaftsdienst (N.F.) 19 (24): 815-818. June 15, 1934. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg, Germany.)

The author points out what he believes to be the errors in the U. S. recovery program.

Wahab, Ahmed Abd El, Pasha. The great experiment in America. L'Égypte Contemporaine, no. 148-149, p. 169-195. Mar.-Apr., 1934. (Published by the Société Royale d'Économie Politique, de Statistique et de Législation, Cairo, Egypt.)

Research

Armstrong, P. S. Utilizing research to stabilize an industry. Executives Serv. Bul. 12 (6): 1-2, 4, 8. June, 1934. (Published by the Policyholders Service Bureau, Group Insurance Division, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.)

The writer describes and cites examples of the four different types of research activity in which the California Fruit Growers Exchange has engaged: (1) trade and consumer surveys; (2) studies to learn new healthful properties and uses of citrus fruits; (3) research to develop by-products from unmerchantable and surplus fruit; (4) research in cultural and packing-house operations.

Youngblood, B. Objectives in agricultural research. Expt. Sta. Rec. 70 (4): 433-437. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

The following is quoted from the concluding paragraphs of this editorial:

"In the past this nation, along with the rest of the world, has doubtless over-emphasized production to the relative neglect of consumption problems. This is natural... The present emphasis upon economic and social research arose out of a breach in human relations throughout the world as a result of ... [the World] war. Surpluses on the one hand and underconsumption on the other brought agriculture and rural life to the crossroads, and the nation is confronted with a new set of agricultural problems requiring a better vision of objectives, new emphasis, and new approaches to their solution.

"Everything considered, agricultural research in the United States has proven remarkably flexible and responsive to rural human needs. With due allowance for over-lapping, the following is the order in which these needs have come to be recognized and studied: First, the physical;

second, the biological; third, the economic; and, fourth, the sociological. In none of these stages of evolution has finality been attained...

"Heretofore better farming may have been sought at the expense of real income and human values. If so, the present depression should improve the nation's vision of both ultimate objectives and the scope and function of agricultural research... A more complete body of knowledge pertaining to agriculture and rural life and their relative position in the national picture will be required. More information concerning marketing, exchange, distribution, and consumption will be demanded. Consumption will be studied from physical, biological, economic, and sociological viewpoints, and production will be studied relative to the requirements of consumption. Studies of both production and consumption will be conditioned upon their contribution towards the attainments of human objectives.

"Out of this more adequate body of agricultural knowledge should come a better balanced national economy - a better balance between agriculture and industry, between self-sufficing and commercialized agriculture, and between earning and living."

Rice Policy - Japan

Rice stability relieves farmers. *Oriental Economist* 1 (2): 13-15. June, 1934. (Published by The Toyo Keizai Shimpō Sha, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan)

Describes certain measures which the Japanese Government has adopted since 1910 in respect to rice, discussing more at length the present Rice Control Law. "While there are complaints as to certain details in the manner of applying the Rice Control Law, on the whole credit is due the administrators for having lifted prices to the level where producers have been able to make both ends meet and for restoring a well-sustained stability to the market, all in spite of the fact that supply exceeded consumption enormously. The new Law has enabled the long impoverished agrarian community to raise several hundreds of million yen additional income, a dose of nourishment sorely needed by hard-pressed farmers."

Rubber Restriction - Dutch East Indies

The principal provisions of the rubber restriction regulation. *Econ. Bul Netherlands India* 2 (6): 108-109. June. 1, 1934. (Published in Batavia, Java, N.I.)

Rural America

Rural America, v. 12, no. 5. p. 1-16. May, 1934. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22d St., New York, N.Y.)

Partial contents: Let us open the doors, by H. A. Wallace, p. 2; The alternatives before agriculture, by Chris. L. Christensen ["Farmers continue to be faced by a basic and fundamental issue - comparative freedom of International trade or national economic self-sufficiency] p. 3-5; Rural factories play their part, by Caroline B. Sherman, p. 6-7; Farm schools for tomorrow, by Arthur Capper, p. 8-9; "Neglected" youth - what about them? by A. F. Wileden, p. 10-11.

Rural Welfare Work - Bengal

Banerji, Nripendrachandra. A scheme of rural welfare work for Bengal. Bengal Coop. Jour. 19 (4): 183-185. Apr.- June, 1934. (Published by Bengal Cooperative Organisation Society, Ltd., 31 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, India.)

Suggests a scheme to combat the triple evils of disease, debt and illiteracy.

Sheep and Wool

The world situation in sheep and wool. Foreign Crops and Markets 28 (26): 681-724. June 25, 1934; 29 (1): 8-24. July 2, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Prepared in cooperation with F. M. Hamilton and E. H. Johnson of the Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Silk - Japan

Japan and raw silk. Economist 118 (4739): 1363-1364. June 23, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

On the importance and future of Japan's raw silk industry.

Silver - China

Salter, Sir Arthur. China and silver. Econ. Forum 2 (2): 1-117, sect. 2. Spring, 1934. (Published at 51 Pine St., New York, N.Y.)

"The author of this study... was invited by the Chinese Government to become for a few months an official adviser to the National Economic Council. In connection with his work there he made an official report which he submitted to the Chinese Government in February, 1934. The Chinese Government has authorized him to publish 'China and Silver,' which is a some what condensed version of his official Report." Titles of the fifteen chapters are: China during the world depression; The Chinese dollar and other currencies; The drain of silver into Shanghai; The balance of foreign payments; The balance of trade; The fall of prices; Currency and currency policy; The re-entry of foreign capital into China; The budget; The public indebtedness; Agricultural production; Industrialization; Railways; Roads; Conclusion.

Sisal

Empire Production and Export, no. 213, June 1934. (Published by British Empire Producers' Organisation, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Partial list of contents: Empire sisal industry. New era of great promise beginning, by Major C. L. Walsh; Sisal growing and marketing, a virile tropical industry, by Alfred Wigglesworth; Cultivation of sisal, Planting methods in East Africa, by C. B. Hausburg; Sisal research, Field experiments in Tanganyika Territory, by A. J. Wakefield.

Small Holdings and the Unemployed - England

Small holdings for unemployed. Country Life 75 (1949): 529-530. May 26, 1934. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Covent Garden, London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

This short item is as follows:

"As our readers are aware, admirable work has been done, for some time past through the Friends' Allotments Scheme, the promoters of which were enabled last winter, by the munificence of Mr. Robert McDougall (who through Country Life, supplied them with £20,000), to provide allotments, tools, seeds, and healthy occupation for 100,000 unemployed. Mr. Elliot has announced the general basis on which the Government will assist similar allotment and small-holding schemes. The Government is prepared to contribute up to £50,000 per annum for three years on a basis of £1 for every 2 raised by way of gift in money or its equivalent from non-State sources. For the purpose of administering such a scheme a Small Holdings Association for England and Wales is to be brought into being, whose immediate object will be to provide, by way of experiment, a number of small holdings for intensive cultivation by suitable unemployed persons. Mr. P. Malcolm Stewart has already promised to offer to the Association, if and when it is formed, an estate of about 700 acres at Potton in Bedfordshire, a fact which may well avoid delay in the Association's getting to work. It is, in any case, a splendid offer, and one which, we hope, will be followed by others."

Social Insurance - Agricultural Workers - Poland

Agricultural workers' insurance in Poland. Indus. and Labour Inform. 50 (5): 147-151. Apr. 30, 1934. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.)

Summarizes contents of a bill to provide compulsory invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance for agricultural workers. "The Bill takes account of the peculiar employment and wage conditions obtaining in agriculture."

Social Insurance - Italy

Roberti, Roberto. Lo sviluppo delle assicurazioni sociali in agricoltura. La Terra (n.s.) 9 (5): 162-170. May, 1933. (Published at Via delle Terme, 90, Rome, Italy.)

Describes the Fascist form of social insurance for agricultural workers in Italy and its development.

Southern States

Anderson, Sherwood. New tyrants of the land. Merciless "farm sweatshop" is the latest problem to plague the South. Today 1 (31): 10-11, 20. May 26, 1934. (Published at 152 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer who made a trip through the South in the late winter and early spring contrasts the industrial South with the agrarian South. The people of the back country are desperately poor, more and more exploited by a "new dominant economic class" the leaders of which come "directly out of the poor, downtrodden class."

State Farms, Subdivision - U.S.S.R.

State grain farms to be subdivided. Soviet Union Rev. 12 (5-6): 115-116. May-June, 1934. (Published by Soviet Union Information Bureau, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

A decree of December 22, 1933, provides for the breaking up of State farms into units of not more than 2,000 to 2,500 hectares. Seventy of the existing State farms are to be divided up in 1934 and the remainder in 1935. Livestock raising is to be encouraged and additional labor provided for.

Statistics - South Africa

Notes on tabulated official Union and foreign statistics. So. African Jour. Econ. 1 (2): 250, folded chart. June, 1933. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg.)

This is a chart which shows production, stocks, commerce and transport, prices, banking and finance, and miscellaneous statistics for the Union of South Africa and foreign countries, annually 1913, 1921-1932, and monthly, October 1931-April, 1933. The key to the chart is given on p.350.

A similar chart in the June, 1934 issue brings the data down through April, 1934.

Subsistence Homesteads - United States

Barber, L. L. Dream and reality. An A.A.U.W. member looks at subsistence homesteads. Amer. Assoc. Univ. Women Jour. 27 (4): 200-204. June, 1934. (Published at 1634 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

The writer, after a personal visit to several of the projects, writes her impressions of the homesteads and urges A.A.U.W. members to keep a vigilant eye on projects near their homes in order that they may be "a successful experiment in wholesome and creative living."

Gwin, J. B. Subsistence homesteads. Social Forces 12 (4): 522-525. May, 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md.)

A discussion of the government program for subsistence homesteads. The writer thinks that "the movement to make use of our unoccupied land areas for home sites is fundamentally sound," that "it is especially well adapted to a decentralization of industry" and that "the American people in considerable part have had, or are closely associated with, an agricultural background and are very sympathetic to this movement."

Sugar Agreement

Prinsen Geerligs, H. C. The first three years of the International sugar agreement in the non-European countries. Econ. Bul. Netherlands India 2 (6): 109-112. June 1, 1934. (Published in Batavia, Java, N. I.)

Sugar Beets - Europe

Europe planning beet area increase. Larger sowings in prospect for 1934 in Germany, France, England, Italy and Poland. Soviet program calls for 1,273,000 hectares. Facts about Sugar 29 (4): 114. Apr., 1934. (Published at 153 Waverly Place, New York, N.Y.)

The Netherlands will reduce subsidy by 10 percent in 1934/35.

Tariff

Bell, Stephen. Mutual trade suicide. Commerce and Finance 23 (23): 483. June 6, 1934. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer thinks that eminent economists and trade experts have gotten nowhere and will get nowhere "as long as they ignore the central truth that tariffs - all tariffs - are suicidal economically for the nations which impose them."

"The strangling of trade by the nations has strangled their industries, and if it proceeds long enough and far enough it is certain to strangle civilization itself."

Gérard, G. L. The development of protectionism; a practical policy for arresting its growth. World Trade 6 (6): 8-13. June, 1934. (Published at 38, Cours Albert Premier, Paris, France)

The following is quoted from the editorial note preceding the article: "The following article... shows how, in view of the actual situation, the problem of arresting the steady growth of trade barriers should be tackled. Mr. Gérard examines the problem from the technical point of view of treaty construction and outlines concrete proposals which would serve as the basis of negotiations between Governments, provided, as he points out, that the will to take any action in the matter at all is forthcoming. There is no doubt that the forceful arguments marshalled by Mr. Gérard cannot fail to obtain the serious consideration of all those responsible for the shaping of commercial policy in their respective nations."

Tea - China

Tea production and trade in Chekiang. Chinese Econ. Jour. 14 (5): 521-536. May, 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

The decline in the China tea trade is attributable to more than one cause, among which low standards of quantity and quality are of importance. During the past two or three years the production of tea in most provinces has been very low... Chekiang... remains a stable source of supply."

Tenancy - Southern States

Maclachlan, J. M., and Maclachlan, E.W.S. Don't rescue tenancy: abolish it. New Repub. 79 (1019): 177-120, maps. June 13, 1934. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N.Y.)

The writers' concluding paragraphs are as follows:

"The presence of thousands of dispossessed tenants on Southern relief rolls gives the present Democratic administration a choice between following two courses. It will meet considerable opposition whichever it chooses. It can attempt to settle dispossessed tenants on privately owned land through a widespread system of squatter-subsistence held above the starvation level by intermittent and seasonal public relief. Along with this would go steps, difficult of enforcement, to prevent landlords from dismissing other tenants or depriving them of their share of benefit payments.

"On the other hand, the administration can take this emergency as the chance to drive a large wedge into an old anti-social, poverty-stricken economic system. Through farming associations, similar to but better protected than the homestead projects now under way, the administration could make thousands of actual and potential relief recipients self-supporting and self-respecting.

"Those groups that object to any kind of reform short of immediate transformation of the social system - hoping, instead, that sooner or later tenants will revolt - overlook the fact that totally submerged and isolated people have rarely revolted. Ill and illiterate people rarely demand their human rights because they know no human rights. Only when Southern tenants become organized and begin to hope will they demand their human and civil rights."

Tenancy Disputes - Japan

Tenancy disputes in Japan. Indus. and Labour Inform. 50 (12): 419-420. June 18, 1934. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Tables show the number of persons involved in tenancy disputes in Japan in 1933 and the land affected.

Textiles Consumption Tax - Japan

Kambe, Masao. On the textiles consumption tax. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 8 (2): 1-15. Dec. 1933. (Published by the Kyoto Imperial University, Department of Economics, Kyoto, Japan)

The following is quoted from the foreword:

"One of the numerous taxes which are in need of revision in this country undoubtedly is the textiles consumption tax. It was created during the Russo-Japanese War as an emergency tax because of the necessity of raising war expenses, but has continued to exist even after that war down to the present. On the other hand, the truth is that it was once regarded as one of the three most undesirable taxes, the other two being the salt monopoly and the travelling tax; and has been an object of frequent discussions in connection with proposals for the revision of the tax system. Some even suggested its total abolition. The changes so far made in this tax are: (1) the exclusion of cotton textiles, some low grade hemp and woollen textiles from the list of taxable objects, (2) the reduction of the tax rate from 10 percent to 9 percent, the former rate having stood for a long time. The question of revising or abolishing the tax is yet to be settled. Its abolition has been demanded by the producers of tex-

tiles as well as by the consuming public and some critics of the existing tax system."

The article is in two parts: Part I. The question of its abolition. - Part II. The sphere of taxable objects.

Tobacco

World tobacco markets. Empire Production and Export no. 211, p. 69-70. Apr., 1934; no. 212, p. 85-86. May, 1934. (Published by British Empire Producers Organisation, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, England.)

A continuation of answers to questionnaires sent to correspondents in different countries. These articles contain replies from U.S.S.R., Newfoundland, and the United States.

Trade, Foreign

K., H. G. How will foreign trade develop in the future? New groupings and modified competition. An interview with Dr. Otto Christian Fischer. World Trade 6 (6): 3-5. June, 1934. (Published at 38 Cours Albert Premier, Paris, France)

Answers the following questions: What do you consider will be the probable trend of international trade during the coming months; Which are the chief political, financial and psychological factors concerned in the future development of world trade; Can a policy of economic isolation be reconciled with international trade; What role can and ought the state to play in world trade; What contribution can the business man make to the development of world trade; What is the importance of international organizations such as the International Chamber of Commerce in the promotion of world trade?

Trade, Foreign - China

Coons, Arthur G. China's imports and exports of foodstuffs. Chinese Econ. Jour. 14 (5): 504-520. May, 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

Trade, Foreign - Egypt

Schatz, Jean. Le développement du commerce de l'Égypte. L'Égypte Contemporaine, no. 145, p. 651-695. Dec., 1933; no. 146-147, p. 43-103. Jan.-Feb., 1934; no. 148-149, p. 283-332; Mar.-Apr., 1934. (Published by the Société Royale d'Économie Politique, de Statistique et de Législation, Cairo, Egypt.)

A study of Egypt's commercial expansion and a plea for an increased volume of export in the interest of her economic regeneration.

Trade, Foreign - United States

Feiler, Arthur. America in world trade. Social Research 1 (2): 248-250. May, 1934. (Published by The New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., New York, N.Y.)

Calls attention briefly "to a German investigation which offers interesting material with regard to the question of the position of the Ameri-

can continent in world trade. The reference is to the two volume work, *Der deutsche Aussenhandel unter der Einwirkung weltwirtschaftlicher Strukturwandlungen*, which gathers together the results of the work of the Committee for the investigation of the Production and Market Conditions of German Economy (Enquete-Ausschuss)."

Peek makes report on American trade. Since 1896 United States has sold \$22,-645,000,000 more abroad than it has bought... Amer. Observer 3 (41): 1, 7, June 25, 1934. (Published at 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)
An analysis of the Peek report.

What the Peek trade report shows. It is intended to interest the people and to make them think, says President Roosevelt, and here is an analysis which indicates why it should do both. Texas Weekly 10 (25): 4-7. June 24, 1934. (Published at Dallas, Texas)

Unemployment Relief - Estonia

Measures against unemployment in Estonia. Indus. and Labour Inform 50 (6): 201. May 7, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"The Government's plan provides for the employment of about 1000 [unemployed persons] as agricultural workers; the State undertakes to refund to farmers during one year the cost of the wages paid to extra workers, the farmers providing board and lodging. Unemployed workers who refuse to accept agricultural employment may be struck off the register of unemployed persons and forbidden to reside in the larger towns. The Government also intends to accelerate land settlement by establishing 500 to 700 new farms each year."

Wages - Sugar Beet Cultivation - Sweden

Wages in sugar beet cultivation. Indus. and Labour Inform. 50 (7): 255-256. May 14, 1934. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Table gives number of permanent and casual workers on large estates and peasant holdings in Sweden in 1913, 1923, and 1933.

Wages - United States

National industrial conference board, inc. Tables relating to wages in the United States, 1933. Conf. Bd. Serv. Letter, May 1934, supplement. 8p. (Published at 247 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

"This Supplement takes the place of the usual annual volume of the National Industrial Conference Board on the subject of wages, hours, and employment. The tables presented carry the series through 1933. For manufacturing, monthly figures instead of quarterly averages are given here, because the changes in 1933 are more clearly shown by the monthly data. A detailed explanation of method used is given in 'Wages in the United States, 1914-1930.'"

Waterways - St. Lawrence

The St. Lawrence waterway. Round Table, no. 95, p. 548-562. June, 1934.
(Published by Macmillan & Co., St. Martin's St., London, Eng.)

"On July 13, 1932, after long deliberations, the St. Lawrence waterway treaty was initialled by the representatives of Canada and the United States. On March 14, 1934, ratification was refused by the Senate, the vote being 42 against to 46 in favour, 13 votes short of the two-thirds majority required by the American constitution... [In this article] correspondents from the two countries explain their national viewpoints on this uninspiring defeat of what... was a great international project. They show that opinion in both countries was sharply divided on the issue of the treaty, so that the Senate's action delighted many Canadians, just as it offended large blocks of opinion in the United States. The most that can be said, in summing up the controversy, is that while perhaps the weight of sound argument was fairly evenly divided, the balance of prejudice undoubtedly lay against the treaty. Prejudice unmistakably won the day." - p. 548.

Wheat

Bennett, M. K., and Working, Holbrook. World wheat survey and outlook, May, 1934. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 10 (7): 251-288. May, 1934. (Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

Contents: The supply position; governmental measures; exports; imports; visibles and other stocks; prices; outlook for exports; outlook for year-end stocks; outlook for 1934 crops; outlook for prices; appendix tables.

Lévi-Strauss, Claude. Les problèmes du blé. Politica 12 (134): 259-268. June, 1934. (Published at 7, Rue Marbeuf, Paris (8e), France.)

A discussion of the world wheat problem with special reference to France. A summary of French legislation for the protection of wheat since 1929 is given. The author concludes that the only solution of the wheat crisis is an international one.

Wheat - Australia

Hawker, C. A. S. Position of Australian wheat industry. So. Aust. Dept. Agr. Jour. 37 (9): 1088-1111. Apr. 16, 1934. (Published in Adelaide, South Australia.)

A "statement for the wheat growers submitted... to the Royal Commission on the Wheat Industry." Tables show exports of wheat and flour from Australia, 1930/31-1932/33; wheat, wool, lamb, and butter prices, 1907-1932; comparative values of purchased material directly or indirectly concerned in the growing of wheat, 1913, 1918, 1925, 1930, 1934; comparative values of essential miscellaneous tools, 1913, 1918, 1925, 1930, 1934; values of essential farm harness, 1913, 1918, 1925, 1930, 1934.

Wheat - Canada

Harvey, Denis. A program of adjustment for Canadian farmers. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 11 (5): 296, 299. May 2, 1934. (Published at 118 So. Sixth

St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"So much has been written on the subject of the wheat problem, that little analysis of the causes of the present state of affairs is needed here. What must be considered is the effect on Canadian agriculture of the limitation of the export trade to from 200,000,000 to 260,000,000 bus of this commodity by the International Wheat Agreement. This so limits Canada's share of world markets that the continuance of present rates of production would furnish an annual surplus of 200,000,000 bus. The natural adaptation of the Canadian West to the production of high quality wheat is undeniable. That, for many years to come, wheat will continue to be a factor of major importance in Canada's export trade is undoubted. The question is what is to become of the surplus in excess of domestic and export requirement that the western farmer is well fitted to supply? Where is there a stable demand that may be served by expanded production along lines that will utilize to the full the productive capacity of the Canadian West? The answer is found in intraempire trade."

Wheat - France

France... the wheat problem. Economist 118 (4737): 1251-1252. June 9, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

A discussion of France's wheat problem which has not been solved by various protective measures. As new legislation of March 17, 1934 still seems "to be inadequate, the committee of the Chamber for agricultural questions, after the last interpellations, will draft a Bill which provides for new measures tending towards monopoly legislation by giving a certain control over the market to the 'Caisses régionales de crédit agricole.' Moreover, the Chamber adopted last week a Bill which raises from 100 to 300 million francs the amount of the advances which will be made by these organisations to the producers. It seems, however, that these last measures will prove again insufficient, and after the last interpellations the general feeling is that Parliament hopes for salvation from a bad crop in France and in other countries."

Wheat - Great Britain

The cost of British wheat. Economist 118 (4736): 1185-1186. June 2, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, Eng., E. C. 4)

Comment on the published accounts of the first year's operations of the Wheat Fund. The following is quoted from the article:

"The 1933-34 production has exceeded the anticipated supply to a greater degree than the 1932-33 production exceeded the anticipated supply for that year, and deficiency payments will accordingly be less per cwt. sold in the current cereal year. Such is the effect of a wheat subsidy at a time when the wheat stocks of wheat-exporting countries are playing havoc with their exchanges, transfers of debt services, and capacity to import manufactures. Moreover, the national income of this country has been redistributed in favour of wheat growers and at the cost of consumers of a staple foodstuff almost to the extent of 50 per cent. of the cost of British wheat. Again, as we pointed out in an article in the Economist of January 6th of this year (page 7), the Government is paying a subsidy to wheat growers, the burden of which, instead of falling upon direct taxation raised in the full light of the Budget, falls, in fact, in a most regressive way upon the shoulders of those least fitted to bear it. If the present accounts of the Wheat Fund are a sample of what we are to expect in the case of all

the other statutory boards set up to secure 'remunerative' prices for the least efficient home producer of foodstuffs, the Government can hardly await the judgment of the consumers of this country at the next election with equanimity."

Wheat - Prices

Farnsworth, H. C. Decline and recovery of wheat prices in the 'nineties. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 10 (8-9): 289-352. June and July, 1934. (Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

In four parts as follows: The downward trend of wheat prices, 1870-1900; The price decline of 1891-95; Recovery of wheat prices after 1895; Prospects of recovery from current low prices.

Wheat and the Drought

The drought and wheat prices [in the United States] Economist 118 (4738): 1310. June 16, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

A short item on wheat and the drought in Canada is given on p. 1314.

Wheat and drought. Economist 118 (4737): 1241-1242. June 9, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Discusses the wheat crop condition and thinks that "the importance of effect of the drought on world wheat supplies has been grossly exaggerated, and talk of a wheat shortage during the season 1934-35 is fantastic." The following is the last paragraph of this article:

"A slight rise in prices, which, incidentally, was forecast in the Economist of April 7th, seems to have been justified. But current quotations are still more than 50 percent. below the level of 1929. While the drought has undoubtedly been responsible for a slight improvement in the wheat market, it can scarcely solve the wheat problem. The real cause of the present low price is the large-scale uneconomic redistribution of world wheat cultivation in recent years. This has not only had the effect of increasing production behind the protective barriers; it has also maintained or driven up the cost of the consumers' bread, so that consumption per head has fallen... Unless this tendency is reversed, no permanent solution can be expected, and it would be dangerous to rely indefinitely on a repetition of crop failures in North America. To expect nature to reduce by her own disasters the costly output of self sufficiency-mongers seems the acme of unwisdom."

Wine

Pearce, G. G. Factors affecting probable consumption of wine in the U. S. Calif. Grape Grower 15 (6): 4, 5, June, 1934. (Published in San Francisco, Calif.)

"The principal guides in arriving at an estimate of consumption of wine in the United States are the available statistics of pre-prohibition consumption, weighted factors of the prohibition era, consideration of the restrictive factors of taxation and regulation, consideration of

the degree to which the wine industry may solve its marketing problems, and of the consumer's low purchasing power or the depressed business condition."

Contains a table entitled, Regulation of distribution of liquor by states grouped by apparent effectiveness of restriction.

Sheehan, E. M. The marketing of California wines. Calif. Grape Grower 15 (6): 3. June, 1934. (Published in San Francisco, Calif.)

"A condition exists at this writing which is disheartening to many producers and to many dealers in wines throughout the United States. It is brought most forcibly to notice by the comparison in movement to market as between the months of November, December, January, February and March, and the months of April and May. The month of March was not so brisk either. The preceding four months, however, were exceedingly active, and therefore the comparison is odious, and the reasons are obvious."

Gives reasons for slump in the wine trade.

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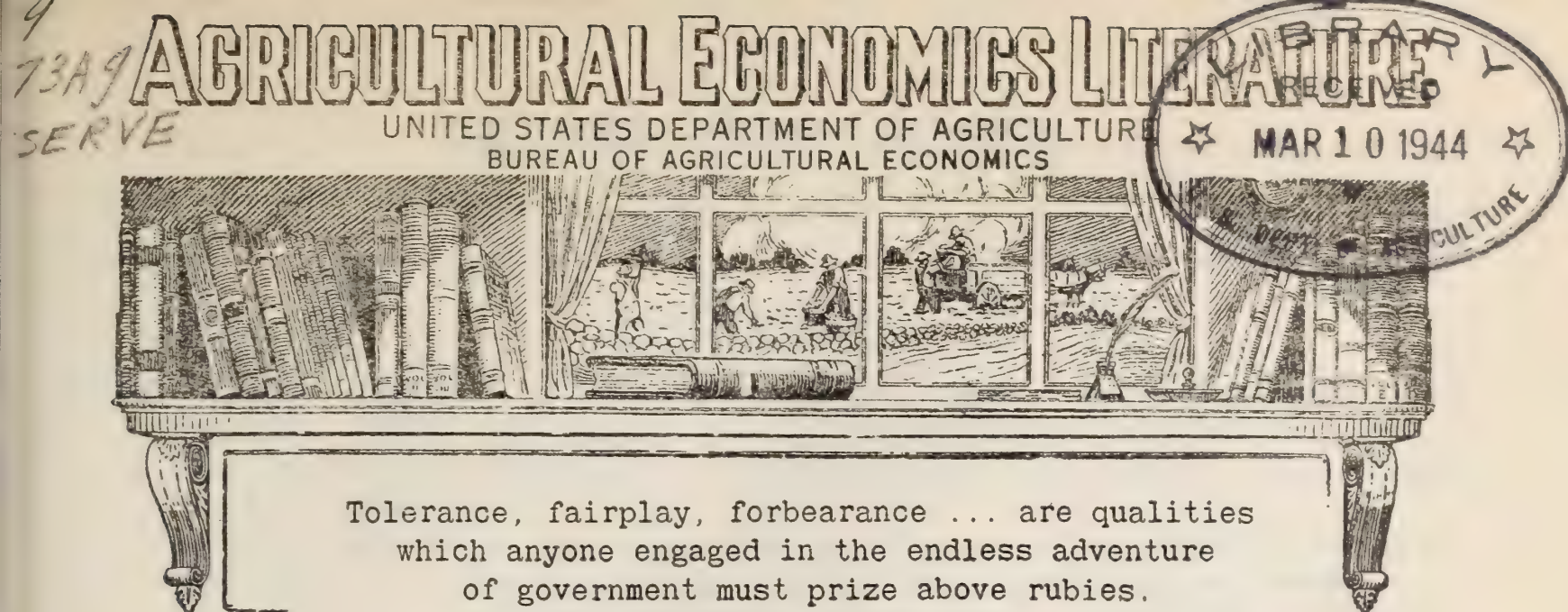
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CORRECTION

In the June 1934 issue of Agricultural Economics Literature, p. 369, the bibliography entitled, Futures Trading, was incorrectly listed as a mimeographed publication. It is typewritten and is not available for distribution or lending at the present time.



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Prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Leven, Maurice, Moulton, H. G., and Warburton, Clark. America's capacity to consume. 272p. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1934. (The Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 53) 280.12 L57

"The second in a series of four growing out of a study of the Distribution of wealth and income in relation to economic progress."

Perhaps the most popular theory of business depressions is that of over-production, or its twin sister, under-consumption. It is often stated that during the 1920's industrial production was greatly increased and that consumers were either unable or unwilling to consume so great a quantity of goods and services as industry could make. This situation, it is said, caused industry to contract, to use only part of the potential capacity of machines and equipment and to thousands of workers out of their jobs.

Thus, according to this theory, the cause of our troubles is we can produce more than we can consume and a logical corollary is that we can cure the depression by producing less. Obviously many of the current remedies are based on this theory. Is the theory sound? The Brookings Institution is undertaking a scientific study of the facts about production, consumption and incomes as related to business depressions and prosperity. "America's Capacity to Consume" is the second of a four volume series which will report their findings.

The first report "America's Capacity to Produce" concluded that at the height of the boom in 1929 about 20 percent of the existing capacity was idle. This amount of idle capacity was not unusual and with the exception of transportation and a few other special lines, no evidence was found of any persistent increase in the percentage of unused capacity during the years preceding the depression.

The second report is a study of consumption and its relation to income. The capacity to consume depends on the amount of income received by the population and on the purchasing power of that income. If some means could be found to increase the purchasing power of everybody indefinitely it seems likely that there would be no absolute limit to consumption. It is true that under such conditions a limit might be reached in the case of individual goods or services. If our incomes were all doubled it is doubtful if we would consume much more bread than we do at present and it is quite possible that we might consume less. However, we would all find things for which to spend our additional dollars. This is confirmed in the book by tables such as Table 3 on Page 255 of the appendix which shows that as incomes increase from \$1,000 a year to \$400,000 a year consumption increases at each successive step. Families with incomes of \$400,000 a year evidently can find things to buy which a family with a \$300,000 a year income has to deny itself. It seems probable that there is no absolute limit to the capacity of our population to consume, but that we are limited by our purchasing power.

This study of how our consumption is limited by purchasing power is both interesting and enlightening. It should be carefully studied by students of industrial depressions and by political economists. It is written in an easy and direct style but the appendix is full of the best available statistics for those who wish to study in more detail the facts about the income of the American people, its distribution among the population, and its use in purchasing goods and services.

The conclusions of the study are summarized in six sentences:

"(1) During the so-called 'new era' of the gay twenties the United States was not living beyond its means. - (2) There has been a tendency, at least during the last decade or so, for the inequality in the distribution of incomes to be accentuated. - (3) Vast potential demands alike for basic commodities and for conventional necessities exist in the unfulfilled wants of the masses of the people, both rural and urban. - (4) The United States has not reached the stage of economic development in which it is possible to produce more than the American people as a whole would like to consume. - (5) We cannot materially shorten the working day and still produce the quantity of goods and services which the American people aspire to consume. - (6) In emphasizing the need of increasing consumption, we must not forget the necessity of simultaneously expanding production."

More specifically the report estimates that if poverty could be eliminated and all those who now receive incomes below \$2,500 a year could have their incomes raised to that figure consumption of food would increase 40 percent; of shelter and home maintenance, 65 percent; for attire and adornment, 65 percent; and for other goods and services together, 115 percent. Similar estimates are made of the increase in consumption which would occur if incomes were raised on a sliding scale and if each family with an income of less than \$10,000 a year were given \$1,000 a year additional.

In considering the significance of such estimates it should be remembered that it would be difficult to increase incomes in any of the above ways without at the same time reducing the incomes of the richer families. In 1929 about 70 percent of all families received incomes of \$2,500 or less. It would be no simple job to increase the incomes of 70 percent of the families in this country. No estimate is made of the probable results of a more equal distribution of our present national income. This could, of course, be figured by the same methods used by the authors, and would indicate some increase in consumption and some decrease in savings.

Such changes in incomes would not only change the amount of consumption but would also undoubtedly change its character. That is, we would consume a different set of goods and services. The character of consumption and its relation to the distribution of incomes is not discussed at all fully in the report and further studies along this line might be of considerable value. They may perhaps have to wait until we have more detailed facts about consumption habits, including not only the expenditures for broad groups of things like foods, shelter, clothing, and so on, but also about the kinds and qualities of things consumed by different income groups. For example, if our purchasing power could be increased we would doubtless spend more for food, but the quantity of foods bought might not increase much. We would probably eat much more of the expensive

foods and probably less of many cheaper foods. We should know more about the details of demand by different income groups.

It is difficult to judge the accuracy of the method used to estimate probable changes in consumption resulting from increased purchasing power. The method is illustrated by the statement, "We believe it is fair to assume that, if the 5.8 million families having incomes in 1929 of less than \$1,000 were to have those incomes increased from an average of \$650 to about \$1,150, their consumptive expenditures would assume a pattern similar to that prevailing among the 5 million odd families who are already in that income class."

Such an assumption may be a fair first approximation. The results of the computations based on this assumption should, however, be considered as very rough and subject to a high degree of error. It is likely that if each family with an income of \$650 a year were given an additional \$500 a year their consumption pattern would be considerably different from that of families now receiving incomes of \$1,150. This is because the group now receiving \$650 probably differs in many respects from the group now receiving \$1,150. The lower income group doubtless includes a higher percentage of negroes and foreigners, and also a higher percentage of unskilled laborers. The percentage of the population falling in this group is probably higher in the South than in the North. These differences in nationality, occupation, and geographical location influence consumption just as surely as does income. We cannot assume that a low income group of southern negro laborers would adopt the same consumption habits as a group of northern white city office workers if their incomes were raised to an equal level.

An example which should be considered in this connection is that of the group of poor American Indians who owned land on which oil was discovered and suddenly became at least moderately wealthy. It is a well known fact that their pattern of consumption was far different from other people with similar incomes. This is, of course, an extreme case, but illustrates the fact that we must consider racial, occupational, and geographical differences to arrive at an accurate understanding of consumption characteristics. We need for this purpose more complete consumption surveys. It would be particularly desirable to conduct periodical surveys covering the same population groups in order that we might study shifts in consumption resulting from changes in incomes and changes in prices. This would give us a much better understanding of the whole subject of demand.

In spite of some questions as to the degree of accuracy of the conclusions the general results of the study indicated in the above quotations are doubtless correct. This is an important piece of research dealing in a scientific way with a fundamental problem in economics and political economy. This problem is closely related to important issues concerning the New Deal. This study supplies facts which are much needed at the present time in understanding the problems of the recovery program.-
Frederick V. Waugh, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Fippin, E. O. First principles of cooperation in buying and selling in agriculture. 320p. Richmond, Garrett and Massie, incorporated [1934]

This work is confessedly elementary and is designed primarily as a textbook for use in the Smith-Hughes schools. The foreword indicates the author's purpose to strike a balance between cooperative endeavor and individual action and to indicate the proper or desirable sphere of each. A summary is presented in thirty numbered paragraphs or "points" which the writer regards as summing up his work. He indicates clearly his conviction that group action, especially in agriculture, is growing and bound to grow further in spite of the fact that it did not prove to be a panacea when launched as a major national undertaking by Congress through the Federal Farm Board. On the whole, the immature student is likely to gather the impression from this book that cooperation may still be expected to bring in a new day.

The examples and descriptions of cooperative marketing organizations are not notably different from those in other works on this general subject. Various forms of organization are discussed. There are also several specific commodity chapters describing in some detail the major cooperatives handling the particular product.

The savings which are possible through organized buying are appropriately stressed.

The student is warned that a monopoly price is not to be expected and that the perfection of a monopoly is not the legitimate aim of cooperative endeavor. There are brief discussions of the various Acts of Congress directly affecting the marketing of farm products which are germane to the study of farm marketing but not particularly to a discussion of cooperative endeavor.

The illustrations, which are profuse, range from photographs of market buildings and market places to cartoons which must convey to the immature mind a distorted concept of existing economic relationships. Occasional pen and ink sketches by the author illustrate his points without going to those extremes to which cartoonists habitually resort. The author would doubtless prefer that his text be described as conservative rather than radical, but it is a question whether the comparative conservatism of the text can be expected to overcome in the minds of students in their teens the decidedly inflammatory influence of some of the cartoons.

The economist may object to such terms as "fair prices" which appear in both cartoons and text, but the author does not offer this volume as a contribution to advanced economic thought.

The economist who believes that the assumption of the risks of market decline and physical deterioration incident to the storage of farm products is one for which suitable compensation must be made, will take issue with those pictures and cartoons, together with their supporting text, which tend to depict the speculator as a parasite supported by the helpless producer.

The work is replete with statistical tables and graphs, some of them original, and most of which are well chosen. The use of so much statistical material, however, will tend to shorten the useful life of the publication as a text book since many of them will inevitably appear hopelessly out of date within a few years.

On the whole, the book seems well adapted to its declared purpose except for the danger of implanting in the student mind a sense of grievance, not to say bitterness, against the existing order. To stimulate the ambition of the oncoming generation of farm owners and operators to build wisely upon all that has been accomplished hitherto should be the teacher's aim.- W. A. Sherman, Specialist in Charge, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

Quante, Peter. Die flucht aus der landwirtschaft. Umfang und ursachen der ländlichen abwanderung, dargestellt auf grund neueren tatsachenmaterials. (In Zeitschrift des Preuss. statistischen landesamts, hrsg. von dem präsidenten dr. Saenger. 71. jahrgang. 3. u. 4. abteilung, p. 277-380)

For many decades the flight from the country has aroused much concern among German economists. The main disadvantages were found in the shortage of agricultural workers on large estates and in the evacuation of the sections along the Polish border, losses being strongest in the east. At present the diminishing of those sections of the population which still have a comparatively high birth-rate has added another argument for keeping in the country as many people as possible.

The methods adopted to counteract this phenomenon depend largely on the view taken of its causes. Heretofore losses have been mainly attributed to the concentration of large estates as there seemed to be a correlation between the extent of migration from rural districts and the proportion of large estates in the agricultural area. Max Sering was the first to derive this correlation from broad statistical material and his opinion which he still maintains has exerted a very forceful influence upon German legislation. He is the author of the Reich Settlement Law of 1919 under which a considerable part of the area owned by large estates, particularly in the east, is to be cut up into settlers' holdings of a relatively small size.

Quante undertakes in his recently published study to refute the thesis of the correlation between large estates and the flight from the country. Consequently, he doubts the usefulness of the means taken to combat it especially the settlement legislation.

After presenting in detail the views of other authors - among whom Sering and Oppenheimer are the strongest advocates of the thesis in question, while Michael Hainisch, the former Austrian State President strongly opposes it - Quante sets out to prove that the statistical material has not been properly used heretofore. The attacks of this part of the book are mainly directed against Sering.

Sering had used what is widely known as the differential method of migration statistics. It consists in comparing the total population of a defined area at different census dates and in adjusting it for the natural movement of population which has occurred in the meantime. The resulting difference is the gain or loss by migration. Of course, this method can give only net results. The two streams of emigration and immigration are submerged in the resultant net figure.

Quante considers this method as being inadequate to the problem. He assails it for two reasons: 1. For giving merely net results, 2. for dealing with the losses of the rural instead of the agricultural population proper, i.e. of the people professionally belonging to agriculture. In order to ascertain what he calls the real flight from agriculture, he

makes two sets of computations, the first following the method used by Sering, the second according to a method of his own invention. Both computations are made for the period 1880-1910 (more exactly, for two periods, the first extending from 1880-1895, the second from 1895-1910) and are based on figures for the Prussian Kreise (smallest administrative units, their number amounting to about 450 for the whole of Prussia). The first computation, as might be expected, fully confirms Sering's thesis resulting in a very definite correlation between the proportion of large estates and the loss by migration. The second, however, furnishes very different results. Quante proceeds as follows: He compares the figures for the agricultural and the non-agricultural population as given in the censuses of occupation of 1882, 1895 and 1910. In order to compute on this basis the number of persons who in the meantime have actually left agriculture, it is necessary to know the birth surplus of the agricultural and the non-agricultural population. As the Prussian vital statistics give no separate data according to profession, Quante applies the rural birth surplus rate to the agricultural and vice versa the birth surplus rate of the towns to the non-agricultural population.* He thus computes the theoretical agricultural and non-agricultural population for the end of both periods under observation, under the assumption that no migration has taken place in the meantime. By comparing this theoretical population with the actual figures he arrives at the total loss (or in a few single cases, gain) of the agricultural population and the gain of the non-agricultural population during the period.

This second computation furnishes no correlation whatsoever with the share of large estates in the agricultural area of the corresponding districts. The losses of the agricultural population to non-agricultural trades prove to have been about as heavy in the small peasants' areas of the west as in the eastern sections with high proportions of large estates. But as in the west, industrial areas are to a large extent inseparably intermingled with rural areas, the shifting from one profession to the other does not always result in long-distant migration, but frequently entails moving only a short distance or even no change of residence at all and can, therefore, not be revealed by the first method.

From this result, Quante draws the conclusion that the flight from the country, or rather the flight from agriculture, cannot be ascribed primarily to a single social factor such as the agglomeration of large estates, but is a necessary result of certain relations between the population growth and the development of productivity both in agriculture and industry.

As a consequence, Quante is very doubtful as to the usefulness of German settlement activities. He is convinced that an artificial con-

*This procedure is rather daring, as many large communities which, according to their type of administration, are counted as "rural communities" are of absolutely industrial character. Especially in the western mining section, large industrial enterprises are located in these so-called "rural communities." Quante himself admits that, owing to this difficulty, his figures are more reliable as far as the east is concerned as the agricultural population and the population living in rural communities almost coincide in this section.

densation of the agricultural population, though possible, must result in a lowering of the productivity per man occupied in agriculture, and consequently, in a lowering of the standard of living heretofore attained by the agricultural population.

The publication by Quante of the results of his investigations* has met with violent opposition from the economists assailed by him, especially the aged Max Sering on the occasion of a conference by the Friedrich-List-Gesellschaft at Oeynhausen. Sering contends that the aim of ascertaining the losses of certain geographical areas by migration and that of ascertaining professional shifting from agriculture to non-agriculture are quite different and that they necessarily require different methods; that he deliberately followed the first one, and that Quante wrongly charges him not to have used the method appropriate for the second aim. Moreover, he says that Quante's method is exactly the same differential method as the one used by him, only that it is applied to the agricultural instead of to the total population.

In this discussion, the reviewer believes that for the most part the right is on Quante's side. Of course, he and Sering aim at different goals with different methods, and maybe Quante has failed to make this point as clear as would have been desirable. But what matters is which of the methods throws more light on the final problem, namely, the reasons for the growing urbanization. And it seems that for attaining this purpose Quante's method of investigation is the more fruitful one. Not which areas have lost the most, but whether the abandoning of the agricultural occupation is a general phenomenon, independent of the distribution of soil ownership, is the decisive step toward further knowledge. Investigators with a broad conception of general tendencies of development such as Werner Sombart have already before Quante laid strong emphasis upon this point. As to the question of "net" or "gross" method, Quante may appear wrong as the method used by him is a net method applied to separate professional groups of the population. Actually he is right, for the "net" loss of the agricultural population considered separately comes very near the gross figure, as there is practically no migration gain of the agricultural population anywhere, whereas the gross migration loss or gain of the total population of a defined area may often be - and apparently is - many times greater than the net loss or gain of the same area.

However, even if Quante's reasoning is right, it shatters only one side of Sering's argument. If the large estates are proved to have nothing to do with the flight from the country, they still remain the cause of the thin population of large sections of eastern Germany, as their labor capacity is much smaller than that of smaller estates. It is this side of Sering's argument against the large estates which holds in any case. Quante might have given it some attention.

Yet Quante's study may be considered a valuable contribution to the recognition of those forces which compulsorily bring about changes of profession and of residence. It may be looked upon as a warning against the policy of treating symptoms without adequate consideration of the underlying causes. - Marie Jasny.

*The book referred to above was preceded by an article "Die Abwanderung vom Lande und das Goltz'sche Gesetz." Schmoller's Jahrbücher 1931. Heft 1. p. 63.

Bresciani-Turroni, C. L'influence de la speculation sur les fluctuations des prix du coton.*p. 308-344. Le Caire, Imprimerie E. & R. Schindler, 1931.

"Extrait de l'Égypte contemporaine, revue de la Société royale d'économie politique, de statistique et de législation, t.XXII, p. 37 à 66 et 137 à 190."

This article contains the lecture given by Professor Bresciani-Turroni at the January 16, 1931, meeting of the Egyptian Royal Society of Political Economy, Cairo, Egypt, on the subject of "The Influence of Speculation on the Fluctuations of Cotton Prices." Dr. Bresciani-Turroni is a Professor of Political Economy at both the Egyptian University of Cairo and the University of Milan, Italy. He is also a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, Italy and the author of several works on the theory of prices.

In 1930, the General Agricultural Federation of Egypt and other influential agricultural interests suggested that the Egyptian Government abolish future trading on the Egyptian cotton exchanges, or else that it forbid short selling of cotton on those markets. These agricultural interests condemned future trading as encouraging speculation, and considered the latter mainly responsible for the low prices obtained by the cotton growers of Egypt. Professor Bresciani-Turroni attempts, in his article, to throw some light on this problem.

Without trying to defend either future trading or speculation on the Egyptian cotton exchanges, the author attempts to show first that speculation does not affect short-time fluctuations of cotton prices. Then, he makes a strong effort to prove that, in the case of long-run price movements future trading in cotton has not succeeded in making prices more stable as some economic theorists believe it should do. Finally, the author discusses future trading from the standpoint of hedging.

Professor Bresciani-Turroni divides his article in five parts. In the first section, which he calls "Principal Factors Affecting Cotton Prices," he tells of the conflict of opinion in Egypt regarding future trading in cotton. Textile manufacturers believe that, as a result of this trading, they are forced to pay high prices for raw cotton; whereas cotton growers are convinced that future trading is responsible for the low prices they obtain for their product. The author reminds his readers that in his 1930 study on the "Relation Between the Crop and the Price of Egyptian Cotton," he found that the most important factor affecting the price of Egyptian cotton was the variations in price of American cotton.

In the following two sections of the article entitled "The Role of Speculation According to Economic Theory" and "Inductive Verification of Speculation According to Economic Theory," the author presents his views in a rather hazy and confused fashion. He first mentions that, according to economic theory, the objective of future trading is not to actually supply the market with the product, but to help in the determination of the market price. Also that, as a consequence of this trading, there comes into existence a class of individuals whose sole function consists of studying price movements, and that speculation first fosters and then tends to perfect the collection of statistics on crops, prices, visible

* A translation of this article is available in the Bureau Library. This fact was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature v. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1932, p. 108, along with a short summary of the article.

and invisible stocks, etc. However, in using the terms "future trading" and "speculation" interchangeably throughout his article, the author confuses his reader.

Professor Bresciani-Turroni goes on to say that economic theory concludes that as a result of the participation of speculators in future trading, fluctuations in prices of futures tend to diminish. Furthermore, as a consequence of the speculators' transactions, there is a tendency for a very close relation to be established between the price of a given futures contract and the price at the time of delivery of that contract. While agreeing with the logic of these conclusions, Professor Bresciani-Turroni states that his study of American cotton prices from 1898 to 1913 did not verify completely the conclusions of economic theory on this subject. Thus, he tells his readers that in making a statistical study to determine spreads between the price of a given futures contract and the price prevailing at the time of delivery of that contract, he found that; in general, prices of futures one month prior to the expiration of the contract turned out to be very similar to prices prevailing at the time of the delivery of that contract. In the case of futures two months prior to the expiration of the contract, prices also showed a close relation with those prevailing at the time of delivery, while in futures contracts of more than two months there were very wide variations.

In the fourth section of the article, entitled "Causes of the Difference between the Theoretical Conclusion and the Result of the Statistical Analysis," the author cites the reasons which are usually responsible for the difference between actual conditions and the conclusions of the various economic theorists regarding the objectives of future trading. Among these causes he mentions: the difficulties in forecasting; the effect of the psychological element; the heterogeneity in types of speculators and the influence of outsiders; the maneuvers of speculators; and the influence of short-time conditions in modifying market prices.

The last part of the article is called "The Insurance Function of Future Markets Against Risks of Price Fluctuations." In this section, the author discusses the beneficial effects of future trading through hedging. As an example to prove his case, he points out that when both the German Law of 1896 and the Austrian Law of 1903 abolished future trading on the German and Austrian grain markets, chaotic conditions followed in the spot markets of Berlin and Vienna which necessitated the reinstatement of future trading.

In his conclusion, Professor Bresciani-Turroni states that some economists are rather too optimistic when they affirm that the personal interest of speculators generally coincides with the public interest. He tells his reader that experience has proven that manipulations of speculators in large future cotton markets have been instrumental in effecting artificial price fluctuations, and, that while the latter may be temporary, they affect these markets very seriously. He believes in and justifies government control of cotton futures markets to safeguard the general public interest. On the other hand, he warns that any measure which would hamper hedging would be dangerous, and for this reason he believes that the suggestion made by the General Agricultural Federation of Egypt to abolish future trading or eliminate short selling is very drastic. As to the decrease in the price of Egyptian cotton, Professor Bresciani-Turroni tells his readers that

the reason for such decline should be found in the general causes of the world agricultural crisis, rather than in speculation whose role in this matter was very secondary.

It is my belief that Professor Bresciani-Turroni's article was written when prices of Egyptian cotton were extremely low. Cotton being the principal cash crop of Egypt, low prices have usually a disastrous effect on the whole economy of the country. Whenever there is a slump in cotton prices, agricultural interests are always pressing the Egyptian government to take measures tending to raise those prices. As a rule, the local press is covered with all sorts of proposals and suggestions advanced as cure-alls. It so happened that a few months before Professor Bresciani-Turroni gave his lecture, the abolition of future trading on the cotton exchanges of Egypt was proposed by many as the most important brake on price decline. Professor Bresciani-Turroni attempted only to prove that all future trading does not breed speculation (although he often uses one term for the other) and that the abolition of this trade would probably create chaotic conditions in the Egyptian cotton markets, since it would eliminate hedging.

While this article contains no new contribution, some of his inferences could very well be questioned. Thus, it is known that future trading does not always make for price stabilization, even in the long run; while the value of hedging as a risk-protecting measure is well recognized. On the other hand, that speculation does not affect short-time price fluctuations is highly questionable. In the same way, the contention that future trading does not breed speculation seems rather bold.

As for the lack of clarity in the presentation of facts, it may be attributed to a language handicap, since Professor Bresciani-Turroni's native tongue, in which most of his works have been written, is Italian and not French. - N. W. Hazan, Junior Agricultural Economist, Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Davis, J. S. The A.A.A. 29p. [Minneapolis] The University of Minnesota press [1934] (Minnesota, University. The day and hour series, no. 7) 280.9 M663D no. 7

The author summarizes briefly the philosophy underlying the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and describes the wheat program being carried out under its authority.

The extracts which follow are taken from the concluding pages:

"In all, the A.A.A. has already resorted to ten or a dozen principal devices for restoring agriculture to prosperity: (1) Reduction of 1933 crops in return for rental payments and other cash equivalents payable largely out of processing taxes, applied to cotton and cigar-leaf tobacco. (2) Emergency hog slaughter to reduce marketable supplies for the near future, through premium prices for young pigs and bonuses on bred sows. (3) Export subsidies out of the processing tax for wheat from the Pacific Northwest, with some approach to an equivalent on rice (4) Stabilization purchases for relief uses in wheat, corn, pork, butter, cotton, and several other products. (5) Acreage contraction allotment programs for 1934, with cash benefits payable out of processing taxes,

for wheat, cotton, corn, and burley tobacco, with others in prospect.

(6) A production curtailment allotment plan for hogs, with adjustment payments on the reduced number of pigs farrowed and raised in 1934. (7) Loans on easy terms, virtually riskless to the borrowers, to enable participating growers to hold their cotton, cotton options, and corn for advances expected under the joint influence of price inflation and acreage contraction for 1934. (8) An international agreement with respect to wheat. (9) Domestic marketing agreements affecting fluid milk, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, rice, flue-cured tobacco and a large variety of lesser crops. (10) Codes of 'fair practice' for trades and industries concerned with farm products, including the liquor industry. (11) Processing taxes on wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, and tobacco; and the first compensating taxes on competing products, recently announced.

"Thus far there has been a minimum resort to compulsion, except upon minorities who have not signed marketing agreements that have been made effective. Explanation and persuasion rather than pressure (except of the financial inducement variety) have been the rule. Strenuous efforts have been made to decentralize administration of the allotment plans and operation of the marketing agreements.

"When one realizes the extraordinary scope of the A.A.A., the multitude of individuals and organizations involved, and the diversity of conditions with which it is undertaking to deal, he is not surprised at complaints of delays and red tape; rather he stands amazed at the rapidity with which a new organization has functioned in so broad and complex a field. In most of its early ventures the A.A.A. has attained something approaching its immediate objective, though as might be expected, in few cases have the results yet been such as to satisfy the high hopes that have been raised. The real tests of success, the net effects in a longer run, lie ahead. It will require intensive study to relate the effects to the real causes, for popular judgment is liable to be unduly influenced by what actually happens, whether or not it is properly attributable to the efforts made.

"The ultimate solution of our economic problem, in a world abundantly supplied with productive power, lies in facilitating the consumption of all the goods and services that we are able to produce and in redistributing our productive efforts so that the products will be turned out in proportion to consumers' enlarged demands. In a broad view of history and present conditions, it appears that such redistribution of productive efforts will require either a reduction of the number of farmers or the hours that they work per year, or else radical changes in our international policy, our consumer habits, or the distribution of our farming efforts, or all combined. In the midst of extreme pressure for emergency action, these problems of the longer run are properly engaging intelligent consideration by the A.A.A.

"Altogether, an amazing array of ingenious programs is being carried into effect, with promise of more and more to come. We shall learn much from the experience. We shall doubtless do differently hereafter because of it. But it is quite too soon to say where it will end. Whether the outcome will be some system of thoroughgoing control of all agricultural operations, or abandonment of the whole series of procedures, or continuation with new experiments, or something in between, Time will tell; and... I am not prepared to forecast Time's verdict."

Agricultural Statistics

Wishart, John, comp. Bibliography of agricultural statistics. p. 94-106.

[London] Royal statistical society, 1934.

"Reprinted from the supplement to the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, vol. 1, no. 1, 1934."

Running title: Bibliography of agricultural statistics, 1931-33

This bibliography lists "upwards of 150 papers concerned in some way or another with the application of theoretical statistical methods to problems of an agricultural or closely allied character" largely field experiments with agricultural crops.

Wishart, John. Statistics in agricultural research. p.26-61. [London]

Royal statistical society, 1934.

"Reprinted from the supplement to the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, vol. 1, no. 1, 1934."

"Read before the Industrial and Agricultural Research Section of the Royal Statistical Society, on January 25, 1934."

The author states that his purpose in this paper is twofold; "firstly to describe the evolution of the field experimental methods of the agricultural worker to a point where it may be said to have become more of a science than an art, and secondly by explaining the mathematical nature of the methods adopted to interest the workers in other fields, and to show by implication the way in which such methods are not specific to the problems described, but are capable of application in regions possibly very remote from their starting-point."

Agriculture - Austria

Osterreichs landwirtschaft; hrsg. anlässlich des sechzehnten Internationalen landwirtschaftlichen kongresses in Budapest unter der leitung und mitarbeit des Bundesministeriums für land- und forstwirtschaft, der landwirtschafts-kammern, landwirtschaftlichen genossenschaften usw. 780. Baden bei Wien, Wirtschaftsverlags-und zeitungsgesellschaft m.b.h., 1934.

This volume, published in connection with the session at Budapest of the sixteenth International Agricultural Congress, contains articles on various phases of agriculture and forestry in Austria. Among the topics discussed are the development of agriculture, the importance of agriculture and forestry in the economic life of the country, agricultural trade and marketing problems, agricultural credit and co-operation, relief for unemployment, agricultural training and the sugar industry.

Agriculture - Organization - England

Hall, Sir A. D. The organisation of agriculture. 12p. [Cambridge, Printed by W. Lewis at the University press, 1933]. (The British science guild. The Alexander Pedler lecture, 1933) 281 H14

Delivered under the auspices of the Cambridge Philosophical Society on 6th November, 1933.

"We have then reached the position that the European State cannot

afford to leave agriculture to its own resources. The pressure of competition induced by new countries, new processes, new machinery - by science, in short - has already become more than the slowly-moving farmer can adapt himself to... So the State has been driven to interfere and embark upon a policy of defence of the existing farmers and the existing methods. It is true that, as in another sphere, it soon becomes difficult to say whether the weapons employed are offensive or defensive, but I want to leave the question of international trade and consider only the internal effect of such policies as the State can adopt to assist its farmers.

"Let us be clear that the policy the farmers desire and which is asked for by their representatives may not be that which is best for the country or even for the progress and stability of the farming community. At bottom farmers ask to be let alone, what they demand is the maintenance or the restoration of the conditions that enabled them in the past to make a living. (probably of its own volition no industry sets out to cheapen its production or to transform its output.) For example, we have seen in Europe most nations employing various forms of fiscal assistance to increase the production of wheat. Yet of all agricultural commodities wheat is most appropriate to the big areas and extensive methods of the newer countries; Europe should encourage the more elaborate cultures and finer products. Similarly, we find that the general trend of agricultural opinion looks to reduction of output in order to generate a calculated scarcity that will enhance prices. The world, for example, is supposed to be labouring under a surplus of wheat, and an agreement has just been reached whereby each country will limit the amount of wheat it will offer for sale. The assumption is that the demand for bread among the world's population is more than satisfied and cannot be increased, so that the only means of getting rid of the surplus that is breaking the market is to restrict production. But wheat is convertible into pigs or hens, and even if the general working population at present gets as much bread as it can eat, I am not aware that its appetite for eggs and bacon is equally satisfied. The output of particular commodities for which there is only a limited market has to be limited under any system of planned production...

"It is argued sometimes that the character of the demand for agricultural produce is its inelasticity... But this supposed inelasticity of the market for agricultural produce only holds for individual commodities, not for the output of agriculture as a whole...

"But to return to my text - State organization in some form has become inevitable, many branches of farming in this country would perish if they were not nursed. The question remains, what form shall the organization take."

Sir Daniel then proceeds to advocate a certain form of organization in part as follows:

"The object is to ensure stable prices, no longer subject to the devastating influences of foreign competition, often forced and illegitimate. In brief, producers and processors of any agricultural commodity can now form a guild, which will be endowed with a monopoly and directly or indirectly will exercise complete control of all production for sale. Moreover, this control will be exercised by the guild, not by any Department of State; though the Minister of Agri-

culture will yet retain an overriding power to nullify the monopoly by the free admission of foreign produce and the remission of duties. Provision is made for Consumers' Committees, who can investigate the conduct of the monopoly and make representations to the Minister.

"The farmers must join the combination by registration and enter into contracts to produce at the prices offered, which contracts may be large or small according to the capacity of the farmer. The contract secures the farmer a reasonable profit under average working conditions, a better profit again for any greater skill on his part, but it will also bind him to turn out the standard article which the corporation can best market."

Asparagus. - Germany

Diel, Joseph. Erzeugung und absatz von spargel. 104 p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1934. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, N. F. 99. Sonderheft)

An account of the production and marketing of asparagus with suggestions for its improvement from the standpoint of both supply and demand.

Banana - India

Ramakrishnan, K. C. A model of intensive cultivation in the Cauvery valley. 9p [n.p., 1934?]

"Reprinted from 'the Journal of the Madras geographical association' vol. 8, no. 3."

"It is commonly assumed by a school of geographers, the 'climate philosophers,' that native agriculture in the tropics, particularly in a rich river valley, would be indifferent and slovenly; because man there is not goaded to put forth much effort to gain his subsistence, as nature with her alluvial soil and abundance of water responds readily to the slight effort that is alone needed for subsistence on a low standard. People in a warm and moist climate are said to be neither inclined to, nor capable of, much exertion and cultivation can by no means be intensive. And of the variety of crops in the tropics, the banana, or the plantain as we call it, is selected as the typically tropical crop that requires the least effort but provides the largest quantity of food per acre and per worker..."

"A close study, however, of plantain cultivation as it has been actually carried on in the Cauvery valley in the Trichinopoly District in many villages on either bank of the river, of some of which the writer has an intimate knowledge, would serve to illustrate the injury done to our people and to the study of human geography by such a priori and sweeping generalisations. We would indeed find in the plantain garden, where it is raised as a commercial crop and not for home consumption, the acme of intensive cultivation among the field crops in this region, judged by the heavy outlay of capital and labour involved, while the powers of organisation needed for the management of the garden and the marketing of this perishable crop are developed to an unusual degree. The plantain belongs to the category of crops in tropics which had been growing wild in the past but have been latterly subjected to intensive cultivation and

regular harvesting...

"The account given above of plantain cultivation as it is actually carried on in the Trichinopoly district, without much help from the Department of Agriculture as yet, should suffice to convince readers of the really intensive character of cultivation of this crop, which is so different from the traditional, text-book account of its cultivation."

Business Depression, Trade and Planning

Gregory, T. E. G. Gold, unemployment and capitalism. 308p. London, P. S. King and son ltd., 1933. 280 G862

Eighteen addresses and papers (reprinted from various publications) grouped under headings: Gold; America; Central banking; International trade; Unemployment and capitalism. Among these are the following: The great American Panic of 1933 (The Banker April 1933); The future of international trade (Fortnightly Review, November 1931); Common sense and the balance of trade (Manchester Guardian Commercial, January 30th, 1932); Self-sufficiency as an economic ideal (Manchester Guardian Commercial Banking Review, July 31st, 1930); An economist looks at planning (The Manchester School, June 1933).

Butter - United States

Bang, H. V. Smor i U.S.A. Beretning om en studierejse. 53p., mimeogr. [Esbjerg, 1934] 281.344 B23

Illustrated in part by several charts prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Butter in the United States as observed by a Dane during a seven months visit to this country.

Canadian Society of Agricultural Economics

Canadian society of agricultural economics. Proceedings of the fifth annual meeting... held in conjunction with the World's grain exhibition and conference and annual convention of the Canadian society of technical agriculturists at Regina College, Regina, Sask. July 25, 26, 28 and 31, 1933. 100p., mimeogr. [Regina? 1933] 281.9 C16.

Papers presented: Some economic effects of mechanization in wheat production, by J. F. Booth; The work of the pioneer problems committee, by R. W. Murchie; Farm tenancy in western Canada, by A. Stewart; The economic status of wheat production in western Canada, by W. Allen; Live stock cycles, by E. C. Hope; The economic status of the range sheep industry, by L. E. Kindt; and Economic aspects of the horse industry in western Canada, by H. B. Sommerfeld.

China

China. Ministry of industry. Bureau of foreign trade. China industrial handbooks, Kiangsu. First series of the reports by the national industrial investigation. Compiled and published by Bureau of foreign trade, Ministry of industry. 1083p. Shanghai, 1933. 269.1 In24

This is the first of a series of handbooks which are being compiled to show the natural resources of the country and the possibility of

industrial development. The region chosen to be investigated first was the Yungtse Valley which comprises roughly speaking the Provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hupeh, Hopei, and Kwangtung. This volume is the first of those to be issued relating to the provinces which lie in this great valley. A good deal of data relating to agriculture is included.

Consumption

Consumers' research, inc. Economics for consumers under the NIRA and after. 15p. Washington, N.J., Consumers' research, inc. [1934] [Economics for consumers series no. 1] 280 C767E

Contents. - Forgotten consumers [by] F. A. Fetter. Reprinted from the Survey Graphic; The new deal and the consumer [by] J. T. Flynn and R. S. Lynd - A radio debate; Economics and the consumer [by] F. J. Schlink. Reprinted from the Economic Forum.

Cooperation - U. S.

American institute of cooperation, Raleigh, N. C., 1933. American cooperation; a collection of papers and discussions comprising the ninth summer session of the American institute of cooperation at the greater University of North Carolina, State college of agriculture and engineering, Raleigh, North Carolina, July 24-29, 1933. 588p. Washington, D. C., American institute of cooperation [1934] 280.29 Am3a 9th, 1933.

Partial contents: The challenge of the times to cooperatives, by R. B. House; Cooperation and the program of the administration, by Henry A. Wallace; Rural cooperation and the enrichment of life, by Clarence Poe; New social problems and new social opportunities for rural people under the new deal, by Carl C. Taylor; How the Agricultural Adjustment Act will function in the marketing of farm commodities, by William I. Westervelt; The cooperative marketing movement under the New Deal, by E. G. Nourse; Production control policies and mechanisms in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, by Chester C. Davis; The application of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to the cotton cooperatives, by C. A. Cobb; The problem of coordinating cooperative marketing and production control, by John D. Black; Organization and general policies of the Farm Credit Administration, by Henry Morgenthau, Jr.; Relation of the new Farm Credit Administration to cooperation, by Francis W. Peck; Production credit with reference to cotton, tobacco and other southern products, by Joseph E. Cagle; Making cooperatives good credit risks, by J. E. Wells, Jr.; The production credit problem in relation to cooperative associations, by W. H. Rowe; A production credit program for the South, by G. W. Forster; The G. L. F. [Grange League Federation] and how it operates, by Jay Coryell; Cooperative buying structures for farmers, by Quentin Reynolds; The operation of the Producers Mutual Exchange, by C. W. Tilson; Goals of the North Carolina Mutual Exchange System, by J. W. Johansen; Methods and services of the Virginia Seed Service, by E. O. Fippin; The Farm Bureau set-up and system of operation in Mississippi, by Charles L. McNeil; Quality improvement as a goal for

cooperation, by Wells A. Sherman; Accomplishments of the California Fruit Growers Exchange in quality, by C. C. Teague; What constitutes the membership problem? by M. G. Mann; Cooperation and the future, by John D. Miller; What information should be given members of cooperatives? by Carl Williams; Financing and marketing work of the National Livestock Marketing Association, by J. D. Harper; Livestock marketing experiences in Virginia, by Gordon H. Ward; Marketing activities of farmers' poultry and egg associations in the South Atlantic States, by Earl T. Hobart; A program for cooperative poultry marketing in North Carolina, by L. C. Salter; The operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act with reference to dairy products, by Clyde L. King; When and how to start milk marketing associations, by H. D. Allebach; When and how to start milk marketing associations, by Charles W. Holman; Public regulation of the milk industry, by Reuben Hall; Stabilizing milk marketing by restricting and controlling surplus, by L. A. Chapin; The Agricultural Adjustment Act in relation to fruits and vegetables, by J. W. Tapp; California proration plans for fruits and vegetables, by C. C. Teague; The problem of national market stabilization for citrus fruits, by C. C. Teague; Marketing Carolina fruits and vegetables cooperatively, by Thos. B. Young; Marketing strawberries by auction at shipping points in Louisiana, by W. Mackenzie Stevens; Marketing peanuts cooperatively by A. E. Gibson; Problems in cooperative potato marketing, by Dudley Bagley; Pecan marketing problems of Southern states, by William P. Bullard; The American Cotton Cooperative Association, Its functions and possibilities, by C. O. Moser; Some types of sales options used by cotton cooperatives and their influence on cooperative structure, by C. G. Henry; Some types of sales options used by cotton cooperatives and their influence on cooperative structure, by W. W. Fetrow; Opportunities for cooperative cotton marketing in the mill areas of the southeast, by J. S. Hathcock; The place of cooperative gins in a cooperative cotton marketing set-up, by A. M. Dickson; The application of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to tobacco cooperation, by J. B. Hutson; The story and the lesson of the Tri-State Tobacco Cooperative Association, by Carl C. Taylor; Present status of cooperatives in tobacco marketing, by William Collins; The development of the North Carolina home demonstration agent marketing system, by Jane S. McKimmon; Ten years' development of a home demonstration curb market, by Effie Vines Gordon; The place of the farm woman in the unified marketing plan, by Rosaline Redfearn; An economic survey of North Carolina home demonstration curb markets, by Joseph G. Knapp.

Dairy Farming - England

Thomas, Edgar, and Basset, G. B. Financial results of dairy farming in the Blackmore Vale 1933/34. 8p., mimeogr. [Reading, Eng.] (Reading, Eng. University college. Agricultural economics dept. Financial account studies, 5) 281.9 R22 no.5.

Partial contents: Use of land, labour and capital; Expenses and receipts; Profits and losses; Costs and returns of milk production; and Economy in feeding for milk production.

Dairy Products - France

France. Office national de propagande du lait, beurre et fromages. La France laitière, edite par l'Office national de propagande du lait, beurre et fromages, avec le concours du Comité national de l'élevage. 22lp. Paris, 1934. 281.344 F84

"Edite a l'occasion du X. Congrès mondial de la laiterie, Rome 1934. et du XVI^e. Congrès international d'agriculture, Budapest, 1934, en allemand, anglais, espagnol, italien." - Last page.

An account of the production of milk, butter, and cheese in France and of their marketing.

Economics

John Day pamphlets, no. 6-9, 11-14, 18-19, 21-23, 32, 37, 39-41. 18v. New York, The John Day company 1932-34. Classified by subject.

Among the titles of special interest in this series are the following: no. 6. Beard, C. A. The myth of rugged American individualism. 27p.

[1932] 280.12 B38M

no. 7. Tugwell, R. G. Mr. Hoover's economic policy. 28p. [1932] 280.12 T81M

no. 11. Counts, G. S. Dare the school build a new social order? 56p. [1932] 275 C832

no. 21. Melvin, A. G. Education for a new era: a call to leadership. 30p. [1933] 280 M49

no. 22. Strachey, John. Unstable money. 31p. [1933] 284 St84
An extract from the author's Coming Struggle for Power.

no. 23. Benkert, A. W., and Harding, Earl. How to restore values; the quick, safe way out of the depression. 32p. 284 B43

no. 25. Lippmann, Walter. A new social order; an address delivered on Charter day at the University of California at Berkeley, California, on March 23d, 1933. 28p. [1933] 280 L66

This was listed in Agricultural Economics Literature for September, 1933.

no. 28. Hacker, L. M. The farmer is doomed. 31p. [1933] 281.12 H112
This was listed in Agricultural Economics Literature for September, 1933.

no. 32. Chase, Stuart. The promise of power. 32p. [1933] 335 C38
Based on an article of Mr Chase's, A Vision in Kilowatts, which appeared in Fortune, April, 1933. - p. [5]

no. 37. Rugg, H. O. and Krueger, Marvin. Study guide to national recovery; an introduction to economic problems. 48p. [1933] 280.12 R84

no. 39. Childs, M. W. Sweden: where capitalism is controlled. 32p. [1934] 280.173 C43

no. 40. Salter, Sir J. A. Toward a planned economy. 31p. [1933] 280 S433T

no. 41. Filene, E. A. The consumers' dollar. 29p. [1934] 280 F47C0

Government and Agriculture

Elliot, W. E. The endless adventure; a rectorial address delivered at Aberdeen university on 18th January, 1934. 46p. London, P.Allan, 1934. 280 Fl5

"Government today is passing through a great transformation, both at home and abroad. The factors of change which are operating in every country in the world are operating here also. We have to understand the reasons for this change, unless we are simply to be hurried along before the wind without knowledge of our direction, or control of our course... What is the change in the problem of government which especially affects us here in Great Britain? It is, that government, by the circumstances of our case, is becoming daily more interwoven with every walk of life, that government and business are becoming so closely associated that they have to work out a concordat or trip each other up at every turn. Governments today find that the most insistent of their problems at home are the relations of the State - the community as a whole - to the groups and individuals concerned in the production and distribution of wealth within their boundaries. Abroad, they find problems more insistent still, from contacts with other States, other Governments, throughout the world. Governments, and States, are no longer merely geographical or political units, but are economic units which every kind of intercourse - industrial, agricultural, or commercial - has to take into consideration...

"In agriculture we are specially working at the line that half our world is now trying in one form or another, namely, that of self-government in industry. The National Recovery Act codes of the United States, the Corporations of Italy, the Coal Mines Act in Great Britain, the Marketing Boards in agriculture, are trial, and very likely error, along this path. In Britain especially we are trying to reconcile these two which are yet one, the producers and the consumers, the industrial and the political aspects of the nation, which can no more be separated than the front and the back of a man's head. We work it out by Bills in Parliament, by schemes submitted to the industry, by public enquiry, by argument, by quarrel, by newspaper controversy, by the rough and tumble jumble of free men. It is the problem of the new citizenship.

"The nineteenth century citizenship, the citizenship of the consumer, will not by itself suffice very long once the minimum levels of consumption have been reached and secured. The unemployed man, even given a dole which will keep him alive, even given a vote by which he can change a Cabinet, does not feel himself fully a man. That is what... drove our people by hundreds and thousands up and down the stricken areas to vote actually for a reduction in their pittance of consumption, in the desire that somehow, and in some fashion, the other half of their lives, their lives as producers, should be fulfilled as well.

"The revolution in Europe, which is, I firmly believe, a great and inevitable stage of the Industrial Revolution, is at work in Britain. As always, in all revolutions we have to do it ourselves, and better than anyone else. I think it possible that in the formulae we have worked out, and are working out, for co-operation both at home and abroad, we may be as far ahead of the rest of the world as we were in the 'forties of last century with the formulae of industry - coal, iron, steel, steam

engines, looms, ships and chemicals. If anyone can organise co-operation among States we can organise co-operation among States. There are States scattered throughout the world which are our own flesh and blood, with whom we have worked so long that one whole range of friction, the friction of war-danger, does not even come over the horizon. War-danger amongst the British Dominions, has been altogether rooted out of our minds. Economic danger, the danger of isolation, of non-contact is present to all who consider the present state of affairs. But we have a generation of common effort behind us to help us solve it. No other group of states in the world has as much.

"Finally, I would say, let not this talk on organisation blind you to the fact that it all originated from the plight of the individual and by the individual it must be justified. It all turns on the men...

"Are these things that I have told you the true clues to our journey or are they delusions? None of us know. That is the endless adventure. Trial and error alone will show. Come and try.

"We must not be afraid. Production, industry, government, citizenship itself, all have to be recast, or restated in the idiom of our own time. The re-moulding that other lands have undertaken has been decreed for us also."

Land Settlement - Prussia

Bräuning, Rudolf. Die leistungsfähigkeit des siedlerbetriebes im vergleich zum grossbetrieb; dargestellt an den verhältnissen Ostpreussens. 131p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1934. (Germany, Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, N.F., 98. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A

The author makes a comparative study of the productive capacity of the settlement and the large estate in East Prussia. He makes a survey of 21 settlements with 679 holdings and 103 landed properties, and finds essential structural differences and differences in the employment of labor which have a definite effect on their production for the market. In the case of the settlements the size of the enterprise, the age of the settlement, and the vocational and social background of the settlers are determining factors in the ultimate output. The production of the older settlements exceeds that of the large estates as far as grain and livestock are concerned, while the two to four year old settlements have been able to hold their own. The author sees in land settlements one of the most important measures for the recuperation of German economy. It strengthens the hold of the peasantry on the land, provides land for those who would till it, and helps to solve the problem of providing work and bread for the German people.

National Policy - United States

Frank, Glenn. America must decide; crisis points in national policy. 28p., mimeogr. [Madison? Wis., 1934?] 280.12 F85

The author undertakes to answer the four questions which follow:

- (1) Are we to strengthen democracy or surrender to dictatorship?
- (2) Are we to pursue our enterprise in freedom or under regimentation?
- (3) Are we to establish control of this age of plenty or execute a return to an age of scarcity? and (4) Are we to walk the ways of a realistic internationalism or go in for the economic monasticism of the nationalists?

Planning Agricultural - Wales

Ashby, A. W. Planning Welsh agriculture; some basic considerations. 12p.
[Cardiff, Cardiff printers, ltd., 1934]

"Reprinted from the Welsh housing and development year book, 1934."

"With any plan for development on present farms, half a county to a county might be the experimental unit. But in this case, the larger the unit selected for development up to the area of one or two counties, the greater the probability of willing acceptance on the part of agriculturists."

"If we could determine the economic and social aims of improvement, then plans, organizations, methods could also be determined in practical forms. Without clear definition of aims and purposes any practical planning is impossible. Some, at least, of the aims would be those of developing the most suitable farm enterprises according to the natural and economic conditions in various areas, to obtain higher production and greater population consistent with at least the maintenance of present value of incomes and probably an increase, and to improve the conditions of family and social living by supplying as much as possible of modern conveniences and personal services. Village or social life planning will be at least as important as mere farm planning in any comprehensive effort towards such general development of agriculture as seems to be commonly desired. There is need of experiments in the establishment of new agricultural communities with plans for a new lay-out and equipment of holdings, some new roads, water supply and electricity; and with provision for schools, halls, and churches complete. Such of the old equipment as is not obstructive could be used, and on the basis of the old the new could be partly built. A new agricultural civilisation, however, requires its own plans and in many cases these need to be both drastic and full."

Conclusion.

Poultry Industry - England

Dawe, C. V., and Nutt, J. D. An economic survey of the poultry industry. 91p., mimeogr. [Bristol, 1934?] (Bristol. University. Dept. of agriculture and horticulture. Bulletin No. 12)

Cover-title printed

Partial contents: Home production; Imports of poultry produce; Prices, and Trends of egg prices.

Prices - Norway

Norway. Landbrukets priscentral. Landbrukets prisen. Prix d'agricoles i 1933... 14de virkeår. [Ski? Østlandets Blad's bok. & Akcidenstrykkeri [1934?]] 55p. 284.39 N83A

Contains prices of agricultural products in Norway in 1933 with comparative figures in many cases for 1931 and 1932.

Rural Welfare Activities - India

Strickland, C. F. Review of rural welfare activities in India, 1932. With a preface by Sir Francis Younghusband and a foreword by the Lady Irwin. 58p. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1932. 281.2 St8
Bibliography, p.56-58.

Self-Help Devices

Grinstead, L. H., and Wissler, Willis. Barter, scrip and production units as self-help devices in times of depression. 8lp., mimeogr. [Columbus, O.] Bureau of business research, College of commerce and administration, the Ohio State university [1933] 283 G88

"It is the purpose of this study to present information concerning and to make analyses of the self-help plans which have been developed throughout the United States. Since most communities have had such plans in operation for but a few months, and since no city has had such plans in operation for as much as two years, the study must necessarily be largely descriptive. At some later time when these plans may have been in operation for a long enough period of time to determine their effectiveness in terms of results, a more definitely analytical and quantitative study may be made...

"An effort was made to include all cities in the United States which were reported to have made some use of plans of the nature considered in the study." - Introduction

Social Science Studies

Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y. Studies in the social sciences, 1933. 40 p. Troy, N.Y. [1933] (Engineering and science series no. 43) 290.9 R29 no. 43

"With the exception of the study by Mr. Smith, which consists of the abstract of a thesis presented in 1933 at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Business Administration, all the studies in this bulletin consist of abstracts of theses presented in 1933 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation from the course in Arts, Science, and Business Administration. They have been selected because of the importance of the subjects with which they deal." - Introduction.

The titles of some of them follow: A study of the trends in the cost of state government in New York state, 1900-1931, by R. C. Dewey; A study of depression emergency relief finance of the United States Government, with special attention to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by E. C. Smith; and An application of the technique of market analysis to the measurement of the opportunity for an independent merchants' delivery service in Albany, New York, by C. J. Terrill, Jr.

Statistical Analysis

Richardson, C. H. An introduction to statistical analysis. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company [1934] 285p. 251 R39
Bibliography, p.276-278.

"It is the aim of this book to present the fundamental notions of statistical analysis in such a manner that they can be comprehended by students who have had but little training in mathematics and yet in such a way that they can be studied to advantage even by those who have had considerable mathematics...

"Many of the basic notions of statistical analysis are expressed by formulas, the derivations of which have been assumed - altogether too

frequently - to be hidden in a maze of higher mathematics. For a number of years we have encountered a growing opinion in some circles--betrayed by clever innuendo and subtle insinuation when not definitely expressed - that how to use a formula and what it means are the primary desiderata in statistical analysis and that how it is derived and what are its limitations are of secondary importance. It is our conviction that a reader will not comprehend fully what a formula means and what are its limitations unless he knows whence it comes and what are the assumptions underlying its development...

"Statistical analysis boils down ultimately to numerical results; the methods and processes used in obtaining them and the methods and means for estimating their reliability...

"The plan used in the development of the text may be briefly described as follows: Each topic is introduced with a brief statement of 'what it is all about.' Then follows a brief statement of the underlying theory of the topic under consideration which leads directly and simply to a development of the necessary formulas and processes. The reader is then shown how to use the formulas and processes to obtain the desired numerical results. Finally, the limitations of the formulas and processes and the significance and the reliability of the computed results are given due emphasis. Thus a student learns why a formula is applied, whence it is derived, how it is used and what are its limitations; he learns not only how to obtain the numerical results but also how to measure their reliability. - Preface

Sugar - India

Ramakrishnan, K. C. Sugar industry in India. 11p. [n.p., 1934?]

"Reprinted from the 'Journal of the Madras geographical association' vol. 8, no. 1."

"Sugar in various forms has been an important article of diet in India from ancient times while it was for long a rare medicament or costly luxury to the people of cooler climates. But the per capita consumption of sugar in industrial countries has in recent times increased tremendously, while in India, we believe particularly in South India, it is yet at a low level. Our country is reputed to be not only the original home of sugarcane; but she has even now the largest area under cane in the world. She was until quite recently the largest sugar producer, but Cuba now has taken the lead and Java threatens to overtake us though with a fifth of our acreage. India is unique among the chief sugar producing countries of the world in that she has no exportable surplus and in fact imports a very large quantity, now nearly a million tons of white sugar, to supplement the home production of 300,000 tons of white sugar and 3 million tons of gur or brown sugar. This is partly due to the fact that we have a very much larger population to feed unlike most other cane growing countries; while our yield is much lower than in many other tropical lands. The most important problem is to make India self-sufficient in respect of sugar, which next to cotton goods is the largest single item of imports into this country."

Sugar - Italy

Consorzio nazionale produttori zucchero. L'industria dello zucchero in Italia nel decennio 1924-1933. Dati statistici. 25p. Genova, Consorzio nazionale produttori zucchero, 1934. 281.366 C76

A summary of the sugar industry in Italy from 1924 to 1933, including statistics of production and consumption.

Taxation - Argentina

Confederación argentina del comercio, de la industria y de la producción. Unificación de impuestos internos. Informe de la Comisión especial. 51p. Buenos Aires, Compañía impresora argentina, s.a., 1934. (Estudio de problemas nacionales. no.40) 284.5 C766

This is the report of a special commission appointed in 1927 by the Argentine Government to seek out a basis of agreement between the Federal and the Provincial Governments with regard to the unification of internal taxes.

Valuation- Real Estate

Babcock, F. M. The valuation of real estate. 593p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1932. 282 B11V

"This book deals with methods of real estate valuation. It is quite important to limit the subject matter, inasmuch as references to appraisal data and to the economic nature of real estate values are included only incidentally in order to make a discussion of valuation method possible.

"The complex character of the elements which create values indicates that the processes of valuation will probably be complex, and it is likely that we shall need an entirely new order of valuation facilities. The interdependence of architecture, accounting, engineering, and finance in the solution of business and governmental problems involving real estate would seem to indicate that the valuation facilities of the future will include techniques available in all these professional fields.

"The correctness of the methods described depends entirely upon the arguments presented, not upon the sanction of authorities. This is indicated by the arrangement of the subject matter, which commences with a survey of the economic background of real estate values, develops a valuation theory, and concludes by particularizing and applying the theory to the solution of practical valuation problems. It will be evident that the methods of valuation herein recommended do not represent a compilation of current practices used by valuers in the field. Most of the appraisal methods described have been used in connection with actual valuations. Where detailed lines of procedure are presented, the author recognizes that refinements and advances in technique are to be anticipated in the future." - Preface.

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[London] Royal statistical society, 1934.

"Reprinted from the supplement to the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, vol 1, no. 1, 1934."

Running title: Bibliography of agricultural statistics, 1931-1933.

This bibliography lists "upwards of 150 papers concerned in some way or another with the application of theoretical statistical methods of problems of an agricultural or closely allied character" largely field experiments with agricultural crops.

The marketing of agricultural products; a selected list of hearings of the 73d Congress on marketing and related subjects, comp. by Vajen E. Hitz, Library, Bureau of Agricultural economics. 3p. typewritten Aug. 3, 1934.
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Sugar: some references on the economic aspects of the industry, selected from Agricultural economics literature, January, 1931 - June, 1934. Comp. in the Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. 27p., typewritten. Aug. 10, 1934.
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Aug. 1934.

Burns, A. F. Production trends in the United States since 1870. 1934. (Half-title: Publications of the National bureau of economic research, inc., no. 23).
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Aug. 1934.

Chase, Stuart. The economy of abundance. 1934.
Reviewed by Broadus Mitchell in Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 174:187. July, 1934.

- Clark, J. M. Strategic factors in business cycles. 1934. (Half-title: Publications of the National bureau of economic research, no. 24.)
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Wright, Quincy, ed. Gold and monetary stabilisation. [Lectures on the Harris Foundation 1932] By Jacob Viner... Gottfried Haberler... H. Parker Willis... [and others] [1932]

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Service and Regulatory Announcements (Bureau of Agricultural Economics)*

88. Regulations for warehousemen storing dried fruit. Originally promulgated October 14, 1924, repromulgated with amendments March 30, 1934. Regulations of the Secretary of agriculture under the United States warehouse act of August 11, 1916 as amended. Originally issued January 1925, reissued with amendments July 1934. 20p.
145. United States standards for grades of canned grapefruit. 5p. Aug. 1934.

Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Mimeographed)**

- Approximate or average weights of various commodities. 4p. Aug. 1934.
- Brief summary. Marketing eastern shore potatoes; season of 1934. 5p.
[July 28, 1934] (Issued in cooperation with Virginia Dept. of agriculture)
- The consumer and the standardization of farm products, comp. by Caroline B. Sherman. 8p. Rev. Aug. 1934.
- Farm production and income from meat animals, 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933. 38p. Aug. 1934.
- Farm value, gross income, and cash income from farm production, 1931, 1932, and 1933. 12p. Aug. 1934.
- Farm wage rates and related data, July 1, 1934, with comparisons. 6p.
[July 12, 1934]
- General suggestions to prospective farmers. 19p. [June 1934]
- Income from farm production in the United States, 1933. 12p. Aug. 1934.
- Marketing Arkansas peaches. Brief review of the 1934 season, by W. D. Googe. 18p. [Aug. 15, 1934]
- Marketing northwestern prunes, Walla-Walla-Freewater Milton district 1934 season. 2p. Aug. 23, 1934.
- Marketing southeastern watermelons (from Florida, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina) summary of 1934 season, by R. Maynard Peterson. 4p. Aug. 6, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with Georgia State Bureau of markets & Florida State Marketing bureau)
- Marketing Texas tomatoes. Brief review of the 1934 season, by W. D. Googe. 15p. [Aug. 6, 1934] (Issued in cooperation with Texas Dept. of agriculture, Markets division)
- Midsummer poultry and egg outlook - Aug 1934. 6p. Aug. 16, 1934.
- Milk and cream consumption in cities and villages for 1933 and earlier years. 2p. May 24, 1934.
- Monthly statistics relating to apple exports; supplementary to Summary of apple and pear export season 1933-34. Comp. by Frank Ervin, W.W.B. MacKinnel, Lawrence McKenna, Arthur Freshman and Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, under the supervision of Archie C. Edwards. 54p. Aug. 1934.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

Official United States standards for individual eggs. Under an act of Congress approved March 3, 1933 (47 stat. 1432, 72nd Congress). 11p. Feb. 1934.
Poultry and egg production, August 1, 1934. 6p. Aug. 16, 1934.
Regulations of the Secretary of agriculture governing the inspection and certification of rough, brown, and milled rice. Effective Aug. 16, 1934. 15p.
Review of North Carolina peaches, season of 1934. 3p. Aug. 11, 1934. (Issued in cooperation with North Carolina Dept. of Agriculture, Division of markets)
Revised estimates of wheat acreage, yield and production, 1866-1929. 106p. Sept. 1934.

These revisions have been made jointly by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates and Statistical and Historical Research. The revisions for the earlier years, 1866-1919, were made primarily by C. M. Purves and D. W. Christy under the direction of O. C. Stine and J. A. Becker. The revisions of the estimates for more recent years were done by members of the Crop Reporting Board under the direction of W. F. Callander and J. A. Becker.

The role of machinery in the development of the agriculture of the United States. By H. R. Tolley... and A. P. Brodell. 11p. [Aug. 1934]

Issued in the Bulletin of the Pan American union, of February, 1930.
Revised August, 1934.

Rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture for carrying out the provisions of the Perishable agricultural commodities act, 1930 (46 stat. 531) as amended April 13, 1934 (public no. 159, 73 Congress) 17p. [1934]

The summer dairy outlook - August 1934. 9p. Aug. 17, 1934.

The summer sheep and wool outlook, August 1934. 8p. Aug. 2, 1934.

Truck receipts of fresh fruits and vegetables at 14 important markets for calendar years 1933 and 1932 stated in car-lot equivalents by months for 1933 and totals for 1933 and 1932. 40p. July 23, 1934.

Types of farming projects in relation to land-use planning, by C. L. Holmes. 10p. [1934]

Address, Western Farm Economics Association, Berkeley, California, June 21, 1934.

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Radio Talks*

August cotton crop report, by D. A. McCandliss. 2p. Aug. 8, 1934.

The dairy outlook, by C. L. Holmes. 2p. Aug. 22, 1934.

*These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

The meaning of leisure and its wise use, by T. B. Manny. 2p. Aug. 4, 1934.
The poultry and egg outlook in August 1934, by Roy C. Potts. 2p. Aug. 22, 1934.
Supply and quality of our hay crop. A radio discussion among W. A. Wheeler, and
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Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration*

- Achieving a balanced agriculture. Prepared in Division of information, Field information section. Issued August 1934. 52p. (G-20)
- Administrative order (as amended) relating to hearings with respect to the issuance and amendments of licenses. Issued July 31, 1934. 5p. (A.O. no.3)
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- The Agricultural adjustment act and its operation. Issued October 1933. Revised August 1934. 13p. (G-1)
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- Article IV, sec. 400, as amended, of general regulations, series 4, revision 1. Relating to hearings with respect to amendments to licenses. General regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural Adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. 1p. Issued August 1934. (G.R. - A.A.A. Series 4, revision 1. Article of amendment no. 2)
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*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Radio Talks (Mimeographed)*

- The A.A.A. - inventory and outlook; address of Chester C. Davis...August 30, 1934. 6 p.
- Address of Victor Christgau [on the partnership between the farmer and his government] Monthly radio program of the National grange, August 18, 1934. 7p.
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- Land use and human welfare; a progress report... by H. R. Tolley, Director, Program planning division... 7p. September 21, 1934.
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- Progress of agricultural adjustment, by Alfred D. Stedman... September 4, 1934. 3p.
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- Progress of agricultural adjustment, by Alfred D. Stedman... September 17, 1934. 3p.
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- Safeguarding the nation's supply of quality seed, by Prof. W. H. Darst... August 20, 1934. 2p.

* May be obtained from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Arkansas

Arkansas. Agricultural experiment station. Summary of research, 1887-1933. Forty-fifth annual report. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 297, 126p. Fayetteville. 1934.

Economic studies may be found in the cotton, rice, fruit, and farm taxation sections.

Connecticut

Connecticut. Department of Agriculture. Connecticut crop and livestock review, 1933. Conn. Dept. Agr. Bul. 28, 26p., mimeogr. Hartford, 1934.

In cooperation with the New England Crop Reporting Service. Similar to previous issues with data by counties.

Connecticut. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Markets. Connecticut vegetable industry and its outlook for 1934. Conn. Dept. Agr. Bul. 27, 20p., mimeogr. Hartford, 1934.

Iowa

Bentley, R. C. Destination of Iowa's commercial corn. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 318, 64p. Ames. 1934.

"This is the first of a series of three bulletins dealing with the commercial movement of Iowa's corn and oat crops. The first two deal with the destinations of the corn and oats, respectively, grown and shipped from local points in Iowa; and the third will deal with the origins of corn and oats shipped into areas of the state which do not grow enough of these grains to supply their own needs. This bulletin brings to date material on volume of shipments as presented in an earlier publication, Bulletin 252 (1928).

Schickele, Rainer, and Schultz, T. W. Improving the domestic market for lard. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 319, p. 65-84. Ames. 1934.

Schickele, Rainer, and Schultz, T. W. The lard market at home and abroad. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 320, p. 85-104. Ames. 1934.

This bulletin and the one listed above are both based upon the technical and economic analysis set forth in Research bulletin, no. 171. (Noted in Agricultural Economics Literature, June, 1934)

Kansas

Kansas State College. Extension Service. The Kansas agricultural outlook for 1934-35. Kansas Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 104, 8p. Manhattan. 1934.

Kentucky

Boyd, Fred, Oyler, Merton and Nicholls, W. D. Rural organization contacts in three Kentucky communities. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 350, p. 111-140. Lexington. 1934.

Kentucky. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-sixth annual report... for the year 1933. Part 1, Report of the director. 69p. Lexington. 1934.
Economic studies, p. 8-19, 47-52.

Louisiana

Moles, H. S., Cochran, F. D., and Miller, J. C. A study of some factors affecting the production and marketing of Louisiana carrots. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 251, 14p. Baton Rouge. 1934.

Massachusetts

Moser, R. E. The farm inventory. Mass. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. [28p.] Amherst. 1934.
A form for the farm operator with directions for its use.

Michigan

Michigan, Agricultural experiment station. Quarterly bulletin, v. 17, no. 1. East Lansing. Aug. 1934.
Partial contents: Lamb feeding costs and returns in Michigan, by P. F. Aylesworth, p. 9-15; 1933 dairy costs and returns in Michigan, by K. T. Wright, p. 34-38.

Nevada

Titus, Louis. Farm business summary of twenty farms of western Nevada in 1933. Nevada Agr. Expt. Sta. News bul., v. 8, no. 7-8, p. 1-6, mimeogr. Reno. 1934.

New Jersey

New Jersey. Department of agriculture. Eighteenth annual report... 1932-33. 132p. Trenton. 1933.
Bureau of Markets, p. 53-91; Bureau of Plant Industry, (Statistical and Farm Credit work), p. 92-97.

New York

Sanderson, Dwight, and Dorn, H. F. The rural neighborhoods of Otsego county, New York, 1931. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Rural Social Organization. Mimeogr. Bul. no. 2, 20p. Ithaca. 1934.

Scoville, G. P. An economic study of grape farms in eastern United States. Part I. Production. N.Y. Cornell. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 605, 50p. Ithaca. 1934.

Vogt, Karl. Interrelationships of daily prices and supply in the New York egg market. N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 596, 50p. Ithaca. 1934.

South Carolina

Aull, G. H., and Riley, Ernest. Farm real estate tax delinquency in South Carolina. (A preliminary report) S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 298, 30p. Clemson College. 1934.

The study was made in co-operation with the Federal Civil Works Administration and the State Emergency Relief Administration.

Williams, B. O. Occupational mobility among farmers. Part 1. Mobility patterns. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 296, 91p. Clemson College. 1934.

"The purpose of this study is to analyze social mobility among people engaged in the farming occupation of Pickens county, South Carolina, and to ascertain the relationships between mobility and certain socio-economic factors."

Vermont

Williams, S. W. Studies in Vermont dairy farming. VIII. Orleans, St. Albans, Randolph, and Richmond areas. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 376. 35p. Burlington. 1934.

Virginia

Garnett, W. E., and Ellison, J. M. Negro life in rural Virginia 1865-1934. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 295, 59p. Blacksburg. 1934.

"The two chief points of emphasis of the bulletin are: (1) Conditions and trends in Negro community life; and (2) the progress Virginia Negroes are making along various lines, especially in those fields having the most bearing on community life."

Washington

Johnson, N. W., and Willard, R. E. Trends in agriculture in Washington, 1900 to 1930. Types of farming series. Part II. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 300, 45p. Pullman. 1934.

"Traces the growth of urban and rural population, the trends in size of farms over the state, and the progress made in developing the diverse crop and livestock enterprises in which Washington farmers are engaged."

West Virginia

Rapking, A. H. Education through organized community activities. West Va. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 307. 43p. Morgantown. 1934.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarianism and the South

Smith, Henry. The dilemma of agrarianism. Southwest Rev. 19 (3): 215-232. Apr. 1934. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

Criticizes the agrarian program of the twelve Southerners as given in their book, I'll Take My Stand.

Agricultural Credit - Brazil

National bank of rural credit. Brazilian Business 14 (8): 251-252. Aug., 1934. (Published by American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

A summary of the provisions of decree no. 24,641 of July 10, 1934, authorizing the organization of the Banco Nacional de Crédito Rural. The bank will operate through cooperative groups throughout the country. One of the purposes of the bank is to encourage colonization.

Agricultural Credit - U.S.S.R.

Long-term credit for the collective farms. Russian Econ. Notes, no. 277, p.7-8. July 15, 1934. (Published by the Division of Regional Information, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Gives the provisions of a decree of the Council of People's Commissars, May 23, 1934, relative to long-term credits for collective farms.

Agricultural Credit - United States

Susens, George. Agriculture responds to a new credit system. The place of production credit associations in financing the farmer. How they are organized and how applications for loans are handled. Hoard's Dairyman 79 (16): 371, 379. Aug. 25, 1934. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

Agricultural Crisis - Denmark

Denmark. The agricultural crisis. Economist 119 (4744): 165, 166. July 28, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"The agricultural crisis, caused by the prevalent heavy mortgaging of farms and the fall in prices, is still continuing. The Commission of Inquiry into Agricultural Debts reported recently that hardly any reduction of agricultural debts had taken place during the years 1930-33, but during the same period the value of land and buildings and especially of livestock decreased considerably."

Agricultural Economics

Wyllie, James. Research in agricultural economics: a ten years' retrospect. Wye, South-Eastern Agr. Col. Jour. no. 34, p. 9-18. July, 1934. (Published by South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent; Eng.)

Reprint in Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library, Pam. Coll.

The author defines economics and differentiates research work in agricultural economics from that in other branches of agricultural science. He summarizes the work of the last ten years in his department in an attempt "to discover methods by which the efficiency of farm management can be improved... The results obtained during this ten years' work have clearly demonstrated that the keeping of records and detailed accounts is worthy of a regular place in the routine of the ordinary rent-paying farm and plays an essential part in efficient up-to-date management."

Agricultural Marketing Act - Great Britain

Kessel, Evelyn G. Britain's apostle of controlled economy. Walter Elliot, aggressive conservative leader, explains his marketing plan. N. Y. Times, July 8, 1934. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

The marketing act experiment. Planning, no. 32, p. 3-13. July 31, 1934. (Published at 16, Queen's Gate, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Concisely gives a history of the Agricultural Marketing Act, a summary of its present powers, what has been done under the various schemes - hops, milk, pigs, bacon, and potatoes- and some of its problems.

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Britain's agricultural policy. Statist 124 (2942): 46-47. July 14, 1934. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Examines Britain's present agricultural policy, using Mr. A. G. Street's recently published book, Land Everlasting, which was intended "primarily for the education of the townsman on agricultural matters, but much... [of which] is of more immediate interest to his fellow farmers and to the farmers of the State's agricultural policy."

Comstock, Alzada. Great Britain's AAA. Greater rather than less agricultural production planned - what every exporter should know. Barron's 14 (36): 8, 16. Sept. 3, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"Great Britain is quietly pursuing a program of agricultural self-sufficiency. By means of subsidies, quotas, and processing taxes, supplemented by import quotas and increased tariffs, British farmers are being protected by a price-raising and price-fixing system, financed by the Treasury and by the consumer, more revolutionary than our own AAA. Step by step Great Britain is narrowing her demand for foreign food products, a policy which, if successful, will make the export problem of the United States and other food-producing countries more acute with each passing year." - Editor's note.

The Englishman's food. Economist 119 (4742): 54-55. July 14, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

This article begins with the following statement:

"The long-term ideal of British agricultural policy should be the encouragement and rationalisation of all those branches of production which can compete on equal terms with foreign produce, and the free importation of all other commodities. At times of economic emergency like

the present, however, a temporary crisis-policy may be defensible, if wisely conceived and executed. Such a crisis policy should aim, first, at an expansion of demand by general economic policy, and secondly, at the maintenance by artificial means of those branches of agriculture which are reasonably likely to be economic when normal times return. And such artificial assistance should be given whenever possible at the expense of the rich rather than the poor, and in the form in which it can most easily be discontinued. Subsidies, that is to say, paid for out of direct taxation, should be preferred to restriction by tariff, quota or levy."

The Government's policy, as defended by Mr. Elliot in the House, is criticized.

Our agricultural policy. - II. Economist 119 (4745): 210-212. Aug. 4, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

In the first article in this series [published in July 28 issue] the writer discussed three methods of assistance to agriculture-tariffs, quotas and processing taxes or levies. In this article he deals with the fourth method of assistance that has been adopted by the British Government - "subsidy from the Exchequer," discussing the sugar-beet subsidy, the beef subsidy, and the subsidies arising out of the marketing schemes for hops, potatoes, bacon pigs, and milk.

In the third article published in Aug. 11, issue are discussed some of the issues raised by the present agricultural policy of Great Britain.

The writer concludes as follows: "The main objection to agricultural policy as it has developed under Mr. Elliot must be ... that an instrument which might have served as the basis for a partnership, beneficial to both parties, between the community and agriculture has been perverted into a purely one-sided policy of subventions, not indeed for the whole industry of food production, but for those sections of it, the landlords and the large farmers, whose political representatives are most vociferous."

Agricultural Prosperity - Iowa and North Carolina

Poe, Clarence. Exploding agricultural myths: comparing farm prosperity South and West. So. Atlantic Quart. 33 (2): 113-127. Apr. 1934. (Published at the Duke University Press, Durham, N. C.)

The writer compares North Carolina with Iowa in "exploding" the "rather general belief that any typical Southern state, North Carolina, for example, is almost incalculably poorer than Iowa or any other Western State, and that our Southern farmers are not nearly so fortunate or so well off as Western farmers are." Comparisons are made of relative cash returns per acre, value of farms and buildings, per capital wealth, bankruptcies, mortgage debts, etc.

Agricultural Relief - Canada

Canada's rural movement. Little Flower 9 (2): 2, 6, 7. Summer, 1934. (Published by the League of the Little Flower, 515 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.)

An account of two activities of the Catholic Church in Canada. One is the prosecution, with the backing of the State, of "a vigorous and impressive movement of unemployed industrial workers back to the land." The second is the placing of "the farmers and fishermen of a whole important region to school in study clubs, teaching them the rudiments of cooperation in buying and selling and organizing cooperative societies, canning factories and stores."

Farm relief legislation in Canada. Indus. and Labour Inform. 51 (4): 136-138. July 23, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

- "Two bills designed to bring financial relief to farmers were introduced in the Canadian House of Commons on 4 June, 1934. The first Bill sets up machinery to facilitate the refunding of farm debts, and the second contains provisions for amending and enlarging the scope of the Farm Loan Act."

Herbert, C. M. The month in Canada. "New deal" legislation - help for the farmer. Barron's 14 (31): 20. July 30, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Three bills, described as Canada's New Deal legislation were passed during the closing days of the recent session of the Canadian Parliament. These were the Natural Products Marketing Act, the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, and the amendment to the Canadian Farm Loan Act. Each of the bills is described.

Agricultural Relief - Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia. Politics and agriculture. Economist 119 (4748): 358.

Aug. 25, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Tells briefly of the various measures for the benefit of agriculture - regulation of imports and exports, the corn monopoly administered by a Corn Syndicate, restriction of pig-farming in proportion to the fodder at hand, control of production of artificial fats, regulation of the milk trade, formation of a Timber Syndicate, social insurance, and a moratorium for farmers' debts in areas stricken by bad harvests. The Government has also under consideration a scheme to relieve farmers of some of their indebtedness.

Agricultural Relief - Union of South Africa

Hubback, C. Measures for the rehabilitation of the agricultural industry in the Union of South Africa. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (6): 230-236. June, 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

These measures are grouped as follows: "(a) general credit and other relief measures, including payment of export subsidies; (b) special drought relief measures; (c) measures for the encouragement of improvement of natural conditions such as ensuring of water supply on the farm, control of erosion, veld improvement, etc.; (d) measures for improving the technical equipment of the farmer, with which may be joined those for assisting white families to settle on the land."

Agricultural Relief - U. S. S. R.

Furniss, E. S. Soviet economic gains. Current Hist. Aug. 1934, p. 631-633.
(Published at 229 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y.)

Improvement is seen in the "alarming conditions which recently aroused fears of another food crisis in the Soviet Union... The principal effect of the unfavorable harvest prospects has been a revision of the Soviet agrarian law in the direction of greater freedom for the peasant."

The greater liberties accorded the individual farmers are briefly considered and the provisions of a decree of June 1 are reviewed.

Agricultural Relief - United States.

Anderson, G. E. The prohibition of plenty. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 27 (3): 24-27, 76. Sept. 1934. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

Critical of the Federal Government's crop restriction policy. The writer thinks that "the situation demands a new policy which will not only have more regard for the American consumer but will also have regard to fundamental principles of economics, fundamental bases of national wealth and the ultimate rather than immediate benefit to American agriculture and those interests which depend upon it."

Auditing the New Deal. Business Week, no. 254, p. 15, 16, 18, 19. July 14. 1934. (Published at 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

The second of Business Week's audits of the New Deal. In this article the farm policy is discussed. The objectives of the administration and the extent to which these objectives have been reached are pointed out. Figures are given to prove points. The writer holds that "not a single goal set by the AAA has been reached, though in every case the Administration has been on the fighting front, has at least attempted to deal with the situation and, in some cases, has been partially successful."

Bryson, Lyman. Can the farmer be saved? Survey Graphic 23 (8): 369-371. Aug. 1934. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

Mr. Bryson, who was a leader in the Public Forums project of the American Association for Adult Education, bases his article on the sessions of the Forum which were devoted to the farmer and his problems. The following paragraph is quoted from the latter part of the article:

"At present, then, we are not saving the farmer; we are preparing to abolish him. If life were only economics... there would be little to say on the subject, and a good efficiency engineer could work out a plan. But farming is more than a job; it is a way of life. We have always believed that there were social and spiritual values for a civilization in having at least a goodly proportion of our people on the land. How much of those values can be salvaged when all the produce that we need is got for us by a small, highly trained group of professionals, working only the best lands with machinery and the best methods and the rest of us are working outside the rhythms of sun and season at a job that can be measured in 'hours'?"

Case, W. W. AAA price parity goal retreats steadily before rising costs under NRA. Annalist 44 (1120): 8-9. July 6, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

The writer concludes as follows: "As a temporary expedient, especially in view of its relief features, the AAA program may be tolerated. As a permanent measure, with no end in sight, it carries very serious implications of dislocations and shifts both within agriculture itself and in its relations to industry, which in the end must leave only new maladjustments in the place of those it seeks to cure. The inability of the administration to give an answer to the question appears to be a part of the same lack of official grasp of the economic situation as a whole, and of the principles controlling it that is shown in its frivolous monetary policy and in the mutually exclusive price-raising activities of the AAA and NRA. It may have been impossible in last year's crisis to formulate a permanent farm program. Such a program cannot be indefinitely postponed. It is time we know where the AAA leads."

Chew, A. P. Agriculture and regimentation. Foreign trade vital to American farmer - will other nations lower bars. Barron's 14 (25): 7, 16. June 18, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Duffus, R. L. Keeping the farmer out of the poorhouse. Today 1 (38): 6-7, 22, 23. July 14, 1934. (Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

"The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in its first fourteen months, has not built a farmers' paradise but it has staved off disaster, the record shows."

Hacker, L. M. Plowing the farmer under. Harper's Mag. 169 (1009): 60-74. June 1934. (Published at 49 East 33d St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer examines the New Deal's program for recovery and reform in agriculture, especially restriction of production and subsidies, the transplanting of submarginal farmers, and subsistence homesteads, and finds that it is "profoundly unsatisfactory." He thinks that agriculture's dilemma is that there are too many farmers and too much land in cultivation.

Johnson, William, AAA - ? Thought of strict government control brings farm anxiety. Successful Farming 32 (9): 9, 22, 51. Aug. 1934. (Published at 1714-24 Locust St., Des Moines, Ia.)

The writer thinks that "the safe line of action now would seem to be cooperation with the AAA in its emergency programs, and watchfulness of its purposes."

Lindley, E. K. The AAA on the western front. Despite drought, production and consumption still must be balanced. Today 2 (18): 14. Aug. 25, 1934. (Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

"The drouth has altered only superficially and temporarily the problems that the AAA was created to deal with. Whether crop control by the AAA be thought sound or unsound, desirable or undesirable, the practical fact remains that the production and consumption of agricultural commodities must be brought into balance by the discovery of new markets or by the restriction of production, either horizontally by the AAA or vertically by the disorderly and painful elimination of marginal producers."

Moley, Raymond. Giving the farmer a break. Today 2 (14): 12-13. July 28, 1934.
(Published at 152 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

An editorial statement of the achievements of the AAA to date.

Moley, Raymond. What about the AAA? Today 1 (38): 12-13. July 14, 1934. (Published at 152 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

A two-page editorial in which attention is drawn to criticism of the control of production program. The benefits through the AAA are pointed out. "Taking it all in all, the agricultural effort of the Administration has benefited the farmer in an astonishing degree."

Wallace, H. A. The rules of the game. Survey Graphic 23 (7): 317-321. July, 1934. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

This article is evidently based on an address by the Secretary at a special Arbor Day celebration, Nebraska City, Nebr., April 23, 1934. It is addressed mainly to wheat growers. In it he says: "The issue today is not whether we shall have rules for the economic game. We have always had rules, doubtless always will have. The real issue is, first, whether we want to change any of the rules, and second, who is to do the changing." He concludes as follows: "This social machinery is unquestionably a change in the rules of the game insofar as the farmer is concerned. It says that the old rule of dog-eat-dog, of farming your neighbor out of existence, is neither sound for agriculture nor for the nation as a whole. It says that if any of our precious heritage from the countryside is to be preserved, a new rule must be fashioned which puts a limit on individual selfishness. And finally, this new social machinery says that the exploitation of one group in the population by another must give way not to class warfare, but to that balance between our major producing groups which is dictated both by sound economics and social justice."

Agriculture

Strang, P. M. An industrial engineer looks at agriculture. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 10 (3): 268-274. Aug. 1934. (Published by Northwestern University for the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Discusses the effects upon agriculture of changed conditions, mechanization and technological improvements.

Agriculture - Norway

Grant, James. Agriculture in Norway. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (3): 243-248. July, 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

A brief account of land utilization in Norway, its climate, crop yields, livestock production, and transportation.

Agriculture - Statistics - India

Sinha, H. Indian agricultural statistics. Roy. Statis. Soc. Jour. (n.s.) 97 (1): 155-162. 1934. (Published at 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Describes and discusses the agricultural statistics of India which are published in Agricultural Statistics of India.

Agriculture - United States

Watt, R. D. United States - The greatest farming country in the world. The Land no. 1203, p. 9, July 6, 1934; no. 1204, p. 11. July 13, 1934. (Published at Sydney, New South Wales.)

Agriculture in other lands, no. 2.

In the first part of this article "Professor Watt gives an illuminating insight into the vastness and diversity of the agricultural industries of the United States, which, he says, could reasonably claim to be the greatest agricultural country in the world. No less than 22 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture, compared with 6 per cent. in the United Kingdom. Professor Watt draws some interesting comparisons between farming conditions in the United States and in Australia." - Editor's note.

In the second part of the article the author "discusses the question of whether farming development in Australia can ever be expected to equal that of the United States, and he then proceeds to give some interesting facts about America's livestock industries."

Assessment of Farm Property - Ontario

Hudson, S. C. Assessment of farm property in Ontario. Sci. Agr. 14 (11): 624-629. July, 1934. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

Australia

The Land. Australian farm & station annual. The Land, no. 1200, 88p. June 20, 1934. (Published at 57-59 Regent St., Sydney, New South Wales.)

"This Farm and Station Annual Number of The Land incorporates and takes the place of the Wheat Annual Number... The Annual represents a further step toward the objective of a comprehensive yearly survey of activities in the primary industries of the Commonwealth, and not of any one State alone, supplemented by well-informed comments and authoritative articles on current and historical topics associated with rural industries and their development." - p.8.

Partial contents: Victoria's first century of primary production, p. 10-11; 87; Australia's sheep and wool industry, A. D. 2034, p. 12-13; Australia's year in primary production, p. 45; Wheat crop was again above average, p. 47; World grain trade reviewed, The course of the international wheat market during cereal year 1933-34, p. 49, 51, 57; Market movements of the season. Wheat price fluctuations of 1933-34 and their causes: a detailed analysis, p. 53, 55, 57; Wool, a season of welcome recovery, p. 59, 61; Ninety years of wool auctions. Now the fleece is sold in the world's largest market, p. 63; Fat lamb trade in N.S.W. by H. C. Carter, p. 65, 67; Chilled beef trade is making progress, by L. G. Ashton, p. 66-67; The dairy farmer's year in review, p. 73, 75; The poultry industry's year in review, p. 79-80.

Balance of Payments

The balance of international payments. Current external financial position of the United States. Index 14 (9): 197-203. Sept. 1934. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Beef Trade - Great Britain

Britain and world beef trade. Statist 124 (2945): 160-161. Aug. 4, 1934. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Business Depression and Recovery

Bounistian, Mentor. Economic depression and its causes. Internatl. Labour Rev. 30 (1): 1-22. July, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

In the opinion of the writer, economists in studying the problem of economic depressions, "have so far confined themselves to seeking the fundamental causes of the grave disturbances to which economic life is periodically subject" but that "very little attention has yet been paid to the cause of the prolonged persistence of the depression that follows an economic crisis. The present writer has already had occasion to study certain aspects of this question in his book, Les Crises Economiques. In the present article he proposes to study more particularly the causes of the depression as a phenomenon distinct from the economic crisis in the strict sense of the term."

Case, W. W. World recovery falters; progress continues in agricultural countries. Annalist 44 (1122): 82-83. July 20, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Cresswill, J. C. Prosperity succeeds depression. Mag. Wall St. 54 (7): 334-336, 370. July 21, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

The five great depressions of this Republic and their "aftermath" are examined in this article. The writer holds that this "is not the end of an epoch" and that the "era of expansion not far ahead will carry us to new heights of prosperity."

Crowther, Geoffrey. The Economist index of business activity. Roy. Statist. Soc. Jour. (n.s.) 97 (2): 241-261. 1934. Discussion, p. 261-276. (Published at 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Hobson, O. R. Trade recovery and the future. Lloyds Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev. (n.s.) 5 (53): 294-306. July, 1934. (Published at 71, Lombard St., London, E. C. 3, Eng.)

The following is the first paragraph of this article:

"Two commonplaces on the subject of the present and future economic situation of this country (and, indeed, of other countries, too) are current in every circle in which these matters are discussed.

The first is that such recovery as has taken place from the trough of the Great Depression in this and some other countries has been overwhelmingly in home trade as distinct from external trade. The second is that if the governments of most of the leading countries of the world, our own included, are to continue to develop their present nationalistic policies - and there is little sign of their doing anything else - the future progress of revival is likely to be very disappointing. It is the intention of this article to qualify the first and to speculate upon the second of these propositions; in other words, to attempt some measure of the degree of recovery which has taken place, and to discuss some of the implications of the doctrine of economic nationalism which nearly everywhere to-day finds such favour."

Cacao - Cooperation - Gold Coast

Paterson, A. W. The co-operative societies movement applied to the problems of the Gold Coast cacao industry. Tropical Agr. 11 (9): 240-243. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies)

In 1930-31 a scheme was inaugurated on the Gold Coast "to improve the quality of peasant grown and prepared produce by means of organised marketing and finance." This article describes the movement and tells of its progress.

Colonies, Communistic - United States

Carver, T. N. Lessons of communistic colonies. Nation's Business 22 (7): 25-27, 71, 72, 73. July, 1934. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

"The current experiments in the field of 'regimentation' signify a political belief in the efficacy of 'planned economy.' A 'more abundant life' has been the goal of social reformers since the world began. The search for an environment and an organization conducive to the perfection of human society has been adversely qualified by the infirmities and inequalities of human nature. The ideals which motivated earlier experiments in the United States are discussed by Professor Carver in examining the causes which contributed to the record of failures."

Constitutional Law - State Legislatures

Haines, C. G. State constitutional law in 1933-34. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 28 (4): 611-627. Aug. 1934. (Published by the American Political Science Association, 450-458 Anna St., Menasha, Wis.)

In three parts. Part I, Review of the mortgage moratorium acts; Part II, Review of state laws for raising revenue; Part III, Application of phrases "due process of law" and "equal protection of the laws."

Consumer in Economic Policy

Feiler, Arthur. The consumer in economic policy. German experience with consumer representation. Social Research 1 (3): 287-300. Aug. 1934. (Published by the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer thinks that "there is a striking resemblance between many of the ideas of economic policy which are now the order of the day in America and those which dominated public discussion in Germany in the years 1918, 1919 and 1920" and that "it is part of the same resemblance that the economic policy of the government in America now, as in Germany then, sees itself facing the new problem of how to allow the consumer a voice, however modest, in the organization of the producers, whose strength has been greatly increased."

He concludes the article as follows: "The protection of the consumer, as far as the present goes, does not lie within himself or with the representatives he sets up by his own influence. In so far as the consumer is not entirely forgotten, his protection lies with the parliament and the government, subject to all the checks and opposing influences which make themselves felt in these bodies. This is true for the United States as well as for Germany. It is true for economic policy as a whole as well as for special protection against private monopolies. Concerning the latter at least the following conclusion is clear: If one wishes to protect the consumer, in so far as possible one should not permit private monopolies to arise and, above all, one should not create them."

Consumers' Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Wood, Lewis. St. George and the penny. How the housewives' champion and the Federal agencies do battle against the dragon of higher prices for bread. Today 2 (18): 6-7, 22. Aug. 25, 1934. (Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

On the work of the Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Mr. F. C. Howe.

Consumption

Riley, L. A. Masters of make. The failure of the capitalists. Forum 92 (1): 10-17. July, 1934. (Published at 441 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.)

The failure of capitalism, according to the writer, lies in the fact that "we have magnified the power and security of our makers; we have neglected to safeguard our user - workers, whose power to satisfy their needs alone makes wheat into food, cotton into clothing, buildings into homes, money into human happiness." The following is quoted from the author's concluding paragraphs:

"There is need, therefore, that our liberals as well as our labor leaders should shift their economic front from that of dwindling toil to that of growing consumption. Labor as a purchasable commodity required in production, is being ground between the upper and nether millstones of an increasing population supply and a decreasing machine demand. While organized labor has been struggling against this inevitable tendency, it has neglected its larger function as the mass consumer. Consequently this function of Use, the other half of wealth, undefended and unorganized, has fallen into such paralysis as to threaten the ruin of civilization. The plain lesson of our disaster is this. Our workers must reorganize as consumer-workers. They must acquire possession of the tools of consumption and develop a consumer banking system whose primary object will

be to finance consumption. The answer is not in any form of absolutism, either socialistic or communistic, but in a balance of power between the two natural elements of wealth, between the Masters of Use and the Masters of Make."

Masters of Use, in which the author deals "with the possibility of a permanent restoration of the economic balance between Maker and User," is the title of a companion article which is printed in the Forum for August, 1934 (p. 73-77).

Consumption - Deane Plan

[Deane, A. L.] Extremes in the business cycle can be controlled. Employment and wages can be so stabilized as to automatically oppose business recessions says Albert L. Deane... as reported by Theodore M. Knappen. Mag. Wall St. 54 (8): 386-387, 422. Aug. 4, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

An explanation of the "Deane Plan," which, concisely stated is as follows:

"1. It is assurance of jobs and adequate pay (not insurance against unemployment), but more importantly a device for recovery and a depression antidote. 2. Premiums collected by taxation of employers during good times reimburse a fund for payment of supplemental compensation in bad times. Government would start the fund with \$2,000,000,000 credit. 3. Administration of supplemental compensation so designed as to encourage spreading of work. 4. Eligibles remaining jobless to perform public work at half pay from supplemental compensation fund; to prevent social distress and demoralisation. 5. Most important result held to be checking of downward spirals of incipient depressions by increasing payrolls (purchasing power) of all industries included above amount yielded by current volume of production, thus turning spiral upwards."

Cooperation - Belgium

Leonard, Charles. The "Boerenbond". Belgium's cooperative farm association. Little Flower 9 (2): 1-2. Summer, 1934. (Published by the League of the Little Flower, 515 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.)

Describes the activities of the Boerenbond, or League of Countrymen, the object of which is "the social and moral welfare of the agricultural population, as well as the development of farming on practical, up-to-date principles and the extension of economic and financial aid to farmers."

Cooperation - Statistics

An attempt to compile international statistics of co-operative societies.

Internatl. Labour Rev. 29 (6): 866-886. June, 1934. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Pages 876-886 contain the tables of statistics which have been collected. Data are given by country for number of cooperative societies, number of members, distributive cooperative societies, housing cooperative societies, cooperative loan and building societies, agricultural

cooperative societies, rural cooperative credit societies, cooperative dairies, occupational cooperative societies other than agricultural societies, urban cooperative credit societies, workers' productive cooperative societies, fisherman's cooperative societies, and various cooperative societies.

Cooperation - United States

Cooperative Marketing Journal, v. 8, no. 4, p. 89-120, July-August, 1934.

(Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Cooperation or else regimentation, by Glenn Frank [based upon Mr. Frank's address to the American Institute of Cooperation, July 9] p. 93-94; The cooperation approach to production control, by Mordecai Ezekiel [extracts from a paper before the American Institute of Cooperation, July 9] p. 96-99; The AAA believes in cooperatives, by H. R. Tolley, [from address before the American Institute of Cooperation] p. 100; Objectives of farmers' cooperatives, by John D. Miller [radio address, June 30] p. 101-102; The cooperatives and the AAA, by Chester C. Davis and Robin Hood [from a radio dialogue June 30] p. 103-106; Agriculture needs organization, by C. C. Teague, p. 107-108; Successful cooperatives are sound business institutions, by Earl W. Benjamin, p. 109-111; Thirteen policies of the banks for cooperatives, by F. W. Peck, p. 111-113; Cooperatives and the government: a division of responsibility, by E. G. Nourse, p. 113-114.

Cooperation, Consumers' - England

Fairchild, E. C. The co-operative movement. Nineteenth Century 116 (690): 174-185. Aug. 1934. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Consumers' cooperative movement in England.

Corn Supply

Mayer, R. J. Corn scarcity looms. Barron's 14 (37): 5, 14. Sept. 10, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"Recent hog price mark-ups have now brought them up to the mythical dividing line of 11 to 1 in relation to corn. Thus the latter cereal can now be profitably fed. This situation, however, is likely only further to complicate an already serious problem, as Mr. Mayer...explains. For the total corn supply is less than 1,650,000,000 bushels, against which there is a demand in sight for about 2,300,000,000 bushels. In former years of short corn crops there were extensive substitutes of other grains, particularly wheat. This season, however, all grain crops are short. The writer's conclusion is that either heavy corn substitution must be made or foreign corn imported into this country." - [Editor's Note]

Cost of Living - Federal Employees

Williams, Faith M., Schmidt, Gertrude, and Rice, Frances. Changes in cost of living of Federal employees in the District of Columbia from 1928 to 1933. Monthly Labor Rev. 39 (1): 213-224. July, 1934. (Published by The Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.)

Cotton

Bates, Ross. Cotton, money and farm relief. Cotton Digest 6 (42): 4-5. July 28, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)
The author considers that the inflated dollar had more to do with 10-cent cotton in 1933 than the plow-up campaign.

Broeckelmann, W. American cotton in the Orient. Cotton Digest 6 (45): 4-6. Aug. 18, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Building, Houston, Tex.)
The author discusses the effect of the Government loan to China on the regular trade in cotton with China and Japan.

Burton, C. S. Higher prices for cotton. Nature and planners promise smallest crop in years - competition increases for our greatest export commodity - varying effects on business in the South. Mag. Wall St. 54 (8): 392-393, 421, 422. Aug. 4, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Slater, W. H. What price cotton in 1935? "The Textile Weekly" first American average price estimate. Textile Weekly 13 (333): 531, 534. July 20, 1934. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester 3, Eng.)

"Fear, carefully engendered and acting on men's minds in the mass has already lifted the market from 5.50d. to 7.00d., which is discounting a crop somewhat lower than last year's outturn. But before the American crop is made and marketed it will have to be offered on the world markets to consumers. So far, the rise in prices has been very acceptable to most parties concerned, but the American government should take care not to overdo the rise, based on curtailed acreage, for the spectre of outside growths is already rising on every cotton market and in every consuming country."

Worthy, J. N. Cotton, the master key. Cotton Digest 6 (38): 4-5. June 30, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

"The American farmer is the key to prosperity and cotton the master key."

The author urges that farmers be allowed to raise what their land is best fitted for and exchange it for other products raised here or abroad. "The cotton could be paid for with farm products we can not grow and sold to our people without cost to the Government."

Cotton - Crop Restriction Policy - United States

Backman, Jules, and Jackson, A. L. Cotton control going askew? Supply has been curtailed - and demand also. Barron's 14 (32): 8. Aug. 6, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The writers find that "the current price of American cotton is not warranted by the statistical position of the industry, and that as long as this unfavorable price situation prevails, there will be a tendency for consumption both at home and abroad to be curtailed to a degree almost equal to the curtailment in production."

Dubois, Joseph. La production du coton et le rôle des disciplines économiques. Association Contonnière Coloniale. Bull. Trimestriel 32 (n.s. 15): 102-103. July, 1934. (Published at 55, Rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9^e, France)

The author discusses the cotton situation in the United States, particularly the Bankhead bill and acreage reduction.

Parker, Walter. Economic consequences of cotton acreage reduction. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 5 (10): 13, 15. July, 1934. (Published at 109 Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

The author discusses the consequences to the South and to international trade.

Similar article in Who is Who in Grain and Feed 23 (18) 19-21. July 20, 1934.

Seymour, L. A. Economic aspects of cotton acreage reduction. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 5 (11): 7, 26. Aug. 1934. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

Effect of acreage reduction on pickers, ginners, oil mills, etc., is discussed.

Cotton - Marketing - China

Fong, H. D. Terminal marketing of Tientsin cotton. Monthly Bul. Econ. China 7 (7): 275-321. July, 1934. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China.)

The author finds that the two outstanding shortcomings of cotton marketing in Tientsin are the dependence of Tientsin cotton upon the export market and the medieval organization of cotton marketing. He shows that they are not impossible of improvement.

Cotton- Statistics

Todd, J. A. Cotton statistics. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 11 (3): 213-221, July 1934. (Published at Millbank House, 2 Weed St., Millbank, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

The author discusses statistics of world's crops, American crop, Indian crop by varieties, Egyptian crop, world's consumption, U. S. consumption, future prices, spot prices and the world's carryover of Egyptian cotton.

Cotton - U. S. S. R.

Cotton in the Soviet Union. Russian Econ. Notes, no. 279, p. 1-3. Aug. 15, 1934. (Published by the Division of Regional Information, Bureau of

Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

"During the first Five Year Plan the cotton crop in the Soviet Union rose from 552,483,300 pounds in 1927 to 855,807,000 pounds in 1932, a difference of 303,324,000 pounds. By 1937 it is expected to increase by 686,000,000 pounds more. This gain is to be achieved not so much by increasing the area planted as by enlarging the yield per hectare, from 6.7 centners to 12.7 centners, by means of 5 measures. Use of chemical fertilizers; mechanisation of all crop work; reconstruction of the irrigation system; universal adoption of a cotton-clover rotation; and reorganization of the whole seed-growing and selected process."

Cotton Futures Market

Boutelle, E. G. Cotton mills and the futures market. N. A. C. A. Bul. 15 (19): 1141-1162. June 1, 1934. (Published by National Association of Cost Accountants, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

"The purpose of this article is to describe briefly transactions in the cotton futures market which may operate as protection in part at least against losses arising from fluctuations of the cotton market or as speculative ventures at will of the management."

Crop Reporting Board - U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

[Slater, W. H.] How the Bureau works. Forecasting by graphical correlation: results of trained deliberation. Textile Weekly 13 (336): 603, 613, Aug. 10, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, Eng.)

The work of the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is described.

Dairy Products and Fats - Germany

B., H. Regulation of the marketing of dairy products and fats in Germany. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (5): 198-205. May, 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Demand Conditions in International Trade

Lerner, A. P. The diagrammatical representation of demand conditions in international trade. Economica (n.s.) no. 3, p. 319-334. Aug. 1934. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, Eng.)

Diet and Agricultural Expansion

Hambidge, Gove. When America eats as it should agriculture can look forward to expansion. Today 2 (17): 6-7, 22. Aug. 18, 1934. (Published at 152 W. 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

If America could afford the Plan IV diet of the four dietary plans worked out by the Bureau of Home Economics to fit four levels of income, agriculture could look forward to expansion, not to contraction.

Drought - Canada

Herbert, C. H. Canada's wheat prospects. No great drop in current crop likely - plans for combatting the drought. Barron's 14 (36): 11, 16. Sept. 3, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The Government's scheme for assisting drought sufferers is to move approximately 45,000 farmers to more fertile districts. The dry areas may be taken over by the Government with the aim of finding a method to restore their fertility.

Drought - United States

Burkett, C. W. The drought, the marginal producer and the folly of artificial scarcity. Annalist 44 (1126): 229, 254. Aug. 17, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

This is the first of two articles on the drought situation and its implications. The articles are based largely on the facts disclosed by the National Survey of Potential Product Capacity. The writer was director of the Division of Agriculture of this survey. The writer is very critical of the production restriction policy of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Burkett, C. W. Food surpluses and shortages compared with official "liberal diet." Annalist 44 (1127): 262. Aug. 24, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

This is the second of two articles on the drought and its implications in which the author takes issue with the crop restriction program of the AAA.

Davis, Watson. Drouth: nature's red light. The long cycle of slackening rainfall is studied by scientists in an effort to avert future disaster. Today 2 (20): 6-7, 22. Sept. 8, 1934. (Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Englund, Eric. The drought, food and business. Nation's Business 22 (7): 50, 52-53. July, 1934. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

Harrower, D. C. The drought tragedy. Will reduced surpluses compensate for widespread suffering? Barron's 14 (33): 3, 8. Aug. 13, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

A picture of the drought catastrophe in which are seen "both the detailed elements making up the disaster and also the broad economic significance of it." Accompanied by a map showing emergency and secondary drought counties as of Aug. 3, 1934.

Hibbard, B. H. The drought and the AAA program. Nation 139 (3600): 15-16. July 4, 1934. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N. Y.) Pam. Coll.

On the effect of the drought on the production planning program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The following sentences are quoted from the last paragraph of the article:

"Already there is a widespread feeling that the drought has given the AAA a knockout blow. It is indeed more than doubtful that the reductions in farm output planned by the New Deal, outside the cotton control, had they been carried through to the letter, would have resulted in an added farm income of importance. A more drastic reduction under rigid control could, presumably, force higher prices, as the drought results may prove. But next year we shall have to argue the case over again from the beginning. Output can be controlled, over any period of years, such as a decade or less, through control of acreage, and prices can be influenced by quantity of produce. On the other hand, the providential reduction of this year's farm output will emphasize the truth that prosperity and plenty are more fundamentally and happily related than are scarcity and price."

Knappen, T. M. Drought - crops - business. Nature deposes the AAA and solves the problem of surpluses - industries variously affected. Mag. Wall St. 54 (9): 444-446, 472. August 18, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Poole, J. E. Mid-June survey of drought effects gives forecasting basis for food raw materials. Food Industries 6 (7): 306-307. July, 1934. (Published at 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Observations on the crop and livestock conditions in the drought-stricken areas of the upper Mississippi Valley from eastern Ohio to Montana, are given in this article.

Smith, J. R. The drought - act of God and freedom. Survey Graphic 23 (9): 412-414. Sept. 1934. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer finds that while drought may be an act of God it is also an act of freedom, of using and misusing the land as we please. The lessons of the drought are pointed out.

"Unless Uncle Sam permanently adopts the policy of paying for the miscellaneous follies of ignorance both near and far: 1. Regions where agriculture is reasonably dependable need to carry calamity reserves, probably in the form of unused credit. 2. Regions where agriculture is not reasonably dependable need to be returned to grass. 3. And under any and all circumstances we need a land policy that will keep individuals from destroying the land, otherwise this is not a permanent country."

Accompanied by a map showing general distribution of erosion in the United States.

Wilcox, E. V. Droughts and floods. Country Gent. 104 (8): 16-17, 54. Aug. 1934. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Mention is made of a number of disturbances "due to sun spots and less important weather conditions." This includes changes in the level of bodies of water, shrinking away of lakes, decline of rainfall, and the effect on insects and plant diseases.

Economic Conditions - Argentina

Rodes, B. C. Argentina leads in South American recovery. Barron's 14 (29): 6. July 16, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Among the subjects considered in this article is farm production. A table is given which shows the grain production for the past four years.

The volume and value of foreign trade in the past five years is also given. "Trade agreements... insured for Argentina a steady market for its exports."

Economic Conditions - Australia

Mills, R. C. The lesson of Australia. Index 9 (103): 139-157. July, 1934. (Published at Stockholm, Sweden.)

Conclusion in part: "The conclusion to be drawn from this survey is that the policy followed in Australia has been realistic and not doctrinaire. There has been no obstinate clinging to the view that one method alone could be relied upon to solve the problem. The policy adopted has always taken into account what people could stand, even in times of depression. Wage reductions, for example, were never advocated as a panacea. The view was never adopted that deflationary measures could of their own accord produce the required equilibrium between costs and prices. Nor was the view accepted that currency depreciation by itself was enough. The prevailing feeling that the Australian £ and the English £ should be at par was in some ways as strong as the feeling that standards of living... should not be reduced... Australia sought balanced economy by means of the use of both inflation and deflation, but was careful to see that neither policy got out of hand. The whole process was one of checks and balances leading to certain, if slow, economic progress."

Economic Conditions - Czechoslovakia

Player, C. A. Czechoslovakia rebukes the depression; a young nation progresses in an unsettled world. Barron's 14 (31): 7, 14. July 30, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"How the depression affected the country, what was done to meet the situation, and the present financial condition of the country, which now considers itself on the upgrade again, are the subject of this summary study."

The concluding paragraph of the article follows:

"In sum, the large industrial resources of the country, effectively balanced by agricultural economy, the whole handled conservatively and without extravagance even during the threat of crisis, help the Czechoslovaks to realize on the unusually favorable position their State occupies in a region of neighbors whose opportunities are not comparable, and whose instinct for steady industry is perhaps not always so marked."

Economic Conditions - Great Britain

Player, C. A. When John Bull tightened his belt. Economics, radical policy changes, and taxpayer start England on slow but sound road. Barron's 14 (25): 6, 14. June 18, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Woodlock, T. F. A halt in Britain's recovery. Barron's 14 (37): 3, 8. Sept. 10, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Describes the principal impressions gleaned from a six week's visit to London, under three main heads - "first, our own situation as viewed in London: second, things in Great Britain, and third, the Continental position."

Economic Conditions - Latin America

Smith, H. G. Recent economic trends in Latin America. Pan Amer. Union, Bul. 68 (7): 514-521. July, 1934. (Published at 17th Street and Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

The author outlines current economic developments in some Latin American countries along the lines of the development of a certain degree of self-sufficiency and at the same time the stimulation of the export trade. As examples of national recovery programs are cited the measures adopted in El Salvador and Costa Rica to provide for improved cultivation and marketing of coffee, the establishment in Chile of a nitrate and iodine sales corporation, the establishment in Argentina of boards to fix minimum prices of grain and dairy products and a program for the further relief of unemployment, through colonization, and Mexico's six-year plan.

Economic Conditions - Netherlands - East Indies

Ligthart, Th. The economic position of the Dutch East Indies. Amsterdamsche Bank n.v. Financ. and Econ. Rev. Statis. Dept. no. 40, p. 1-11. July, 1934. (Published in Amsterdam)

The writer reviews the export and import situation of the country and the situation as regards rubber, tea, coffee, copra, fibres and palm oil. He finds the situation hardly encouraging and that the Dutch East Indies can do nothing against the "continued efforts in the direction of economic nationalism which are being made in nearly all the countries of the world."

Economic Geography

Economic Geography, v. 10, no. 3, p. 217-322. July, 1934. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Partial contents: Scottish carse agriculture: the carse of Gowrie, by Henry M. Leppard, p. 217-238; The tobacco growing industry of North Carolina [natural conditions, climate, soil, cultivation, harvesting, curing, tenancy, labor requirements, and cost of production], by Charles E. Landon, p. 239-253; Land economy of Warren County, Kentucky. Part III, by J. Sullivan Gibson, p. 268-287; Pineapple industry in Hawaii, by John Wesley Coulter, p. 288-296; A geographical survey for Iowa, by George T. Renner, p. 297-301; Pine woods region of southeastern Texas, by William T. Chambers, p. 302-318.

Economic Nationalism

The world trend toward nationalism; proceedings of the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Academy with additional papers presented before the Academy of World Economics. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. 174: 1-222. July, 1934. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Partial contents: Herder's spiritual heritage: nationalism, romanticism, democracy, by Albert Guérard, p. 1-8; The nationalistic epidemic, by Herbert Adolphus Miller, p. 9-14; Is nationalism opposed to internationalism? by Sir George Paish, p. 15-21; Economic nationalism as it affects the United States, by Nicholas Roosevelt, p. 54-59; "America must choose," by Maxwell S. Stewart, p. 60-64; The meaning for religions of the trend toward nationalism, by Albert W. Beaven, p. 65-75; International competition and labor standards, by J. Henry Richardson, p. 76-80; Wandering between two worlds, by William S. Culbertson, p. 81-87; The depression and foreign trade barriers, by Henry Chalmers, p. 88-106; European international trade, by Emil Lederer, p. 107-115; An economist's analysis of Soviet Russia, by Arthur Feiler, p. 153-157; Russia; conclusions of a statesman, by William R. Castle, jr., p. 158-161; Soviet Russia: reflections of a political scientist, by Peter V. Masterson, p. 162-165; Capital and labor under Fascism in Italy, by Charles Will Wright, p. 166-172; Some theoretic bases of the economic state, by Arthur E. Burns, p. 173-178.

There are also papers on American foreign loans and the future, peace, and the world court.

L'Est Européen Agricole

L'Est européen agricole. 3. année, no. 10, July, 1934. (May be obtained from Jouve & Cie., 15, Rue Racine, Paris (6^e), France.)

Contains articles on the Polish grain policy; the Polish-German agricultural agreement; efforts to apply economic principles to agricultural production in Czechoslovakia; the reorganization of the dairy industry in Czechoslovakia and prices of agricultural products in the markets of Poland and Rumania.

Export Credit Insurance - Great Britain

Dietrich, E. B. Export credit insurance in Britain. A record of its activities since 1919 - likely conflict with American trade program. Barron's 14 (35): 7. Aug. 27, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"Great Britain's experience with export credit insurance extends over fifteen years. Her scheme has been made self-supporting, and although criticism has not been lacking, there is reported to be 'general rejoicing' over its success. Establishment of the Second Export-Import Bank in the United States has made Britain's experience of particular interest. The author, professor of economics at Mount Holyoke College, describes the scope and methods of the British Credit Insurance Scheme, which she declares has found a definite place in the present foreign-trade policy of the United Kingdom." - Editor's note.

Farm Economist

The Farm Economist, v. 1, no. 7, p. 129-151. July, 1934. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, Eng.)

Contents: Changes in rents of mid-Devon farms, by J. J. MacGregor, p. 129-130; Cost of rearing sex-linked pullet chicks on a Midland farm in 1933, by J. R. Lee, p. 131-132; Capital requirements of poultry farms in the Bristol Province, by C. V. Dawe and J. D. Nutt, p. 132-133; Cropping records for farm management control, by A. Bridges, p. 134-135; The financing of the marketing boards, by Keith A. H. Murray, p. 136-138; Cost of production as a basis for hop prices, by Ruth L. Cohen, p. 139-141; The influence of price fluctuations on consumer demand, by A. W. Menzies-Kitchin, p. 141-143; The extent and means of assistance to the sugar beet industry, by A. Bridges, and Keith A. H. Murray, p. 144-147.

Farm Power - Manitoba

Robson, H. R., and Shanks, G. L. The efficiency of use of farm power.

Sci. Agr. 14 (10): 565-568. June, 1934. (Published in Ottawa, Canada.)

"The Canadian Pioneer Problems Committee commissioned the authors to investigate the efficiency with which Manitoba farmers were utilizing the various types of power units. The discussion which... [is given here] is summarized from the report sent to the Committee and is given with their authorization." - Footnote.

Farm Strikes - El Monte, Calif.

Spaulding, C. B. The Mexican strike at El Monte, California. Sociol. and Social Research 18 (6): 571-580. July-Aug. 1934. (Published at the University of Southern California Press, 3551 University Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.)

A study of the Mexican agricultural laborers' strike at El Monte, Calif.

Grain - Production and Trade - Argentina

Boals, G. P. Argentine grain production and trade. Foreign Crops and Markets 29 (7): 167-208. Aug. 13, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

This statement may be obtained in separate form also.

Subtopics are: Trends in Argentine grain acreage and yield; summary of Argentine crop estimates and reporting service; costs of production and prices; marketing and milling; government legislation affecting grains. Numerous statistical tables are given.

Grain Regulations - Germany

Germany: Association of rye and wheat mills. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 41 (4): 368-369. July, 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"An Association of Rye and Wheat Mills, designed for the regulation of the production and sale of rye and wheat products... has now been established in Germany, with headquarters in Berlin. The constitution of the Association... provides for the laying down of basic quotas for all flour mills and the regulation of production according to current market requirements... The powers of the Administrative Council of the Association include the regulation of sales, the prescription of methods of marking, the standardization of types of meals and the control of milling for the purpose of fodder."

Germany. The export trade. New corn law. Trend of prices. Statist 124 (2943): 86-87. July 21, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"On account of the very dry weather conditions the harvest prospects, especially those in eastern and middle Germany, are not favourable. It is said that large stocks of grain originating from the last two record harvests in hand of the Reich and of the flour mills will suffice in any case to cover this year's requirements of human food, but considerable supplies of feeding stuffs will certainly be wanted from abroad. While last year's drastic regulations had to cope exclusively with the farmers' distress, the changed conditions have led to an even more radical corn law, which is expected to be a permanent statute of the German 'grain economy.' In order to regulate the sufficient supply as well as the sale of rye, wheat, barley, and oats (1) the producers of these grains, (2) the manufacturers of products out of them, (3) the distributors of grain or its products, and (4) the manufacturers of bread are combined into nineteen territorial associations (Getreidewirtschafts-Verbande) which are again united into a 'Main Union of German Grain Economy' (Hauptvereinigung der Deutschen Getreidewirtschaft). New manufacturing or distributing enterprises can be established only with the consent of the chairman of the Main Union. The farmers have to sell their corn according to the instructions of the associations as to quantity and time. Prices are fixed for the whole year by the Minister of Food and agriculture in elaborate scales varying monthly and differing in the various specialised districts of the country. No flour mills exceeding a capacity of 15 tons daily are allowed to purchase from the producer directly. No other prices but those fixed officially for the buyer's territory and for the time of delivery, including officially fixed distributing charges, are allowed to be agreed upon. Heavy penalties are threatened in case of violation of the law. The Minister of Food and Agriculture is empowered to establish a central Reich office through which grain and cereal products must be sold exclusively, if he considers this advisable. The new regulation must be considered as a very decisive step in the direction of severing German agriculture from any risks caused by market fluctuations. The results remain to be seen."

Grapes - California

Higgins, F. H. California's grapes. Country Gent. 104 (7): 7, 39. July, 1934. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The writer finds after visiting the state that farm conditions have improved in California and that the California agricultural prorate law is said to be the key to the recovery. The last part of the article is devoted to the grape situation in California.

Hogs - Bavaria

Michalik, Julius. Die Schweinehaltung des staatsgutes Weißenstephan in den Jahren 1924 bis 1933. Landwirtschaftliches Jahrbuch für Bayern 24 (7): 391-446. 1934. (Issued by Bavaria. Staatsministerium für Wirtschaft, Abteilung Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from Carl Gerber, Munich, Germany.)

A study of hog raising and marketing on the State farm of Weißenstephan in Bavaria.

Homesteading - North-west Canada

Goodenough, Cecilia. Homesteading in North-west Canada. Geog. Jour. 83 3: 191-196. Mar. 1934. Discussion, p. 196-202. (Published by the Royal Geographical Society, London, S. W. 7, Eng.)

This paper was read at the afternoon meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, January 15, 1934.

Describes the homesteads and relates the progress of homesteading in the Peace River Block section of Canada. Accompanied by pictures and a map.

Hops - Marketing Agreement - Great Britain

The hops agreement. Country Life 76 (1955): 2. July 7, 1934. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Covent Garden, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

An editorial review of the hops agreement.

A matter of hops. Economist 119 (4741): 3, 4. July 7, 1934. (Published at 8 Douverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Contains the provisions of the new Hops Marketing scheme. The agreement covers the period 1934-39. Among the provisions is an average fixed price. The writer says of the scheme: "The principles of this scheme are as disturbing as those of all the other protective-restrictive agricultural schemes with which we are becoming painfully familiar."

Import Quotas

Pasvolsky, Leo. Import quotas - Tool of nationalism. Barron's 14 (29): 3, 8. July 16, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"The spreading tendency of nations toward trade regulation by fixing import quotas is a phenomenon of post-war nationalist economics. The possible benefits and dangers of this policy are realistically analyzed in this article." - Editor's note.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

Wholesale prices in 1933. By the Editor of "The Statist." (The Statist's index-numbers in continuation of Mr. A. Sauerbeck's figures.) Roy. Statis. Soc. Jour. (n.s.) 97 (2): 313-330. 1934. (Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Indiana

Indiana Farmer's Guide. (Progress edition) v. 90, no. 18, 64 p. Sept. 1, 1934. (Published in Huntington, Ind.)

Among the articles in the special edition reviewing rural Indiana's progress in agriculture, industry, etc. are the following: Agriculture in Indiana, by M. C. Townsend, p. 14, 15, 56; Conservation, by V. S. Simmons, p. 16-17; Origin of the Farmer's Guide, by B. F. Biliter, p. 27; Farm organization, p. 44, 62; The Indiana state fair, by T. A. Coleman, p. 46, 59; Reapers in Indiana, p. 47; March of progress of poultry, by J. P. Hoekzema, p. 49; A century of plow making [John Deere line of farm implements and tractors] by H. F. Linde, p. 57.

Individualism vs. Socialism

Lee, Alva. Morals, motives and economic principles: three roads to wealth. Annalist 44 (1127): 261, 284. Aug. 24, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

This is the first of a series of articles on individualism vs. socialism.

Others in the series are as follows: Natural Law More Efficient than Government in Control of Business. (Annalist 44 (1128): 293, 294, 312. Aug. 31, 1934); Paternalistic Bureaucracy Economically Unsound; Automatic Checks Absent. (Annalist 44 (1129): 324. Sept. 7, 1934.)

Insurance, Hail - Argentina

Arcoleo, F. Hail insurance in Argentina. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (7): 287-294. July, 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Accompanied by four tables which show insurance of cereals and linseed in the course of 1930-31; insurance of cereals and linseed, 1926/27, 1927/28, 1928/29, 1929/30, and 1930/31; insurance of cereals and linseed for the same years for cooperative societies only; hail insurance for vineyards for the same years.

Insurance, Hail - Queensland

Arcoleo, F. Hail insurance in Queensland (Australia). Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (6): 243-247. June, 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Irrigation - Spain

Martinez de Bujanda, E. The Spanish national irrigation plans. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (6): 237-243. June, 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

"The Spanish Republic, with the adoption of the new Plan of Irrigation Works, is taking a further step, and perhaps the most effective, towards an integral scheme of agricultural colonisation." The plan is "distinctly agricultural in character and all its objects are subsidiary to the essential consideration of the national agriculture and the irrigation projected is undertaken from the national standpoint." It is the "true complement of the Agrarian Reform." The undertaking is expected to be completed in 25 years.

Land - China

Chen Kung-po. Some minor aspects of the land problem. Chinese Econ. Jour. 14 (6): 671-681. June, 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

The author notes the appointment of a special committee to study the land problem in China. He summarizes the opinions of various groups on the land question and related problems, and points out some of the difficulties which confront the Government in its attempt to solve them. He stresses the importance of encouraging secondary occupations among farmers, of establishing a standard land tax, and of studying land distribution so as to provide an adequate standard of living for the farmer.

A similar article by Mr. Chen is published in the People's Tribune (n.s.) 6 (12): 638-646. June 16, 1934.

Land Act - New South Wales

Western Lands Act Amendment Bill, New South Wales. Pastoral Rev. 44 (6): 592, 593. June 16, 1934. (Published at 122-138 King-street, Melbourne, Victoria)

At the time of this writing, the bill was under discussion for its second reading.

The Western Land Act of 1901, based on recommendation of the Royal Commission, included in its provisions, the leasing (and sub-leasing) of land to the lessees at a low rental for a term of 42 years. Within about nine years the term of the original 42 years' leases will have expired, hence the reason for the Amending bill. Reasons are given for the original act.

Land and Rural Rehabilitation

Gwinn, J. B. Poor lands and their people. Econ. Forum 2 (2): 219-226. Spring, 1934. (Published at 51 Pine St., New York, N.Y.)

On the submarginal lands of the United States, and the Government's plan to withdraw them from cultivation and place their present population on better and more cultivable land. The writer points out that there is "a great immediate need for unified direction of the Federal farm programs if we are to avoid confusions and disaster."

Lindley, E. K. Plowing under the rural slums. The FERA is showing results in the rehabilitation of stranded farmers. Today 2 (20): 14. Sept. 8, 1934. (Published at 152 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

A short account of the progress of the rural rehabilitation program of FERA. This program falls into two parts: first, "the rehabilitation of

farm families who already are on suitable land or who can be placed on scattered rented parcels in their own communities," second "the relocating, on new lands, of submarginal farmers and dispossessed owners and tenants." The work in Alabama, Texas, and the new rural colony in Arkansas are described.

Land Drainage -Scotland

Land drainage. Observations on the effects of lowering the level of a river. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (3): 310-313. July, 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

Land Prices and the Price System

Cornick, P. H. Land prices in a commodity price system. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 10 (3): 217-231. Aug. 1934. (Published by Northwestern University for the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"The purpose of this article is to analyze the place of land and of land prices in a price system which has functioned more or less adequately throughout extended periods to bring the supply of commodities into equilibrium with demand."

Land Reclamation - Italy

Costanzo, G. Comprehensive reclamation and land improvement in Italy. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (5): 161-174. May, 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

In five parts as follows: The new concept of reclamation; The new legislation on comprehensive reclamation and land improvement; The fundamental guiding principles of agricultural improvement; The National Association of Consortia of Reclamation and of Irrigation and the financing of works of reclamation; The progress of the works of comprehensive land improvement.

Land Redistribution - Latvia

Thompson, Ralph. Latvia turns from democracy. Current Hist. 40 (4): 499-501. July, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

Contains one paragraph on land redistribution in Lithuania which has been under way for about fifteen years.

Land Settlement - Scotland

Provision of plots for unemployed miners and others. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (3): 307-310. July, 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

A brief description of an experimental scheme of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland for providing small plots of land for cultivation by unemployed miners and others. The size of the plots varies from one quarter of an acre to about one acre. They can be used for raising vegetables, fruit, poultry, pigs, or rabbits. After the first year a small rent is charged and payments begin on plants, seeds, tools, and fertilizers provided by the Government. Examples of successful results of the scheme are given.

Land Tax Assessment Act - Australia

Federal land tax. The "hardship" clause. Pastoral Rev. 44 (7): 697, 698. July 16, 1934. (Published at 122-138 King-street, Melbourne, Aust.)

This article deals with the administration of Section 66 (the "Hardship Clause") of the Federal Land Tax Assessment Act.

Land Utilization - Driftless Area, Wisconsin

Cohee, M. H. Erosion and land utilization in the driftless area of Wisconsin. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 10 (3): 243-252. Aug. 1934. (Published by Northwestern University for the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Based on a study made by the writer in August, 1933 under the direction of Professors George S. Wehrwein and Noble Clark of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin, with funds granted under a University research project.

Livestock and Meat - Union of South Africa

Union of South Africa. Act to regulate the livestock and meat industries. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade. Jour. (n.s.) 133 (1968): 320. Aug. 23, 1934.

"The Union Livestock and Meat Industries Act, 1934, established a Livestock and Meat Industries Control Board, which has power to impose a levy on all cattle and sheep slaughtered at approved abattoirs in the Union, and to pay to any person who exports beef, mutton, slaughter cattle or slaughter sheep from the Union a bounty or premium, or an amount to be determined, varying according to the grade of article exported." The Governor-General is authorized to prescribe standards of quality and rules for inspection for the purpose of grading meat. The provisions of the act may be applied by proclamation to other classes of slaughter animals or other kinds of meat.

Livestock and the Economic Crisis

Taussig, Stefan. Live stock production and trade in live stock products as affected by the world economic crisis. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint, from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (7): 257-268. July, 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

The writer limits his review to horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and their products.

Machinery, Agricultural

Brown, Theo. How the use of farm machinery creates employment. Agr. Engin. 15 (7): 233-237. July 1934. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

Discussion by R. U. Blasingame (p.237-238), Fred W. Hawthorn (p.238-240), Frank N. G. Kranick (p.240-243) and Wm. Aitkenhead (p.243).

Farm implement industry; its dependence on rural purchasing power. Index 14 (7): 151-156. July, 1934. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Man-power Reduction in Agriculture

Ezekiel, Mordecai. Farm man-power reduction for agricultural wealth. Economist 92 (3): 44. July 20, 1934. (Published at 12 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"It is the opinion of Dr. Ezekiel, adviser to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, that in the years to come there will have to [be] a steady readjustment of man-power on the farms, in keeping with the rise in productivity of the farm worker, in order to achieve real prosperity for our agrarian industry. He points out in this article, a reproduction in large part of an address he presented last week before the Round Table at the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia, that even today this country could produce all the farm products needed with 60 percent of the present farm man-power. Instead of furthering the 'back to the farm' movement, he favors the transplantation of excess farm man-power to the factories of the large urban centers." Editor's note.

Marketing

Learned, E. P. Recent books on marketing. Harvard Business Rev. 12 (4): 450-457. July, 1934. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer reviews the following books: Retail Merchandise Control, by John W. Wingate; Standardization of Consumers' Goods - An aid to Consumer Buying, by Jessie V. Coles; The Consumer - His Nature and His Changing Habits, by Walter B. Pitkin; Distribution Today, by O. F. Rost; The History of the Quaker Oats Company, by Harrison John Thornton; The Economics of Free Deals - with Suggestions for Code Making under the N. R. A., by Leverett S. Lyon; Advertising Allowances - a Phase of the Price-making Process, by Leverett S. Lyon; Merchandising Electrical Appliances, edited by Kenneth Dameron; An Analysis of the Distribution Costs of 312 Manufacturers, by the Association of National Advertisers, Inc.

Marketing - Legislation - Canada

Schaben, L. J. Canada provides for control of agricultural marketing. Foreign Crops and Markets 29 (9): 247-250. Aug. 27, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Wilcox, E. V. Canada has a plan. Country Gent. 104 (7): 10-11, 59. July, 1934. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Discusses the Canadian Natural Products Marketing Act of 1934, giving opinions of various Canadians on the measure. "I came away from Ottawa with the conviction that notwithstanding the differences of viewpoints the 1934 marketing act will have the almost solid backing of all parties in its enforcement and that its powers will be used to the utmost to promote the production of Canadian natural products and to increase Canada's trade. The only question is whether it will check the rapid progress toward recovery which was already in progress."

Migration and Cheap Land

Heaton, Herbert. Migration and cheap land - the end of two chapters. Sociol. Rev. 26 (3): 231-248. July, 1934. (Published at The Le Play House Press, 35, Gordon Square, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

The writer concludes as follows:

"If this pessimistic analysis of the situation is correct, one of the greatest movements in European history seems to be drawing to a close. Chapter I saw the Germanic peoples go south and west; in Chapter II Rhinelanders and Dutchmen moved east over the Slav lands to the Vistula, and beyond. The third chapter saw the pioneers establish a foothold in the Americas, the fourth witnessed the mass movements across the Atlantic and across the Equator. Will there be a fifth chapter, or will the edge of the Arctic and of the desert prove an effective barrier? The barrier has been broken at times by the dry farmer, the engineer, and the producer of new grain varieties; but advance has become increasingly hazardous, and the opportunities for still further movement seem few and small. The task now is to cultivate more intensively what is already occupied. Man must stay where he is."

Migration Policies and the Economic Crisis

Carr-Saunders, A. M. Migration policies and the economic crisis. Foreign Affairs 12 (4): 664-676. July, 1934. (Published at 45 E. 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

Milk - Cost of Production and Distribution - India

Hansen, W. J. and Joshi, N. R. Commercial dairy studies. I. Cost of milk production at Allahabad. II. Cost of milk distribution at Allahabad. Agr. and Live-Stock in India 4 (3): 248-267. May, 1934. (Published for The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at Delhi, India.)

Milk Policy - United States

Hughes, H. J. Uncle Sam, dairyman. Country Gent. 104 (8): 12-13, 34, 57. Aug. 1934. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

A discussion of problems in the dairy situation.

In conclusion in part: "The present dairy situation heads toward more and still higher restrictions upon the industry - controlled production, the possible licensing of farmers as well as dealers... in general toward controls that must by their very nature contract rather than expand the industry as a whole. It leads away from unity and toward sectionalism. It leads from freedom in marketing toward freezing of a system that is still capable of definite improvement and expansion. The dairy industry is at the crossroads. The path of mutual agreement and consideration and cooperation leads to stability and prosperity. Along the road we are now quarreling our way lies chaos."

Milk Scheme - Great Britain

Ashby, A. W. Necessity of the milk scheme. Home Farmer 1 (4): 14-16. Aug. 1934. (Published by the Milk Marketing Board, Thames House, Milbank, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Five points are named from which arose the necessity of organization of milk producers. "These are necessities only from the producers' point of view."

Of the scheme itself the writer says that it "will not do, and cannot do, everything that all sorts of producers have expected of it: it cannot in the long run even do all the many varied things that have been promised.. There are some adjustments in its operations to be made... but judging the Scheme on its short history, it has proved its value already."

Monetary Policy - Sweden

Lindahl, Erik. Sweden's monetary program; the experiment in operation; its results and lessons. Econ. Forum 2 (2): 169-181. Spring, 1934. (Published at 51 Pine St., New York, N.Y.)

This article is preceded (p. 159-168) by an article, by Bertil Ohlin entitled "Knut Wicksell, Father of the Swedish Monetary Experiment."

Monetary Policy - United States

Philipsborn, Martin, Jr. How the recent monetary policy affects the price level. Economist 92 (9): 164, 166. Aug. 31, 1934. (Published in Chicago, Ill.)

"Pointing out the fact that the government's monetary policy has not increased the supply of money, has not raised prices, and has not had an important effect upon internal credit, prices, or trade, Mr. Philipsborn... takes superficial critics of the commodity price structure to task. He makes it clear that a rise in commodity prices is essential to the progress of this country; that the agricultural problem must be solved first; that other than monetary tinkering must be employed as a means of reestablishing a normal economic condition." - Editor's note.

Mortgage Debt and Mortgage Legislation

Drummond, W. M. The burden of farm debts. Farm and Dairy 53 (4): 57, 58, 65. Apr. 1934. (Published in Toronto, Ontario)

The following subjects are considered: The increasing mortgage indebtedness of farmers; the decreased earning power; prospects of improved conditions; and the possibility of readjustments.

The farm mortgage debt. Its growth and present status. Index 14 (8): 157-165. Aug. 1934. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Hanna, John. Ploughing under the farm debt crop. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 27 (2): 26-28. Aug. 1934. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

A discussion of the farm debt problem and the legislation that has been enacted for the benefit of farmers.

Mitchell, J. G. Misconceptions over the Frazier-Lemke act; farmers' future credit unharmed. Annalist 44 (1121): 43-44. July 13, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

Myers, W. I. The new farm mortgage bonds. The latest Government security and its two-fold purpose. Barron's 14 (21): 15. May 21, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"On May 1, last, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 3 1/4% bonds were listed with other obligations of the United States Government on the New York Stock Exchange where they now enjoy an active market. In the accompanying article the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration describes this newcomer to the Treasury list, explaining how and why they came into existence, and the purpose they are serving not only in aiding the farm debtor but also in thawing out mortgage loans held by banks and insurance companies."

Pullen, P. P. The \$8,000,000,000 mortgage on farm land. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 27 (3): 22-23, 74. Sept. 1934. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

On the implications of the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage act. The writer concludes as follows:

"One effect of the new law seems reasonably certain; the complete federalization of farm mortgage loans. Through the Farm Credit Administration the farm loaning activities of the Government have been greatly expanded. By foreclosure and otherwise the Federal land banks now own 22,078 farms valued at over \$80,000,000. Under these conditions of Federal competition and ownership and the hazards attached to lending under the new law it is extremely doubtful whether country banks will ever be the purchasers of farm mortgage paper that they have been in the past."

Peanuts - Philippine Islands

Ejercito, Juan M. Peanuts in the Philippines. Philippine Jour. Agr. 5 (2): 47-67, second quarter, 1934. (Published by the Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce, Manila, P. I.)

Contains information on uses, adaptation and distribution, production, export and import, varieties, soil and climatic requirements, care and selection of seed, fertilizers, preparation of the soil, planting methods and cultivation, harvesting, curing, picking and shelling, marketing, cost of production, etc.

Planning, Economic

Carothers, Neil. Plan after plan. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 27 (2): 20-22, 50. Aug. 1934. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

A discussion of economic planning. According to the writer there is no economic planning "in any real sense of the term" in the United States. What economic planning calls for is described.

Cassel, Gustav. Planned economy. Amer. bankers assoc. Jour. 27 (1): 15-17, 49. July, 1934. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer's last paragraph is as follows:

"Any extension of planned economy will in all probability be followed by similar mistakes in the regulation of the production of capital goods and will be unable to attain the necessary balance between such production and saving. From this point of view planned economy is bound to lead to endless disturbances and to fail completely in establishing that economic equilibrium which has been expected from it, and for which so much of the efficiency of the individualistic society should be sacrificed."

Planning, Economic - Japan

Rogers, C. L. Economic planning in Japan; how inflation has been used to stimulate industrial activity and foreign trade. Barron's 14 (30): 3, 14. July 23, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Price-fixing

Backman, Jules, and Wright, Ivan. The futility of price fixing. Unsuccessful attempts in many countries - factors of supply and demand prevail. Barron's 14 (30): 9. July 23, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

The writers' conclusion from their analysis is "that there seems to be no way to fix the price of an industrial product without creating troubles out of proportion to the possible benefits."

Price-fixing - Great Britain

Grether, E. T. Resale price maintenance in Great Britain. Quart. Jour. Econ. 48 (4): 620-644. Aug. 1934. (Published at Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"In conclusion," the author writes: "this brief review of experience to date in Great Britain suggests that the proponents of price maintenance in the United States have oversimplified the problem, either advertently or through ignorance. If British conditions are any criterion, completely effective price control might be anticipated only in those fields where the larger portion of the volume is confined to selected dealers (the 'bona fide' trade) and where it is possible to restrict numbers of dealers. In many lines, efforts at price fixing would remove only the grosser public forms of cutting and in others it probably could not function at all. All of the resistances to price control would be greater in the United States with its larger area and population, its differences between areas and the greater complexity of its distributive mechanism. Most serious, price maintenance would have to be super-imposed upon well established, powerful, large scale retail interests, many of whom already have well-known private brands. These chain, department store and mail order interests might either break the system of pressure upon manufacturers or push their own brands more intensively. Certainly, effective control in the more complicated fields would involve either governmental intervention or a powerful combination among members of an industry and between trades. For this reason, the writer agrees with the Board of Trade Committee in Great Britain that this practice impinges 'upon a much wider problem - the problem of monopolistic combinations and trusts.'"

Prices

Richmond, Henry, Jr. Three kinds of prices compared. Mag. Wall St., 54 (8): 390-391. Aug. 4, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"Graphic comparison of gold, paper dollar and purchasing power prices."

Warren, G. F. Commodity prices. Cornell Countryman 31 (8): 229, 230. May, 1934. (Published by the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.)

Professor Warren "reviews the gold situation and the prospects of the future economic system."

Prices - Chain and Independent Stores, Durham, N. C.

Taylor, M. D. Prices of branded grocery commodities during the depression. Harvard Business Rev. 12 (4): 437-449. July, 1934. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

This is a study of prices of branded grocery commodities of chain and independent stores in Durham, N. C. It is similar to an earlier study carried on in December 1929, a report of which was published in the Harvard Business Review for July, 1930.

Prices, Farm

Mortenson, W. P. Can farm prices go up? Nation 138 (3596): 642-644. June 6, 1934. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N.Y.) Pam. Coll.

The writer thinks that "it probably would be more correct to say that farm prices during the period 1910-14 were high, and during the preceding years they were 'normal,' and that instead of being considered a 'base period' upon which to rest the structure of farm prices, 1910-14 really should be considered in the nature of a peak period." Farm prices need not be "raised to some former high level in order to put farmers in tune again with the rest of the country. The same results might be obtained if prices of the products of industry were lowered to meet those of the farmer." It is more likely that a prosperous agriculture depends upon a prosperous industry than industry upon agriculture. Decreased production does not necessarily guarantee higher farm incomes to everyone. Higher prices resulting from reduced production will be resisted by city consumers. The farmers who "try to adjust their immediate expenditures and their future obligations in anticipation of farm purchasing power and net income below the 1910-14 average" will, the writer thinks, "doubtless fare much better during the next decade than those who assume obligations with the expectation that their purchasing power will soar again." Attempts being made to relieve the tax burden, write down farm values and debts, and overcome inefficiencies in operation "will serve to transfer many farms from the category of liabilities to that of assets."

Prices, Wholesale

Cox, G. V., and Atwood, Alice M. Disparity of recent changes in wholesale prices. Jour. Business. Univ. Chicago 7 (3, pt. 1): 189-199. July, 1934. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Prices and the Gold Supply

Tucker, Rufus S. Price fluctuations and the gold supply. Jour. Polit. Econ. 42 (4): 517-530. Aug. 1934. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)

Real Estate - California

Maverick, L. A. Real estate activity in California. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 10 (3): 291-295. Aug. 1934. (Published by Northwestern University for the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"This article is the third of a series on California real estate activity [others published in May, 1932 and Feb. 1933 numbers] The new material is taken from the records of Monterey, San Benito, and Sacramento counties. Detailed charts were presented in the first article for San Francisco and Alameda Counties, and for Los Angeles County in the second, but similar details for the three counties newly studied will not be here presented. Instead, this report will proceed directly to summary charts for all six counties which have now been studied, after a brief résumé of the economic history of these three counties to supply the necessary background."

Research

Current research projects. Report of research census of 1934. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 40 (2): 221-239. Sept. 1934. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)
The rural community, p. 229-230.

Wallace, H. A. Give research a chance. By Henry A. Wallace as told to J. Sidney Cates. Country Gent. 104 (9): 5-6, 34, 36. Sept. 1934. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Rice Imports - India

Sundaram, Lanka. Rice imports into South India. Dumping by Siam and Indo-China: The problems examined. Mysore Econ. Jour. 20 (5): 247-251. May, 1934. (Published in Bangalore City, Mysore, India.)

Rubber - Restriction of Production

Luytjes, A. The international rubber agreement and the measures taken in Netherlands India. Netherlands India Econ. Bul. 2 (8): 144-148. (Published in Batavia, Java, N. I.)

Contains an account of the provisions of the International agreement for the restriction of the production and export of rubber signed in London on May 7, 1934 and of the legal application of the agreement in the Dutch East Indies.

Rubber. A new attempt to curtail production. Index 14 (8): 166-167, 170-174. Aug. 1934. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

The present status of world rubber production and of world rubber stocks which "has forced restrictive action on the part of the rubber growing countries" is reviewed. Following this review the new regulation, which was adopted on April 28, 1934 is considered. The quotas established for the rubber producing countries are given.

Self-help Cooperatives - California

Taylor, P. S., and Kerr, Clark. Whither self-help? Survey Graphic 23 (7): 328-331, 348. July, 1934. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

On the self-help cooperatives of Southern California. The writers believe that "in California, and doubtless elsewhere, there is yet time, in place of a public policy governed by a primary desire to hold expenditures on cooperatives to a minimum, to substitute a willingness to spend in intelligent experiment as a measure of wise social economy."

Shelter Belt Plan - United States

Mitchell, Jonathan. Shelter belt realities. New Repub. 80 (1080): 69-71. Aug. 29, 1934. (Published at 421 W. 21st St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer thinks that the greatest significance of the shelter belt project "is the evidence it gives of a turn towards a more settled, civilized way of life," but that it is of minor value in preventing dust storms, and that it is no substitute for adequate rainfall.

Munns, E. N. A shelterbelt from Canada to Texas. National Sphere 14 (5): 33, 42. Sept. 1934. (Published in the Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

Gives the main features of the plan, especially the water conservation feature, and discusses the difficulties of planting trees on the prairies.

Sisal-Control of Marketing - British East Africa

Control of sisal. Scheme for Central purchasing board. African World 128 (1655): 65. July 28, 1934. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London E. C., Eng.)

At a meeting of London representatives of sisal merchants and cordage manufacturers it was proposed to set up a Central Sisal Purchasing Board which would virtually control the price of sisal.

Southern States

Martin, B. F. The South and its problems. Harvard Univ., Harvard Business School Alumni Assoc. Bul. 10 (3): 134-138. May, 1934. (Published at Soldiers Field Station, Boston, Mass.) Assoc. File.

The South is enjoying a measure of prosperity due to governmental relief to agriculture and an increased income due to increased employment in the cotton textile industry prior to the processing taxes and code requirements. However, the writer thinks that there is no definite indication that the situation will tend to improve because of certain unsolved problems, as for instance the financing of industries in the South by outside capital, the share-cropper and tenant farming system, heavy indebtedness of the small farmer, the banking situation, the need for raising the standard of living and improvement in the productive efficiency of the low-standard group, and the unsatisfactory situation in many municipal, county and state governments. The writer thinks that agriculture will continue to be the sole source of income for many Southern people.

Soybeans - Manchuria

The Manchurian soybean situation. Foreign Crops and Markets 29 (3): 60-62. July 16, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Statistics - Great Britain

The use of statistics. Planning, no. 31, p. 3-11. July 17, 1934. (Published at 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Reviews "in summary form the field of statistics and survey work in order to bring out what is being done, which gaps have lately been filled, and which continue yawning."

Subsistence Homesteads

Carskadon, T. R. Hull House in the hills. New Repub. 79 (1026): 312-314.

Aug. 1, 1934. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N.Y.)

Describes the Reedsville Experimental Community - what it looks like, who will live there and how the subsistence homestead plan works.

Lindley, E. K. Cabbages and cogwheels. Will subsistence homesteads bring a new rural-industrial civilization. Today 2 (17): 14. Aug. 18, 1934. (Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

A discussion of the subsistence homestead projects at Crossville, Tennessee, Lake County, Illinois, Arthurdale, West Virginia, and a project in Ohio.

McMillen, Wheeler. Utopia made to order. Country Home 58 (8): 10-11, 37, 40. Aug. 1934. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

An article in which the subsistence homesteads at Reedsville, West Virginia are described, and the story of one of the settlers told.

Parrish, W. W. Subsistence homesteading forges ahead. Despite mistakes and criticism, governmental project copes gallantly with problems of the industrial age by encouraging part-time farming. Lit. Digest 118 (9): 24. Sept. 1, 1934. (Published at 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Wedlock for town and country. Rev. of Reviews and World's Work 90 (1): 54-55. July, 1934. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

A subsistence homestead article in which the several types of projects that have been established in the different communities are described.

Sugar

The world sugar situation. Foreign Crops and Markets 29 (5): 98-126.

July 30, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Prepared in collaboration with Fanny M. Palmer, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Contains numerous statistical tables in which the following information is given: Statistical position in countries which are members of the International sugar plan; acreage of sugar beets in the United States, Canada, and the most important producing countries of Europe, 1929-1934; world production of raw cane and beet sugar, 1909-10 to 1933-34; production in specified countries; stocks and carryover in specified countries at the beginning of the sugar campaigns, 1930-1933; visible supply in specified countries on July 1, 1932-1934; consumption in specified countries, September 1 to May 31, 1934, compared with the same period during 1931-32 and 1932-33; world consumption estimated by Dr. Mikusch of Vienna, 1928-29 to 1932-33; Agricultural Adjustment Administration's quota and estimated production (1933-34) for the United States and off-shore producers; average wholesale price per pound of raw sugar by months, New York, 1929 to 1934; sugar production, trade and supply available for consumption in continental United States, 1909-1933; exports of refined sugar from the United States, 1928-29 to 1933-34; prices per pound of raw sugar Havana, by months, 1928-1934; exports of sugar by countries of destination, 1928-1933; sugar beet acreage and production, beet sugar production, foreign trade in sugar, Soviet Russia for a series of years; etc.

Sugar, Beet

Farnham, John. Beet sugar under the new law. Jones-Costigan act should aid manufacturers by stabilizing prices. Barron's 14 (25): 8. June 18, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Supply and Demand Curves

Allen, R. G. D. A critical examination of Professor Pigou's method of deriving demand elasticity. Econometrica 2 (3): 249-257. July, 1934. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

Frisch, Ragnar. More pitfalls in demand and supply curve analysis. Quart. Jour. Econ. 48 (4): 749-755. Aug. 1934. (Published at Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

This criticism of Wassily Leontief's paper in the February issue of the Quarterly Journal is followed by a reply, entitled "A Final Word," by Dr. Leontief, p. 755-759. It in turn is followed by some Comments," by J. Marschak, p. 759-766.

Gilboy, Elizabeth Waterman. Time series and the derivation of demand supply curves. A study of coffee and tea, 1850-1930. Quart. Jour. Econ. 48 (4): 667-685. Aug. 1934. (Published at Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Tariff - China

China's tariff policy. People's Trib. 7 (3): 105-108. Aug. 1, 1934. Published at 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.)

Attention is drawn to the controversy arising out of the new tariff rates enforced on July 1. These rates were "not made hastily and without careful investigation... China is an agricultural country... It is the policy of the Government to carry out a plan of national reconstruction, and that plan has got to start from the land. There is ample room for increasing the productivity of China's agricultural industries, and in view of the tremendous excess of imports every year it is desirable that the export of primary products should be expanded, and considerably,"

"It is hoped that by making reductions in the duty on certain lines of foreign goods that the countries benefiting from this revision will "extend reciprocal treatment in favor of Chinese products entering their territory."

Tariff - United States

Is the South to be doomed to this? Permanent policy of Government bounty for cotton, financed by processing tax, cannot compensate for evils of tariff system. Awakening of South to situation badly needed. Texas Weekly 10 (34): 4-7, Aug. 25, 1934. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

Molyneux, Peter. The second civil war. The cotton South against the nation. Forum 92 (2): 100-102. Aug. 1934. (Published at 441 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Opposes a continuance of a high tariff policy by the United States as injurious to the welfare of the cotton South.

Thorp, W. L. Some angles of our tariff problem. Econ. Forum 2 (2): 209-218. Spring, 1934. (Published at 51 Pine St., New York, N.Y.)

An address before the Economic Forum in New York on March 15, 1934.

Following is the concluding paragraph of the article: "Our agricultural and industrial surplus in many lines has already reached a point where foreign trade is depended on to absorb it. There are over twenty-five tremendously important items, making up a major portion of our export trade, where the per cent of total production exported should range from 15 to 65. Unless we are willing to wreck our industries and plow under our fields till a self-sufficient and less efficient equilibrium is obtained, we must look to foreign trade for the solution. In other words, part of our national plan must be an international plan."

Taxation

Schwedersky, Herve. Taxes hit rich and poor alike. Everybody's pocket reached by the tax collector. Barron's 14 (30): 7. July 23, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Answers the question: Is it possible to exempt any class of citizens from taxation merely by shifting the taxes or by disregarding them? Bread is used as an illustration, showing "how many cents out of every dollar spent for bread (no matter by whom spent) find their way into the tax coffers, federal, state or local, direct or indirect."

Taxation, Agricultural - China

Wang Ching-Wei. Taxation relief and foreign loan adjustment. People's Trib. 7 (3): 97-102. Aug. 1, 1934. (Published at 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.)

July 1 was "the day on which the most important part of the resolutions adopted by the Second National Finance Conference was carried into effect." These resolutions provide for the abolition of exorbitant levies and miscellaneous taxes. This is held to be the "only effective measure for lightening the heavy load carried by the peasants and for restoring their powers of productivity..."

"The Ministry of Finance is not only taking concrete steps for the reduction of the Farm Surtax and the abolition of exorbitant levies and taxes but is also encouraging the export of agricultural products, either by reduction or exemption from export duty."

Taxation, Agricultural - U.S.S.R.

The agricultural tax for 1934. Russian Econ. Notes, no. 277, p. 5. July 15, 1934. (Published by the Division of Regional Information, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

"The agricultural tax for 1934 is promulgated in a decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. dated May 31, 1934. This tax is one of the most important Government measures for the strengthening of the collective farm movement, for developing agriculture, and for further cementing the union between the workers and the peasants. Its effect is intended to be an increase in farm productivity, an expansion of livestock raising and through the building up of the collective farms an aid to the peasant in achieving a prosperous life...

"As last year, no tax is laid on the cattle, poultry, rabbits, or bees belonging to the collective farm or its members. The sowing of technical cultures (cotton, flax, sunflowers, etc. Transl.) is encouraged by numerous exemptions for the farmers, and those engaged in livestock raising are particularly favored. Collective farms that fulfill or exceed their crop-quotas enjoy a 15 percent reduction in their tax. A 10 percent cut is granted for excellence in book and record-keeping. These deductions are segregated to form a premium fund to reward the best workers. Crops obtained from areas seeded in excess of plan are entirely free from tax. All these measures should operate to improve the quality of work and increase the productivity of farm labor."

Self-taxation of peasants in 1934. Russian Econ. Notes, no. 277, p. 6-7. July 15, 1934. (Published by the Division of Regional Information, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Gives the provisions of a decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars, May 31, 1934, for the self-taxation of the agricultural population, "for the purpose of satisfying their cultural and economic needs."

Tenancy - Arkansas

McCormick, T. C. Recent increases of farm tenancy in Arkansas. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 15 (1): 64-66. June, 1934. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Austin, Tex.)

The writer's summary and conclusions are as follows:

"An increase of 28 per cent in the number of farm tenants in Arkansas between 1920 and 1930 was accompanied by a decline of 21 per cent in the number of farm owners, by an increase of 4 per cent in the number of farms, and by a decrease of about 12 per cent in the average size of farms. The highest rates of tenancy were in the fertile river valleys; but increases occurred in 70 of the 75 counties of the state. Three factors, (1) cotton acreage per farm, 1930, (2) value of farm land per acre, 1930, and (3) percentage of population negro 1930, can explain all but 14 per cent of the differences in percentage of farm tenancy between the counties in 1930. On the other hand, not much more than one-third of the variations over the last census decade can be mathematically accounted for in terms of changes in these three factors ($R^2_{1.234} = .387$); and adding various other factors to the equation contributed little more to the total correlation."

Tennessee Valley Project

Brown, E. F. The Tennessee Valley idea. Current Hist. 40 (4): 410-417. July, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

Labor and the Tennessee Valley experiment. Monthly Labor Rev. 38 (6): 1277-1287. June, 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C.)

"A social experiment which is of interest to wage earners and the Nation generally is being carried on in the Tennessee Valley. Under the Tennessee Valley Authority a whole program of social and economic planning is to be worked out. General labor policies have been formulated regarding recruitment of forces, wage rates, hours of labor, medical and safety measures, housing, and a system of vocational education. The necessity for providing quarters for the labor force engaged at Norris Dam has led to the establishment of a planned community - the town of Norris, Tenn. The labor aspects of the Tennessee Valley project and the progress made thus far in this far-reaching social experiment are described."

Textiles

Lawrence, O. L. Competition in the world textile market. Pacific Affairs 7 (2): 169-181. June, 1934. (Published at Federal and 19th Sts., Camden, N.J., for the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, Hawaii)

Tobacco - Bulgaria

Mihailoff, Ivan. Tobacco growing and co-operative tobacco societies in Bulgaria during 1933. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] yr. 25 (4): 153-155. Apr. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Tobacco Control - Rhodesia

New tobacco control scheme. Disposal of excess crop. African World 128 (1657): 147. Aug. 11, 1934. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E. C. 2, Eng.)

"The Rhodesia Tobacco Association Council has drawn up a new scheme of tobacco control. It provides that in the event of over-production next season all growers who have produced in excess of their 1934 crop will be compelled to withhold from the market such proportion of their excess crop as the Council of the Association may consider advisable. It is also provided that such growers will be allowed, if they can do so, to dispose of their excess in any market other than United Kingdom, Union or local markets. The object of the scheme is to keep production within reasonable bounds without making impossible a potential surplus that can be drawn upon should the conditions of the market favour a larger crop than this year's. To prevent the grower whose 1934 crop may have, for various reasons, been below his average, being placed at a disadvantage, a Board of Appeal is proposed, which will also deal with the question of new growers."

Trade

Phinney, J. T. The growth of trade to 1913. Jour. Polit. Econ. 42 (4): 492-507. Aug. 1934. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

The writer's concluding paragraph is as follows:

"The conclusions of this study of the rate of growth of trade are mainly negative. In the case of that country for which the most adequate data are available, the problem has not been solved. For the continental countries no comprehensive indexes are available for the period in which our interest lies. And as to what was true of the increase of world-trade there is available only one index, and that is of the physical volume of production. That the rate of increase of trade was constant in the period before 1913 apparently remains little more than a reasonable assumption. And as to what was the magnitude of the rate of growth of world-trade in that period, we are still pretty much in the dark."

Trade, Foreign - China

Ho Ping-Yin. China's foreign trade in 1933. People's Trib. (n.s.) 6 (12): 647-669. June 16, 1934. (Published by the China United Press, 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai)

Trade, Foreign - Great Britain

Britain and world trade. - II. Planning, No. 24, p. 3-15. Apr. 10, 1934.

(Published at 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. 1, Eng.)

Summary of contents: "Raising standards of life. A new shape needed for British trade policy. British function to pioneer with more specialised types of trade. British advantages in world trade. Why world purchasing power has ceased to expand fast enough. The four types of market. Reconciliation of conflicting export and agricultural policies. Immediate steps. Tables illustrating leading dates in development of foreign tariffs; recovery of world trade from the depression of the 1880's, and distribution of British exports, pre-war, between protected and unprotected countries and by types of products." - from summary in Planning no. 31, p. 14, July 17, 1934

Trade, Foreign - Japan

Scroggs, W. O. The trade expansion of Japan. Foreign Affairs 12 (4): 680-681. July, 1934. (Published at 45 E. 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

Accompanied by two charts which show value and volume of Japanese exports, monthly 1931-1934.

Trade, Foreign - United States

Crowther, Samuel. America's foreign trade policy. Econ. Forum 2 (2): 145-158. Spring, 1934. (Published at 51 Pine St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer suggests that "our well-being will best be served by shaping all our foreign policies to the end of creating and sustaining a balance in our domestic economy."

Nichols, F. B. The farmer and free trade. North Amer. Rev. 237 (5): 448-452. May, 1934. (Published at 587 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Attributes the decline in foreign markets for agricultural products to the indifference, over a long period of time, of Middle Westerners to "the welfare and viewpoints of peoples in other nations." The writer concludes, in part, by asking these questions: "Would it not be better for every one if raw materials flowed over national frontiers with the freedom of pre-War years? Is there any thing which prevents this helpful exchange other than the obsessions of mankind?"

Turnover and Farm Profits

Knox, M. A. Rate of turnover as a factor influencing farm profits. Wye, South-Eastern Agr. Col. Jour. no. 34, p. 19-23. July, 1934. (Published by South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent, Eng.) Reprint in Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library, Pam. Coll.

Unemployment - Australia

Bland, F. A. Unemployment relief in Australia. Internat. Labour Rev. 30 (1): 23-57. July, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, Distributed in U.S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"Unemployment relief legislation and policy in the various Australian States are of great variety and complexity, and little information is available as to how they have worked in practice. [This]... article by a competent authority has therefore the double value of dealing with a subject which is in the foreground of the interests of the International Labour Office at the present moment, and of offering a clear and orderly account of a variety of measures which have hitherto been almost unknown outside their own particular States." - Editor's note.

Unemployment - Spain

Measures against unemployment in Spain. Indus. and Labour Inform. 51 (8): 249-251. Aug. 20, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"The largest numbers of unemployed persons are to be found in agriculture and forestry and in the building and allied trades, the figures for May 1934 being 369,000 for the former group and 100,000 for the latter. Among the measures taken by the Government to combat agricultural unemployment may be mentioned a Decree of 1 November 1932 relating to intensive cultivation, which forms a supplement to the Agrarian Reform Act. Up to November 1933 the Institute of Agrarian Reform has applied this Decree to 1,022 properties of a total cultivable area of 498,721 hectares, of which 88,110 hectares have been brought under cultivation. The number of agricultural workers employed under this measure from November 1932 to November 1933 amounted to about 28,000. The Institute also granted in 1933 agricultural loans to the value of 10,264,000 pesetas. Some workers have also been given employment in consequence of measures taken by the provincial authorities in application of the same Decree."

Wages - Scotland

Farm wages in Scotland. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (3): 320-324. July, 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

A summary of statements issued by the Department of Agriculture giving estimated cash wages and value of perquisites given to the various classes of farm workers at the Martinmas and Whitsunday terms.

Water Supply - San Joaquin Valley, Calif.

Lynn, G. W. Empire in distress. Dwindling water supply brings disaster to San Joaquin. Today 2 (18): 16-18, Aug. 25, 1934. (Published at 152 W. 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Western States

Bowen, C. C., and Gage, W. R. The West and its basic industries. Harvard Univ., Harvard Business School Alumni Assoc. Bul. 10 (3): 139-143. May, 1934. (Published at Soldiers Field Station, Boston, Mass.) Assoc. File.

This article was contributed "in response to an invitation of the Editor that the authors choose a subject which would give the Easterner a better understanding of the West and reflect its problems, conditions and opinions. The subject chosen covers the West's chief means of livelihood, namely its basic industries - agriculture, mining, lumbering, fisheries, and manufacturing. The article traces differences between similar Western and Eastern enterprises in respect to technique of production and distribution which differentiation tends to produce distinctly Western problems as well as opinions." - Editors.

Duffus, R. L. Adventure in the West. Today 2 (15): 3-4, 22, 23. Aug. 4, 1934. (Published at 152 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

The plan of balanced development the President has proposed is considered in this article.

"What the West will offer, from now on, is a chance for balanced development: Water distributed on land where it will do the most good, kept off land where it will do no good or do harm; power on a vast scale applied to homes, farms and decentralized industries; land used selectively so that crops will be grown where they can best be grown; and an extension - and, one might add, an improvement - of the system of cooperative marketing which already links the farmer in many parts of the West with the remote consumer;"

Wheat-Acreage Reduction Scheme - Australia

Retalic, T. G. Wheat acreage reduction scheme. A plan to restore the industry. Primary Producer, 19 (22): 2. May 31, 1934. (Published at 38-44 Stirling St., Perth, Western Australia)

In this scheme, growers "will be definitely limited to a certain acreage from the inception of the scheme in order to prevent any flooding of the market on a rising price."

The scheme is explained in detail.

Wheat - Export Subsidy - Pacific Northwest

Davis, J. S. Pacific Northwest wheat problems and the export subsidy. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 10 (10): 353-426. Aug. 1934. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

The writer was assisted by Emnis C. Blake, Adelaide M. Hobe, P. Stanley King, and Robert F. Lundy of the Institute staff.

"Wheat interests of the Pacific Northwest have been hard hit during the latest depression, as export outlets have shrunk and prices have fallen drastically. Three times in the past four years, federal aid in moving the regional surplus has been accorded. The most striking of these is the export subsidy in effect since mid-October 1933. Each has given temporary relief, but has afforded no large or lasting solution of the surplus problem. We present in this issue a discussion of this regional wheat situation as it has developed and exists with its varied problems, and an analysis of the emergency export operations to June 30, 1934." - Cover page.

In seven parts as follows: The region and its wheats; Historical development; Agricultural aspects; Marketing aspects; Emergence of the export arrangement; Operations under the export agreement; Concluding note; Appendix tables.

Wheat - Marketing - Canada

Bailey, A. H. Some effects of the Canadian Government's wheat marketing policies. Northwest, Miller 179 (1): 118. July 11, 1934. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

A statement prepared by C. E. Soward, Export manager of Maple Leaf Milling Co. Ltd., after a trip to British markets.

Wheat - Price-fixing - France

Boyle, J. E. Penalties for profits in France. Northwest. Miller 179 (4): 365. Aug. 8, 1934. (Published in Minneapolis, Minn.)

The writer shows how, under the wheat price fixing laws, "the French grain and milling trades have now reached the point where penalties have been substituted for profits as the motivating force in these businesses."

France. M. Doumergue reviews his stewardship. Another appeal for unity. New Wheat and shipping laws. Statist. 124 (12943): 85-86. July 21, 1934. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"Among the laws promulgated are those for the protection of the wheat trade during the coming twelve months and for the assistance of French shipping other than that already enjoying subsidies. The first, which has been supplemented by an addition to the endless string of decrees attaching to its predecessor, fixes the minimum legal price of wheat at Frs. 108 per quintal, to rise gradually to Frs. 118 by June next. Last year the minimum started at Frs. 115 and rose to Frs. 132. The new minimum is arrived at by addition of the duty on imported wheat to the world price now current. It marks, therefore, a very slight move downward. However, millers are compelled to employ wheat carried over from the 1933 crop to the extent of 50 per cent. of their requirements

and there is no question of the reduction of the price of bread."

Another account of this is given in Statist 124 (2492): 51. July 14. 1934.

Wheat Conference

The Wheat conference. Statist 124 (2949): 281. Sept. 1, 1934. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

After considering the principal objectives of the Wheat Agreement the author writes:

"Though the results of the first year's working of the Wheat Agreement fell far short of the more optimistic expectations entertained a year ago, it would be altogether wrong to regard the agreement as fruitless. It has at least checked the tendency towards the extension, through subsidies and other measures, of wheat production that is clearly uneconomic and has prevented what might have been a serious addition to the already considerable stocks."

Wheat Supply

Providence takes a hand. Economist 119 (4747): 300-301. Aug. 18, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

The world's wheat supply as affected by the drought and restriction of production.

Wine

Pearce, G. G. Factors affecting probable consumption of wine in U. S. A. Parts II and III. Calif. Grape Grower 15 (7): 16. July, 1934; 15 (8): 4-5. Aug. 1934. (Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)

The chief factor affecting the consumption of wine that is considered in part II of this article is the nativity of the population of this country. A table is given which shows the total immigration into the United States by countries - five year periods 1820-1916, accumulative totals to 1850, 1870, 1890, 1910 and 1916.

Part III contains tables showing the following: wine consumption during prohibition, 1919-1932; California production of wine and brandy, 1933; preliminary forecasted consumption of wine in United States, 1934-1944.

Rossi, R. D. Wine legislation and taxation by the several states. Calif. Grape Grower 15 (7): 10, 11. July, 1934. Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)

Discusses taxation of the wine industry, regulations, results of over-regulation, the California situation, the national significance of the California situation and gives in conclusion suggestions regarding taxation and other recommended action.

Wool

Devereux, W. P. The wool situation. Pastoral Rev. 44 (6): 591, 592. June 16, 1934. (Published at 122-138 King Street, Melbourne, Victoria)

After reviewing the present position and prospects of wool markets in various countries of the world the author writes: "At present the restrictions that are being imposed by way of tariffs, exchange, quotas, or by other means are strangling international trade; each country is endeavouring to be self-supporting, and to still further disregard the obligations which have been entered into between the peoples of other countries. The results, if such policies are persisted in, can only be chaos, a collapse of the world's economic system, and a return to barbarism."

NOTES

Clayton, W. L. Our national cotton policy. Submitted to The Commission of inquiry on national policy in international economic relations at Houston, Texas, May 7, 1934. 16p. [n.p.] 1934.

Connecticut. State planning board. Statements no. 1-11. Jan. 8-Apr. 25, 1934. 11 nos., mimeogr. [Hartford?] 1934. 98.59 C76

Evans, W. Sanford, statistical service. Canadian acreage and production map, by official crop reporting districts showing meteorological stations. Winnipeg, 1934. 227 C164C

Fuchs, Joachim. Die verkehrsverhältnisse im Rheinisch-Westfälischen industriegebiet und die wechselseitigen einflüsse infolge der neugliederung der kommunalverbände. 43p. Oberhausen-Rhld., Druck: H. Wessels, 1933. 289 F952

Inaug.-diss. - Greifswald.

Bibliography, p. ii-v.

A study of transportation by rail, road, and water in an industrial section of western Germany.

Contains numerous maps.

Gt. Brit. Milk marketing board. Milk marketing scheme, contract period, April - September 1934. Explanatory notes. 2 nos. London, Milk marketing board, 1934. 280.344 G79

Contents. - [no. 1] Explanatory notes with particular reference to producer-retailers, [no. 2] Explanatory notes with particular reference to the cost of administration.

Hill, C. V., & company, inc., Trenton. Modern food merchandising: a book of practical suggestions for profitable operation of the complete food market, featuring meats, vegetables and other high profit items. 208p. Trenton, N. J., C. V. Hill & co., inc., c1934. 286.2 H55 Ed. 2

For the most part the work of W. L. Butler, cf. Pref.

A second edition.

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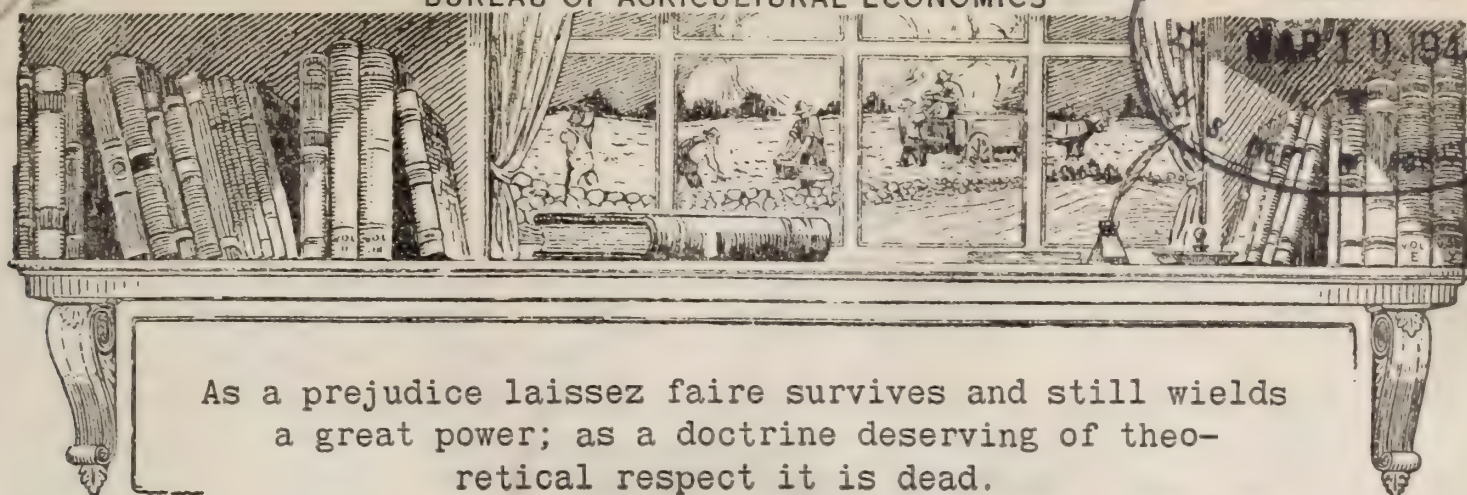
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As a prejudice laissez faire survives and still wields
a great power; as a doctrine deserving of theo-
retical respect it is dead.

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
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SIGNED REVIEWS

Stcherbagne, V. La politique agraire du gouvernement soviétique. Préface de monsieur Jean Lescure. 350p. Paris, L. Rodstein, 1934. 277.179 St2 Bibliography, p. [339]-346.

Russia is essentially an agricultural country. Hence the agricultural situation in Russia has always occupied a prominent place in the programs of political parties and governments, and the communist party and the Soviet Government have been no exceptions. The author feels that the agricultural policy of the latter would lose much of its significance without an understanding of agricultural conditions in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century and the changes brought about by the reforms of Stolypin and the World War on the one hand and of the aims of the heads of the Soviet Government before the revolution of 1917 on the other.

Village life in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century was characterized by the coexistence of individual property and property held in common by the mir. Individual property was subject to the provisions of the Russian civil code and, within certain limitations which the author indicates, it could be sold or mortgaged by the owner. This property covered about a third of the total agricultural area of Russia and was composed of large, medium-sized, and small estates. Most of the large estates belonged originally to the nobility, but by 1905 much of this land had been purchased either by merchants and industrialists or by peasants.

A brief review of the lands belonging to the State, the Emperor, and the church is followed by a description of the organization and structure of the mir which was peculiar to Russia. It was a rural community composed of a number of peasant families holding land in common. The peasant family was composed of a number of individuals linked by ties of blood or affinity and recognizing the authority of one family head. All property belonged to the family as a whole and was administered by its head. If all the members of a family died the land passed to the mir. If the family became too large, it was arranged for a certain number of the members to form a new family. When the Government distributed land to the peasants after their emancipation it was not turned over to individuals but to the mirs and to peasant families. The land assigned to the latter remained in their possession and only the pasture land was owned in common by all the members of the rural community. In the case of possession of land by the mir, the pasture land was owned in common by all its members, and the rest was distributed among the individual members. The houses and enclosures were the property of the different families and the arable land was lent to the families for their use but was retained as a possession of the mir. The distribution of land by the mirs took place every 3, 6, 9, or 12 years according to the custom of the locality. As the population of the country increased these distributions came to include more and more

recipients, and the peasants began to attribute their poverty to lack of land, whereas it seems to have been due in large measure to lack of skill and of means of cultivation. And so the plan of the Government to ensure to each peasant a small piece of land and a home, and so to prevent the creation of an agrarian proletariat without property was destined to fail. In a period of 44 years, from the liberation of the serfs up to 1905, almost 15 percent of the peasant families lost their land. When a peasant could no longer cultivate his land, he often rented it at a low rate or left it uncultivated, and so at the time of the next distribution of land the mir took no cognizance of his existence and assigned him no land. The peasants who lived in a community and shared the land in proportion to the number of male children in the families, could not understand why landowners on the outside with no children or only a few could own more land than they did. And so a number of revolts took place, especially in 1905 and 1906. They were easily suppressed but they paved the way for the reforms of Stolypin.

The Government realized that the coexistence of private property and of communal property held by the mirs could no longer continue. And so it was decided that the latter must gradually give way to the former. The plan was to facilitate the exit of those members of the community who wished to become individual landowners, and at the same time to stimulate others to follow their example. In addition measures were adopted to increase the area of the peasant enterprises, to reduce their taxes, and to increase land settlement. Extra acreage was placed at the disposal of the Peasant Land Bank by the Government for sale to the peasants on easy terms, and at the same time the bank acquired the right to lend money to the peasants not only for the purchase of land but also for its improvement.

In spite of the undoubted success of these reforms the author points out that the economic aims of the Government were not attained inasmuch as it did not succeed in establishing a large class of small landowners in comfortable circumstances devoted to the interests of the existing political and social order.

Nevertheless at the time of the outbreak of the World War Russian agriculture was more prosperous than it had ever been before. The war wrought tremendous changes in the economic life of rural Russia, mainly because of the rapid decrease in the number of farm workers and hence of the area cultivated, and the large sums of money that became available to the peasants. This unaccustomed wealth was due to the payment of indemnities to the families of the men who were mobilized, to the purchase by the Government of farm products for the use of the army, and to the dry régime which prevented the usual expenditure for alcoholic beverages. Village life became disorganized. The old foundations had been shaken, and the new had not had time to become firmly established.

Immediately after the revolution of February, 1917, the agricultural situation became the question of the hour. The various political parties that supported the Provisional Government were agreed as to the advisability of distributing the lands of the large landowners, the State, and the Church among the peasants. But they disagreed as to the method of distribution, the indemnities to be paid to the dispossessed owners, and the property régime that should be in existence after the reform. They did agree, however, that the agrarian reform should be carried out by the Constituent Assembly, and that pending the action of that body the peasants

should respect the rights of the large landowners.

Meanwhile the Provisional Government proclaimed the principles of the agrarian reform, and created agrarian committees to assemble information and to settle disputes. But these committees did not succeed in influencing rural life to any great extent. Bands of deserters began to invade the country districts and to incite the peasants to seize the land of the large landowners, and to proceed to distribute it according to their own ideas. The Government grain monopoly, proclaimed on March 25, 1917, was a failure. At the time of the Bolshevik revolution of October 25, 1917 the Russian villages were already in revolt and no longer recognized the authority of any Government whatsoever.

Immediately after the revolution of October Lenin issued a decree providing for the immediate abolition of all large estates. But this time too the masses of returned soldiers took matters into their own hands. Civil war caused the Soviet Government to relegate the agrarian problem to a secondary place, and it was not till February 19, 1918 that the fundamental law of the socialization of the land was voted. The right of ownership of the land was abolished and was replaced by the right of land use granted only to those who cultivated it themselves. Not only was equality of size of holdings postulated but also equality of return, for all excess products due to greater fertility of the soil or to proximity to a market were placed at the disposal of the organs of the Soviet Government. The same law provided for the establishment of State farms or sovkhozes and of collective farms or kolkhozes.

The latter were of three types. In the agricultural commune not only were the land and the livestock common property but the members lived and ate together. In the artel the land, livestock, and production goods were held in common, but the members lived and ate separately. In the third type of Kolkhoze only certain agricultural work was performed in common.

Except under certain conditions the right of land use was taken from a man who neglected to cultivate his land, who used means to do it that were illegal such as the employment of paid labor, or who cultivated it to the detriment of a neighbor. The right of land use was not transferable, even by succession. This provision was revoked, however, by a decree of May 1, 1918, which established the right of succession. A decree of May 20, 1918 allowed the employment of paid labor.

The Soviet Government finding itself faced by the necessity of forcing an unwilling peasantry to supply food to the urban population, extended the former grain monopoly to cover all agricultural products. A decree issued in May, 1918 prohibited the retention by the producer of any grain in excess of the amount necessary for his own use until the next harvest, the surplus to be sold to the Government at a low fixed price. Much of this surplus grain had to be collected by force. On the other hand those who had not enough to live on were given food taken from the rich. Hence the peasants were deprived of all encouragement to improve their enterprises or even to keep them up. They produced less and less, and the Government requisitioned more and more, and the result was disintegration and famine.

In 1921 the area cultivated was only half of that cultivated in 1913. Livestock raising suffered also, for the peasants preferred to slaughter their cattle rather than to sell them to the Government at a low price. The famine of 1921 assumed disastrous proportions, and the American Relief Administration and other foreign agencies had to go to the rescue. The peasants had obtained the lands of the large landowners and were unable to gain any profit from them because of the State monopoly of agricultural products. They had received quantities of paper money which inflation and the dearth of manufactured products had rendered of little value. They expressed their discontent by means of revolts which increased even after the victory of the Soviet Government over the White armies. These revolts made the Government realize the necessity for a change of policy.

It was determined to abolish the monopoly and to reform the fiscal policy. A progressive tax to be paid in kind was levied on agricultural products in order to supply the most urgent needs of the army and the urban population. The responsibility for the payment of the tax rested on the individual, and no one was obliged to make up for his neighbor's delinquency. Beetroot was exempt from taxation in order to encourage its production. These taxes were complicated and expensive to collect, but they provided a certain amount of freedom for agriculture and a stimulus to the peasant to develop his land, as he could dispose of the remainder of his crop after he had paid the tax.

In 1922 the various taxes were replaced by a single tax, calculated in pounds of rye. And in 1923 the tax, still calculated in pounds of rye, became payable in money. And so the author points out that the Soviet Government, in order to restore the agriculture of the country, was forced to restore the capitalist system of taxation.

The second step in the reform of the agrarian policy of the Soviet Government was the formulation of the agrarian code of October 30, 1922 which replaced the agrarian law of February 19, 1918. All land was proclaimed to be the property of the State and in addition all agricultural land or land that could be used as such constituted an agricultural entity belonging to the State and administered by the Commissariat of Agriculture and its local agents. The right of land use was extended to include the right of the peasant to cultivate his holding as he pleased and to erect on it all buildings necessary for living or working purposes. He could even rent out his land if it were absolutely impossible for him to cultivate it himself, and provided that the period of the lease did not exceed three years. He was supposed to own no more land than he could cultivate with the help of his family, but it was possible to employ hired labor provided that all the members of the family worked too. The right of land use ceased if the whole family refused to work, if the land were not used for a period of three years, or at the death of all the members of the peasant family or their definite removal somewhere else. Should one member or several members of the family seek work elsewhere their share of the land remained with the family for two successive periods of crop rotation, after which it passed to the community. Should they return later they received other lands from those held in reserve. The right of land use was also granted to communes, agricultural artels, peasant mirs

and associations of peasant families. And so among the other changes the mir came into its own again.

Agricultural conditions began to improve and continued to improve during the period from 1922 to 1927 although discrepancies in the available statistics make any definite information about individual crops and livestock rather uncertain. But economic differences among peasant holdings began to reappear almost as soon as the new economic policy of the Soviet Government was put into effect. The interest of the peasants in developing their land was revived. There was a tendency to leave the community and establish individual farms and soon a new class of rich peasants came into existence. But the creation of individual enterprises, although it played an important part in the economic life of the country, did not, according to the author attain the importance it had at the time of the functioning of the agrarian reform of Stolypin. He pronounces himself as in disagreement with Daude-Bancel in this connection by declaring that the peasant community had by no means received its death blow. Under the régime of the rural community an individual peasant could not accumulate in his possession a large area of land. But he could rent his land. It was rented by the rich peasants who had means of cultivating it not possessed by the poor peasants. They had to use hired labor so that unemployment decreased to 50 percent in the period from 1922 to 1926, and the area cultivated increased very greatly. Agriculture prospered, but the plan of the Government to reduce the agricultural population to the same low level was disrupted by the rise of a rural bourgeoisie.

The author discusses next some of the burdens that the Russian peasantry had to support during the period of the new economic policy, or N.E.P. There was first of all the difference between the decreasing prices of agricultural products and the increasing prices of industrial products. Then the single tax, payable first in kind, then in money and after January 1, 1924, again in kind and which varied according to the extent of land owned by the peasant family, the number of members of the family, the number of adult workers, the numbers of livestock, and the average crop harvest of the district, weighed heavily on the peasant proprietors. Immediately after the establishment of this tax it was supplemented by an additional tax of 10 percent of the principal tax to be used for local needs and one of 5 percent for regional needs. Beginning in 1924/25 a sliding scale was adopted according to the size of the farm and the family.

Meantime the State and collective farms were left largely to their own devices without help from the Government, and their influence on the rural economic life was more or less insignificant. The agricultural concessions to foreigners are also shown to have been relatively unimportant and without influence on the economic life of the Soviet Union.

In a summary of conditions in 1927, the last year of the N.E.P., the author finds that although Russian agriculture had made as much progress as possible under existing conditions it was still below the level of agriculture before the War. The socialization of agriculture had not been accomplished. And so there came into being the idea of the collectivization of rural life, which the author terms a second agrarian revolution, but which was not accomplished until after a transition period of two years during

which it had to overcome opposition within the ranks of the Communist party itself.

During this period the Government did not try to rush the socialization of agriculture. It encouraged the establishment of new collective and Soviet enterprises and attempted to bring about the liquidation of the enterprises of rich peasants while favoring the poor peasants. The sale of agricultural products was limited by the closing of markets and by a system of contract by which a peasant agreed long before the harvest to sell to the State a certain quantity of agricultural products based on weight or the total production of a certain area of land. In certain cases the peasant undertook to cultivate that area of land according to the terms of the contract.

Then towards the end of 1929 the Soviet Government abruptly changed its agrarian policy by undertaking the collectivization of agriculture on a large scale, suppressing individual land ownership entirely, and undertaking the destruction of the Kulaks, or wealthy peasants, as a class. The Five-Year plan which had been drafted, became the "Five-Year Plan realized in 4 years." A stringent campaign was directed against the Kulaks who were deprived of their land, refused entrance into the Kolkhozes, and banished to Northern Russia where they were employed at forced labor. Their confiscated property was turned over to the Kolkhozes, the numbers of which increased rapidly. Many peasants sought refuge in their ranks through fear of being classed among the Kulaks, others hoped to appropriate some of the confiscated land of the latter, but most of them entered the Kolkhozes because of administrative pressure and threats. The persecution of all peasants who remained outside the collective farms became so acute that much dissatisfaction became evident, and Stalin put a stop to it, made membership in the Kolkhozes voluntary and not compulsory, and advised the extension of the form of Kolkhoz known as the agricultural artel. That was the signal for the exodus of large numbers of peasants from the Kolkhozes and their reestablishment on their own land. They did not return to the Kolkhozes until they were forced into them again during the winter of 1930/31.

The peasants who became members of the artels had to pay an entry charge in cash of from 2 to 10 percent of the value of their total property. They had to cede all their land and stock with the fodder for the upkeep of the latter, the work buildings and all equipment for the processing of agricultural products. They retained their dwellings and gardens, one cow, and the smaller livestock. A quarter to a half of the belongings of the members became the inalienable property of the artel. The members had to do whatever work was imposed upon them without shirking. Should they do any outside work they were obliged to turn over not less than 3 percent or more than 10 percent of their earnings to the treasury of the artel. They were divided into brigades the head of which calculated the hours of work of the group as a whole and of each individual member. At the end of the year each member of the Kolkhoz received his share of the earnings based on the number of working days.

The author describes the events of 1931 and 1932 from the point of view of the mechanization of agriculture, the difficulties encountered in the

feeding of the urban population, and the reform of the system of providing stocks of agricultural products. Three decrees were issued in August and September of 1932 which made the theft of any agricultural products belonging to the Kolkhozes punishable by death or at least by forced labor for ten years and which made the land belonging to the Kolkhozes inalienable. These measures were followed in 1933 by a system of supervision and inspection to ensure their fulfilment.

The author in his concluding summary points out that while the first agrarian revolution transferred all the land to the peasants their possession of which was stabilized during the period of the N.E.P., the second agrarian revolution deprived the peasants not only of the land they had thus acquired but also of the land they had owned before the first revolution. Now all the land belongs to the State and this right is effectively exercised. The use of the land belongs to the Kolkhozes which are in the last analysis organs of the Government. The villages are becoming large socialized enterprises which employ hired workers. To this extent, it is shown, the agricultural policy of the Soviet Government has been successful, but it has brought about an alarming decrease in the production of food products, even to the extent of causing another famine. This condition is largely due to the lack of farming knowledge of the men placed in charge of operations and to the loss of interest in their work on the part of the peasants. What the future may hold in store for Russia is on the knees of the Gods.-
A. M. Eganay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Farnsworth, Helen C. Decline and recovery of wheat prices in the 'nineties. p. 289-352. Stanford University, Calif. ¹⁹³⁴ (Food research institute. Wheat studies, v. 10, no. 8 and 9, June and July 1934)

The great decline of wheat prices and the accumulation of enormous stocks which could be appreciably reduced only by an unprecedented drought in many parts of the world have revived interest in that other major depression of the wheat market which lasted about a quarter of a century, from about 1880 to 1905, and culminated in 1894-95 with prices which, until the present depression, were the lowest in the history of the United States. In this thorough investigation Mrs. Farnsworth succeeds in throwing much light on that earlier depression. Apart from more usual material, data very seldom used in dealing with that period (as, for instance, visible supplies) are introduced to great advantage.

To disclose the price situation on the wheat market, Mrs. Farnsworth uses the English wheat prices deflated by the Sauerbeck-Statist index of wholesale prices and wheat prices in the United States deflated by the Warren-Pearson-United States Bureau of Labor Statistics index. In analyzing the deflated prices, she writes, "The horizontal trend of deflated Chicago prices suggests that in so far as other influences affected Chicago wheat prices during this period, they tended approximately to offset each other. As regards British import wheat, however, the net effect of other factors was further to depress its price. In deflated

British import wheat prices there was a net decline of something like 20 per cent over this period" (p. 291-292). From these data Mrs. Farnsworth draws the conclusion that apparently "the major part of the decline in wheat prices during 1870-1900 was the result of influences which were tending to depress commodity prices in general."

However, the situation of the farmer does not directly depend on wholesale prices of pig iron, coal, and other goods entering the indices of wholesale commodity prices, but is determined by the relation of the prices the farmers get for their products to the prices of the goods and services which they buy. It is well known further that the former prices do not rise as fast as the wholesale commodity prices in general do in periods of rising prices, and do not fall as fast in periods of falling prices. The experience of the present depression has taught us a severe practical lesson that a reduction in actual (not deflated) prices of agricultural products badly hits farmers, even when not only the index of wholesale commodity prices but also the general price level is going down correspondingly. And actual prices of wheat on the English market were cut in half from the early 'seventies to the middle of the 'nineties.

The fact that the deflated Chicago wheat prices did not fall at all during 1870-1900 and British wheat prices went down only 20 per cent does not affect the significance of the other fact that during most of that period wheat prices were not remunerative and were even ruinous. Producers in all old sections suffered badly. The same was to a large extent true for regions developed but recently. The number of sections where wheat producers could make both ends meet was very restricted indeed.

Some light may be thrown on the price situation of wheat by comparing prices of wheat with prices of other agricultural products.

The decrease in wheat prices on the English market from 1860 to 1905 was considerably larger than the decrease in prices of barley and oats. Data for Prussia and some other countries show that the same was true of rye as well. Only prices of corn for part of the period were as low as wheat prices, but the situation of the corn market at that time was similar to the wheat market. Comparison of Sauerbeck indices of prices for vegetable and animal food shows further that the price decline of all grains (the index of prices of vegetable food consists primarily of grain prices) during a very long period was considerably larger than the decline in prices of animal food. As the production of animal products was not advantageous either the outstandingly bad price situation of wheat becomes apparent.

The deliberations of the author on the supply situation also tend to obscure somewhat the peculiar situation of the wheat market in that period. She finds "no basis for belief that the decline of wheat prices during 1870-1900 was due to more or less continuous 'overproduction' of wheat." And, further, "In general, world consumption of wheat appears approximately to have kept pace with increase of world production during these years. Except for limited periods of time wheat stocks apparently did not become burdensome." (p.303)

Continuous overproduction during a quarter of a century of course is impossible. Even now world wheat production in most years does not exceed

consumption. The existence of burdensome stocks during a period of 25 to 30 years is also unlikely. However, as a result of stressing the absence of overproduction and of excessive stocks during the whole period, the author makes it appear as though the peculiar, prolonged and severe depression of the world wheat market were a minor disturbance lasting a few years.

Factors which had a special effect on production of wheat in new areas are presented by Mrs. Farnsworth in detail. Permanent construction of new railways on a very large scale in many countries of the world combined with a great decrease in transportation rates, considerable reduction of ocean freight rates, and improvements in agricultural machinery, suddenly added to the former grain acreage an immense, fertile area, particularly suitable for wheat, in the prairies of eastern and southeastern Europe, North and South America, and Australia. Yet statistics of production show that an increase in wheat production commensurate with the increase in prospective wheat area occurred only before the 'eighties. After a vigorous start further increases in production, even in the new countries, were very much curtailed.

According to the revised official estimates, the wheat acreage of the United States increased by about 14 million acres between 1870 and 1880. In the next fifteen years the increase amounted to but 3 million acres. The exports rose from about 50 million bushels in the early 'seventies to more than 150 million at the end of the same decade and remained at about that level up to the middle of the 'nineties.

The increase in acreage from 1870 to 1880 was nearly as great, if instead of the official figures the estimates of Dr. Holbrook Working, Food Research Institute, California, are used. But the increase in the next 15 years was about 7.5 million acres according to Working, as against the official 3 million. If Working's figures are nearer to the facts than the official figures, the ability of the United States to adjust production to the low level of prices appears much greater than on the basis of official figures. It remains, however, significant that no appreciable increase in exports was possible from about 1880 to 1895.

Russia's grain production was practically paralyzed by the collapse of world grain prices. Between 1881 and 1887 the grain area even decreased in fifty provinces of European Russia. After this year the increase in total Russian acreage was but small up to the last years of the century. While the lowest prices were not reached until 1894, the terrible famine of 1891 showed strikingly what the then prevailing prices meant to the Russian peasant. Russian wheat exports kept on increasing until the second half of the 'eighties and then remained unchanged until the new century.

The situation in British India was probably even more acute than in Russia. Wheat production and export in the last fifteen years of the 19th century actually declined.

Australia was unable to begin to develop her productive abilities before the new century was well under way, while Canada made little progress.

Aside from the United States, only Argentina and the Danubian countries, most favorably situated as regards cost of transportation to the import

markets, succeeded in making considerable gains during the period under observation; yet even for those countries only a rather small part of the latent possibilities could be developed under such unfavorable conditions.

With the exception of 1897-98, wheat prices remained low up to about 1905. However, in the decade between about 1895 and 1905 conditions in wheat production were already better adjusted to the price level. Hence, more progress was made by some countries during that period than in the preceding fifteen years. The increase in the wheat acreage of this country by not less than 12.3 million acres from 1895 to 1899 (by 8.3 million according to H. Working) and shows best what an immense productive capacity was already developed or could be developed at a moment's notice, but had remained latent due to unprofitable prices. A considerable part of the gain was lost in subsequent years, partly because the rise in price in 1897-98 turned out to be only temporary.

The wheat depression was definitely overcome only in the last seven or eight pre-war years, and by this time the withdrawal of the country from the world market as a wheat (and corn) exporter had made considerable progress. The prosperity boom which covered the entire world allowed the demand to increase rapidly with remunerative prices. From 1898-1902 to 1909-1913, world wheat prices rose by more than 25 percent. This substantial price increase was not accompanied by respective increases in cost of production and transportation. The relation of prices of wheat to other grains also became more favorable for wheat production. It was after these changes that the true productive capacity - already available or easy to develop - became apparent. In but eleven years, from 1898-1902 to 1909-1913, the major exporting countries with the exception of the United States increased their exports of wheat by nearly 300 million bushels, while in the preceding twenty years their gain amounted to but 60 million bushels. Argentina and Canada increased their exports by nearly four times and even such an "old" exporter as Russia was able nearly to double hers, although domestic consumption increased enormously in the same years.

The monetary part in the price decline of wheat prices of the last decades of the 19th century should on no account be overlooked. Yet the great commotion created by the transition from a grain market including but a few European countries and the coast-near sections of North America, to a world wide market, with the resulting grain price disturbances and accompanied by enormous shifts in production from wheat to other grains, from grain to livestock, etc., remains a very significant page in the history of the economic development of the world.

The detailed comparison of the situation on the wheat market in the former and present depressions given by Mrs. Farnsworth is illuminating. Yet the difference in the rate of growth of consumption then and now might possibly have been stressed a little more. The present situation is quite different, in regard to adjusting the demand to the supply and reducing the stocks to "normal". Formerly a contraction in the increase of production sufficed; now the same result cannot be attained without an absolute reduction in production.

If the divergency in the development of consumption had been given more weight, it probably would have been possible to stress a little less the significance of the undoubtedly important economic nationalism of the present. If there were as great a rate of increase in consumption as in the 'nineties at least some of the present nationalistic extravagances

would be impossible.

Perhaps the significance of the excessive stocks of wheat might also have been emphasized a little less. Burdensome stocks are primarily outer signs of some inner disease. Although in several commodities no excessive stocks have been accumulated during the present depression, their present situation and their prospects of recovery are not much better than those of wheat. Laying great stress on excessive wheat stocks would necessitate a rather optimistic view now since a considerable part of the excess is likely to disappear in the immediate future. Such an expectation will hardly materialize, however, unless production is kept in restraint by national and international measures of government or similar agencies. - N. Jasny, Senior Economist, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Cressey, G. B. China's geographic foundations; a survey of the land and its people. 436p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1934. 278.184 C86

Bibliography, p. 395-423.

"China is passing through social, economic, and political readjustments without parallel in all history. A great nation which has been characterized by isolation and tradition is rapidly readjusting its life and becoming a member of the family of nations. Geography cannot pretend to solve the many problems which these changes present, but it can indicate something of the environment in which the drama is being enacted. Where people live so close to nature as in China, an appreciation of geography is fundamental in understanding human affairs." In these words, the author emphasizes the pertinency of his work and its significance to agricultural economists and historians as well as geographers.

Professor Cressey's book has evolved during a decade of travel and research, and therein is the basis of one of its chief merits. Systematic travel and field work which took him to some part of each of the twenty-eight provinces except Yunnan, Szechwan, Sikang, Sinkiang, and Fukien, and the fifteen geographic regions, with the exception of the Red Basin and the Southwestern Tableland, have been of inestimable value in its preparation. Many of his findings have been checked with research students at the University of Shanghai where, until recently, he was professor of geology and geography. He has also kept in close touch with many organizations engaged in research in both the physical and social sciences, notably the Chinese Geological Survey and the studies of agricultural practices and conditions inaugurated by Professor J. Lossing Buck of the University of Nanking. Professor Cressey's studies, of which this volume is a product, have been aided by subsidies from the Social Science Research Council and the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The primary purpose of geography, as conceived by Professor Cressey, is the delineation and interpretation of the humanized landscape. As a result the discussion of the basic physical factors is limited to an explanation of the essential elements in the environment, and there is no extensive tracing of the evolution of modern China in terms of historical geography. What we get is a reasoned geographical description of China as it is today, with an occasional outline of the adjustments

which the Chinese have made to their physical environment.

The first six chapters afford a clear treatment of the fundamental aspects of China's physical and human geography, and the remaining fifteen chapters are descriptions of the major natural regions of the country as delineated by the author. Research workers will need a more detailed analysis of the relief, land forms, and river drainage than is given in the chapter entitled "Topography Sets the Stage", and they will wish discussions of the natural vegetation and the racial composition of the Chinese people. The reviewer has particularly enjoyed the chapters entitled "Farmers of Forty Centuries" and "Nature's Gifts to China", which tell of the agricultural, mineral, and industrial resources of the country.

The excellent format of the book will do much toward increasing its usefulness and interest among general readers. Approximately two hundred pictures, diagrams, and maps add much to the value of the text, especially the chapters on the geographical regions. The reviewer would question the adequacy of the generalized physiographic map at the end of the volume had not the author explained in the preface that all maps and photographs were lost when the plant of the Commercial Press of Shanghai was destroyed by the Japanese invasion early in 1932. The comprehensive and carefully classified bibliography will be of great value to research workers. We of the Occident should welcome this authoritative volume which does so much by way of explaining the setting and the changes which are taking place in China.- Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Armstrong, P. C., and Robinson, F. E. M. City and country; a study in fundamental economics. 145p. Toronto, the Macmillan company of Canada limited, 1934. 220 Ar5

Economic and political plans must in the end depend for success or failure on the skill with which they are adapted to that agriculture which is the very essence of man's struggle for life. To develop this thesis the book attributes, in broad terms, the present economic position of the race as a whole, and of its individual communities, to variations in ability to produce food-stuffs by tilling the soil. It analyzes the agricultural origins of the present unbalanced state of world society, tracing the historical growth of our social and economic troubles. The great boom was purely urban in its outlook. Wars, booms, and depressions result chiefly from a condition of disequilibrium as between rural and urban elements. In the social maladjustment the unintentional "oppressors" are the urban elements and the "oppressed" are the

rural; the maladjustment comes from general failure to realize the origins of modern society, and the necessity for rural strength if the world is to prosper.

Although the authors offer certain necessary modifications, and point out certain capitalistic errors or weaknesses of the past - particularly an unreal faith in the possibility of establishing an urban system that does not remember its rural base - their belief is that the desired stable society will be brought about by a return to the laissez faire theory of government. - Caroline B. Sherman, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Economic Information.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Economics

Agricultural economics society. Report of conference held in London, 5th and 6th December, 1933. p. 67-114. [Reading,] 1934. (Journal of proceedings of the Agricultural economics society, v.3, no.2, May 1934). 281.9 Ag8

Partial contents: The Agricultural Marketing Act, 1933, by R. C. Hinton, with discussion; Marketing intelligence: Collection and uses, by G. S. Dunnett, with discussion; The relation of the agricultural economist to practical farm management, by J. R. Currie, with discussion; and Organized marketing in relation to progress in production, by J. Ll. Davies, with discussion.

Agricultural Policy - Gt. Britain

Street, A. G. Land everlasting. 300p. London, J. Lane, 1934. 281.171 St8

The author writes as follows in an introductory note:

"By virtue of his greater voting power to-day the British townsman decides the fate of British farming - what the farmer thinks about farming policy being comparatively immaterial - and it looks as though this state of things will obtain for many years to come, certainly during the lifetime of the men who are farming in Britain to-day. It is useless for the farmer to rebel against this, or to ignore it, for while he may say, and possibly quite rightly, that such tyranny is unfair, he is powerless to alter it. His wisest, in fact his only course, is to try at all times and in every possible way to enable his town cousins to obtain some real knowledge concerning our farming industry, so that they may be the better fitted to decide fairly and sensibly when agricultural problems are placed before them by our administrators. It is with this object in view that one farmer has been rash enough to put his thoughts into book form."

The extracts which follow have been taken from the concluding chapter:

"In this book I have tried to consider the various aspects of our farming industry in their relation to many different national problems and many differing sections of our population and, rightly or wrongly, I have obtained the same answer to all these equations. It is to the effect that the only prosperous future for British farming lies in its making the production of perishable foodstuffs its main business, producing

grain only as a by-product of that business, and that our future agricultural policy should be directed to that end...

"Granted, I set out at the beginning of this book to please the cause of animal husbandry and market gardening in this country in preference to wheat growing, but I am frightened almost at the overwhelming evidence in their favour from every point of view. If I thought that I was right in my ideas before I wrote this book, now that it is written I am convinced that I am right, and, as I say, this frightens me. To discover that one's ideas have become one's convictions makes a man feel rather small. It is so easy to have ideas on any subject because ideas are merely things which you hold, but convictions are things which hold you.

"Also, one must have the courage of one's convictions, and this I have. My critics may take from my arguments the usual trade discount of 50% on the grounds that I was biased against a wheat-growing policy in this country before I wrote this book: they may take away 50% of what remains on the grounds that writing books is now part of my business in life and I must needs write something; and they may take away 50% of what then remains because I am a livestock farmer, and am therefore beating a drum which suits my own pocket. Even so, the residue left will be more than sufficient to lay flat the theory that Britain should become a wheat-growing country...

"Some readers may consider that the chapters on the monetary problem should not have been included in an agricultural book, but I make no apologies for this digression from farming matters. Farming, seeing that it is engaged in primary production, has been harmed far more than most of our industries by the inadequacy and unfairness of our existing financial system, and, until that system is altered, all other aids to our farming industry will be, perforce, in the nature of poultices, which, while they may or may not give the patient some temporary relief, cannot effect a permanent cure. In my opinion, if our administrators would give less time to the manufacture of poultices for farming's ills and more to the solving of our monetary problem, it would be better for farming, for all our commerce and industry, for every hard-working honest citizen in the country, and for the nation as a whole. Also, once they make our currency a fair method of measuring goods, they would find that most of our farming difficulties would solve themselves.

"The great point I have tried to make is that times have changed tremendously during the past fifty years and are still changing at a bewildering speed, and that, in consequence, our farming industry must change with them. It is useless to consider our farming problem in the light of past conditions...

"Yet once again I want to stress the point that this farming problem of ours is everybody's problem, and that it is impossible to dodge it. The land is here, and something has to be done with it. The farmer is interested in it because his living depends upon the finding of a solution which will give him a decent return for his labours. The townsman is interested in it because as a consumer of our farming's products he will be bound to pay the major portion of any money spent by the nation to further the prosperity of its farming industry. I do not care whether this is spent in terms of Wheat Quotas, Sugar Subsidies, Quota Restrictions of Meat and other produce, Tariff Duties, or in any other form, the fact remains that it will be the town consumer who will pay the bill. There-

fore he should try to see that his money is spent wisely, and the farmer should endeavour to give him good value for his money, because unless he does so that money will not continue to be forthcoming.

"Maybe these are selfish reasons why both townsman and farmer should be interested in our farming problem but they are very natural ones...

"Men and women die, farm animals die, crops grow up and are cut down to wither and die, but the land remains, land everlasting. No matter whether we be town dweller, farmer, or farm labourer, it is our duty to serve our land faithfully and see that it is neither mis-used nor neglected during our lifetime, so that when we die it may receive us in honour not in shame. No Briton can say truthfully that the well-being or otherwise of our land is not his business. It is everybody's business and everybody's duty to acquire some knowledge of the land and its needs, for the manner in which it has been used during the past few years cries, 'Shame' upon us all.

"It is difficult somehow to put down in cold print that one cares about anything, but a life lived in close contact with the land of my own country has taught me that to care about its well-being is an honest emotion which need not be hidden. I care, and I care very much what happens to our countryside, and it is because I care that I have written this book, stating my views as to our future agricultural policy. I am firmly convinced that no lasting good can come either to the farming community or to the British nation through the adoption of a grain-growing policy, and also that a policy directed to the establishment of prosperous animal husbandry and market gardening will bring a great and lasting good to everybody in the land."

Agricultural Relief Measures

International institute of agriculture. Bureau of economic and social studies. The agricultural situation in 1932-33... Economic commentary on the International yearbook of agricultural statistics for 1932-33. 580p. Rome, Printing office of the Chamber of deputies, 1934. 251 In84A 1932/33

The Secretary General of the International Institute of Agriculture writes in part as follows in the letter of transmittal:

"The Agricultural Situation in 1932-33... forms the fourth volume of the series of Economic Commentaries on the International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics.

"No essential modification has been made in the plan followed in the preceding volumes, but in this volume, as in that of 1930-31, a special chapter has been devoted to international meetings at which agricultural problems were discussed, many such meetings having been held during the period 1932-33.

"The growth of planned economy and the resulting changes in the structure of agriculture give special importance to the introductory chapter, in which those changes are traced, and to the chapter relating to Government measures of farm relief, many of which were connected with economic planning.

"In the last chapter an effort is made to present as accurate a picture as possible of the economic conditions of the farmers in 1932-33. While agriculture was still in a state of depression there were some slight indications that recovery was beginning to take place."

Agriculture - Hungary

Hungary, Konigl. Ungar. ackerbauminister. La Hongrie agricole se présente au XVI^e Congrès international d'agriculture. 226 p. Budapest, [Athenaeum], 1934. 281.177 H89

"Publié par S.E.M. le Ministre Royal Hongrois de l'agriculture et Comité d'organisation du XVI^e Congrès international d'agriculture."

A profusely illustrated account of all phases of agricultural production and organization in Hungary where, it is stated, the task of adapting the economic life of the country to post-war conditions has been successfully accomplished.

Agriculture - India

India. Punjab. Board of economic inquiry. Rural section publication no. 32-34, 36-38. [Lahore] 1933-34. 281.9 In2

Contents. - no. 32. Farm accounts in the Punjab, 1931-1932... by S. K. Singh... and S. A. Singh. 1933.-no. 33. Studies in the cost of production of crops in the Punjab, by Kartar Singh. 1934. - no. 34. Economics of gut making in the Punjab. - Inquiry conducted by F. A. Shah, 1934. - no. 36. Cost of ginning and pressing cotton in the Punjab, by P. S. Phullar... and A. S. Gulzar. 1934. - no. 37. Economic conditions of Simla rickshaw men. Inquiry conducted by L. R. Dawar. 1934. - no. 38. Finance and marketing of cultivators' wheat in the Punjab... by F. A. Shah... and L. R. Dawar. 1934.

Barter and Scrip

Fisher, Irving. Stamp scrip, by Irving Fisher... assisted by Hans R. L. Cohnrssen and Herbert W. Fisher. 117p. New York, Adelphi company [c1933] 284 F53St

Partial contents: The swap movement in 1933; Stamp scrip described; The first experiments abroad; The sudden spread of 'scrip' in the United States; A stamp scrip manual for localities; and Stamp scrip and barter exchanges.

Cattle Industry - Gt. Britain

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Cattle industry (Emergency provisions) act, 1934, and orders and regulations made thereunder together with the report of the Cattle committee on arrangements. 44p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. (Economic series no. 41) 280.9 G792 no.41

"On the 11th July, 1934, Mr. Walter Elliot, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, made an announcement in the House of Commons on the subject of the Government's livestock policy, and a White Paper on the livestock situation was issued on the same day. It was stated in the White Paper that in view of the serious nature of the problems involved in the formulation of a long-term policy, the Government were anxious to allow time for further examination of the various alternatives; that, in the meantime, emergency measures were to be taken to relieve the position of the home producer; and that in this connection the Government were introducing forthwith the Cattle Industry (Emergency Provisions) Bill. This Bill became law on the 31st July. The Act provides that payments may be

made to producers of certain specified classes of cattle or carcasses in accordance with arrangements approved by the appropriate Ministers for the purpose. Section 4 of the Act provides that these arrangements shall be prepared and submitted to the appropriate Ministers by the Cattle Committee appointed under the Act, and that if those Ministers so direct, the Cattle Committee shall carry into effect any such arrangements approved by them. The Cattle Committee was appointed on the 31st July and presented their Report on Arrangements on the 10th August. The appropriate Ministers on the 10th August approved the arrangements submitted to them and directed the Cattle Committee to carry them into effect.

"On the 2nd August the appropriate Ministers made an Order for the marking of imported cattle under Section 3 of the Act and subsequently, an Order under Section 2 (2) of the Act was made by the appropriate Ministers, as well as Regulations under the same Section.

"For the convenience of producers who wish to claim payment under the Act, and of all persons connected with its administration, the documents referred to have been brought together and reproduced in this volume which, it is hoped, will form a useful handbook on the Cattle Industry (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1934." -Foreword.

Central Banking

Hawtrey, R. G. The art of central banking. 464p. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green and co., 1933. 284 H31A

First ed., October 1932; reprinted, October 1933.

The volume consists of a collection of essays, and takes its title from the fourth one. The author describes these essays rather fully in his preface from which the extracts below have been taken;

"As the book is actually arranged, the subject is introduced by two essays describing recent events, one on French Monetary Policy, and the other on the Wall Street Speculation and the Crisis of 1929. These provide an approach by raising problems of central banking in practical form.

"The third essay is entitled Consumers' Income and Outlay. It explores in fuller detail a system of monetary analysis which I have already employed in other books, and which I have used extensively in the present volume...

"The fourth essay is that which gives its name to the book. If the subject of central banking is classed as an art and not as a science, it is not for that reason any the less scientific. The art of central banking is practical in that it teaches how to use a power of influencing events. It is concerned, not merely with the relation of cause to effect, but with the relation of means to end.

"But there is no less scope for systematic reasoning in the study of means than in the study of causes. The pursuit of wisdom is as scientific as the pursuit of truth.

"Economic theory, in every branch, deals with practical affairs. Its subject is human welfare, and it is never entirely dissociated from the practical question of how human welfare is to be promoted. But it is a special characteristic of the art of central banking that it deals specifically with the task of an authority directly entrusted with

the promotion of human welfare. Human welfare, human motives, human behaviour supply material so baffling and elusive that many people are sceptical of the possibility of building a scientific edifice on so shifting a foundation. But however complex the material, and however imperfect the data, there is always an advantage to be gained from systematic thought. We may have to be satisfied with probabilities, but we can at any rate see to it that our probabilities make the most of the data we have.

"Here what is commonly called theory, far from being academic, is simply the reading of past experience. The more intricate the subject, the more inadequate and indeed misleading is the empiricism which evolves practical precepts haphazard from the superficial uniformities of the past.

"A central bank is entrusted with the regulation of credit, and under modern conditions the regulation of credit includes the regulation of money. Money is the nervous system of industry, and the due functioning of economic activity throughout its entire range is dependent upon the proper regulation of money.

"I have started with a description of the evolution of the art of central banking through the practices of the Bank of England in the nineteenth century, and have then proceeded to a theoretical exposition of the art and so to an interpretation of recent events.

"In the theoretical exposition, the fundamental principle is the power of the central bank, through its regulation of credit, to bring about what I have called a 'release of cash' or an 'absorption of cash,' and thereby to enlarge or to compress the consumers' income and outlay. It is through the exercise of that power that the central bank discharges its responsibility as the source of money.

"One of the most important conclusions in regard to the art of central banking is that the power of a central bank ought to be used to prevent undue fluctuations in the price level, or, given an international gold standard, that the principal central banks ought to concert measures to stabilize the value of gold. The essay entitled Money and Index Numbers is devoted to showing what meaning ought to be given to stability of the price level for the purposes of such measures. Like the essay on Consumers' Income and Outlay, it is in the nature of a technical digression, but it is essential to a complete treatment of our subject.

"The sixth essay is a criticism of Mr. Keynes's Treatise on Money...

"The seventh essay is likewise concerned with Mr. Keynes's Treatise. It examines certain proposals which he made for modifying the technical practices of central banks.

"The concluding essay shows how intimately the various remedies for unemployment, which come under discussion whenever business is depressed, are related to the characteristic instrument of central banking, the enlargement and compression of the consumers' income and outlay.

"The last three essays were written for the Committee on Finance and Industry, presided over by Lord Macmillan."

Consumer Cooperatives

U. S. Dept. of labor. Bureau of labor statistics. Organization and management of consumers' cooperative associations and clubs (with model bylaws) July 1934. 7lp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934. (Bulletin no. 598) 158.6 B87 no.598.

Cooperative series.

Bibliography, p. 69-71.

"Renewed and increased interest in cooperative effort is one of the results of the severe economic hardships of the past few years. This is not a new phenomenon. Years of general prosperity are usually lean years as regards the spread of the cooperative philosophy. That philosophy is primarily an economic one, making its appeal first to the financial self-interest of the individual, by the possibilities of savings that it offers. When times are good, when wages are high and money is plentiful, such small savings as the cooperative society offers make little appeal to the average wage earner in this country, especially considering the effort involved in obtaining these savings.

"In hard times, on the other hand, with decreased employment and lessened income, the wage earner is forced to take stock of his position and look about for possible ways of improving it. It is under such conditions that consumers' cooperation makes its greatest appeal.

"The average working man who thinks of joining a cooperative thinks only of saving for himself the retailer's small net profit. He does not take due account of the fact that retail cooperative societies unite to form wholesales, and that these wholesales go into manufacturing and the production of raw materials, and that the great cooperative movement of the world is moving on to put into the pockets of the consumers that vast fund known as the 'profits of business.' This is known to be a very concrete fact in those countries where a large part of the people supply their needs through their cooperative societies.

"The distinguishing feature of the cooperative system is that it exists for the common good. All land, buildings, or goods acquired become the common property of all the members. Every economy in distribution or manufacture and every advance in efficiency made within the society benefits every member of it, instead of going to swell the profits of some one person....

"This bulletin is concerned with methods of organization for consumers' cooperative associations of all types, whether for the supply of goods or services. Model bylaws, together with explanations (where necessary) of the reasons why particular provisions are desirable or important are also given. As is pointed out, the consumers' cooperative law of the particular State should be studied before bylaws are finally adopted, as the various States set certain requirements which must be met by cooperative societies incorporating within their borders.

"Part 2 of the report presents information and bylaws adaptable to the more elementary form of consumers' cooperative effort. - The cooperative buying club. Under the club form there is no store or other establishment, the members merely pooling their orders, making the purchase from private merchants, and dividing up the goods when delivered. Clubs are excellent as training for eventual operation of a consumers' cooperative association and are often a preliminary step to that end."

Crop Reporting - China

China. Ministry of industries. National agricultural research bureau.
Special publication no. 1. Crop reporting in China 1933. May 1934.
44 p. Nanking, 1934. 281.9 C44.no. 1

"The National Agricultural Research Bureau takes pleasure in presenting this monograph which summarizes the results of crop reporting in China for the year 1933. This is the first extensive report of this nature to be published in our country.

The value of crop reporting work has been recognized throughout the world as it is the only source of supplying continuous information regarding the crops and rural conditions of a country. As this work was inaugurated in China only a few years ago, it is still in the experimental stage. At present the data are obtained from 6,000 voluntary reporters located in 1,200 hsiens.

Since all the monthly issues of 1933 covering this work may not be available to our readers and as the data in every case may not be readily accessible, we have revised the statistical material and now present it in this final form. In order that this study may be available to the specialists of other countries for their information, we present it in both English and Chinese." -Preface

Economics

Wicksell, Knut. Lectures on political economy... Translated from the Swedish by E. Classen and edited with an introduction by Lionel Robbins. v.1. London, G. Routledge and sons, ltd., 1934. 280 W633L

Bibliography at beginning of chapters.

Contents. - v. 1. General theory.

From the introduction the extracts below have been taken:

"John Gustaf Knut Wicksell, the author of these lectures, is an economist of outstanding achievements whose work has not yet received in English-speaking countries the attention it deserves. In Scandinavia where he taught, and in Central Europe and Italy where he has long been read, his influence has already been extensive and important. But, in other parts, even at the time of his death in 1926, he was probably less known than any other economist of commensurate rank. In recent years, however, largely as a result of the writings of Professor Hayek and Mr. J. M. Keynes, his theories concerning the rate of interest and the price level have become more widely known and his reputation is on the increase. It is safe to say that as the main body of his work becomes available this process is likely to continue...

"Wicksell's central contributions to theoretical economics are all outlined, if not fully developed, in three books, all in German, which appeared in rapid succession at the commencement of his career in the nineties; *Über Wert, Kapital und Rente*, which appeared in 1893; *Finanztheoretische Untersuchungen*, which appeared in 1896; and *Geldzins und Güterpreise*, which appeared in 1898. In the first he developed an outline solution of the main problems of the pure theory of value and distribution. In the second he applied certain elements in this solution to the special problems of the theory of public finance and the incidence of taxation. In the third he developed his now celebrated theory concerning the re-

relationship between the money rate of interest and the general level of prices. His Vorlesungen über Nationalökonomie, of which the present volumes are a translation, were published first in Sweden in two parts, General Theory, and Money and Credit, in 1901 and 1906 respectively, and contain, with much new material, a systematic restatement of the main theorems of the first and the third of these earlier treatises.

"It would be a great mistake, however, to regard Wicksell's work as an economist as limited to these four major publications. He published much on the population problem, played an active part in the discussion of public affairs in Sweden, and throughout his career was a regular contributor to the scientific journals in Sweden and elsewhere...

"Any enumeration of Wicksell's more outstanding contribution to the detail of Economic Science must commence, if it is to do justice to his own wishes, with his contributions to the theory of population. It was the reproach that his knowledge of the economics of the population problem was insufficient, which first directed his attention to scientific economics; and throughout his life, the population problem in all its aspects retained the strongest hold on his interest and emotions, so much so indeed that in 1909 he incurred the penalty of a short term of imprisonment on account of strong utterances on certain of its non-economic aspects - a period which he devoted to the preparation of a short book on this subject signed defiantly 'Ystad Prison'. In the statistical field, he did much important work on the mechanics of population increase, and, in the field of economic theory, he was one of the first systematically to develop the concept of an optimum population. Whether it is so easy at any time to assign a specific magnitude to this elusive concept as Wicksell himself supposed, whether indeed we really yet know enough about the application of the laws of returns in this connection to be in a position to describe it in a way which is theoretically satisfactory, are questions on which differences of opinion between reasonable men may yet legitimately arise. But the emphatic pronouncements in the introduction to the Lectures on the place of population theory in a systematic treatment of economic problems are a sufficient indication of the importance Wicksell himself attached to this part of his work.

"To the broad outlines of the theory of value Wicksell added little that was completely original. But he fused the main teachings of Walras and the early Austrians with great ingenuity and expository power, giving to the philosophical insight and profundity of Menger and his followers, the superior precision and elegance of the mathematical formulation... The student of the theory of public finance... should not miss his discussion of the principle of justice in taxation.

"In the theory of production Wicksell displays much greater originality. His statement of the marginal productivity theory is one of the most satisfactory available....

"Most conspicuous, however, in the sphere of the theory of production is Wicksell's contribution to that part which deals with problems of capital and interest. Here his eclecticism rises to the point of pure genius. By a judicious selection from the best elements in earlier theories he achieved

a reformulation of this part of the theory of production from which, it is safe to say, all future work in this field which aspires to be taken seriously must commence....

"I come finally to what is probably the best known of Wicksell's contributions - his celebrated theory concerning the relations between money and natural rates of interest and movements in the general level of prices. This is probably Wicksell's most original contribution....

"It can be shown that the proposition that the money rate of interest which keeps prices stable is also the rate which clears the market of voluntarily accumulated capital, breaks down when the condition of capital supply are either progressive or retrogressive. It is clear that it stands in much need of refinement before it can be applied to the interpretation of actual conditions - still more as a guide to practice. The notion of a single rate, either natural or monetary, needs to be replaced by the idea of a structure of rates; and the interrelations of these rates, and their relation, not merely to the stream of saving, but also to the risk factor, need much more study. But when all is said by way of qualification, it remains true that the discovery, or rather the rediscovery, of the general relationship involved is one of the greatest single steps forward in monetary economics since the proper elaboration of the quantity theory. It is the key, not only to the more complex problems of fluctuations of monetary value, but also to much that is central in the general theory of capital and the theory of business cycles. Monetary theory and capital theory alike are at an impasse when the theory of money is limited to the simple quantity theory and the theory of capital is divorced from the theory of the money market. The value of money is said to depend on the quantity of money and the velocity of circulation, the rate of interest on the marginal productivity of extensions of the investment period, and the rate of time discount. The relations between the supply of capital and the supply of money, between the money rate of interest and the rates of real accumulation and investment, not to mention the relations between relative prices at various stages of production and the rate of borrowing of the entrepreneurs - all these problems, whose solution is essential to any comprehensive theory of economic change, remain unexplained until this fundamental conjunction has been effected. No doubt in this field it has been left for others to develop the implications of the broad principles which Wicksell laid down and even now much work still remains to be done. But the main credit of rediscovering these principles and bringing them once more into the centre of discussion must rest permanently with the author of these lectures."

Economics, Institutional.

Commons, J. R. Institutional economics, its place in political economy. 92lp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1934. 280 C734

Chapter references, p. 904-907.

The author writes in part as follows in his preface:

"This book is modeled upon textbooks in the Natural Sciences. Each idea here incorporated is traced back to its originator, and then the successive modifications of that idea are developed and the earlier double or treble meanings of the idea are separated, until each, as a single meaning, is combined with the others in what I conceive to be the Science of Political Economy as it is developing since the last Great War. The originators of new ideas and theories have appeared before and after revolutionary wars, during what I call the War Cycle. Since I base my analysis on the Anglo-American common law, I begin with the English Revolution of 1689; then follows the World War of the French Revolution, 1789 then the American Revolution of 1861, an outcome of the suppressed European revolution of 1848; then the war of a dozen revolutions beginning 1914.

"As I have explained elsewhere in my autobiography, I have been a part of two of these revolutionary cycles; The American which abolished slavery, and the world revolutions of the past twenty years. My first book, The Distribution of Wealth (1893), was dominated by the theories prevailing during the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century; my Legal Foundations of Capitalism (1924) and this Institutional Economics (1934) are dominated by the theories emerging in the revolutionary cycle of which we now are a part."

Economics, Sociology and Geography

Michigan academy of science, arts and letters. Papers of the Michigan academy of science, arts and letters. Editors: Eugene S. McCartney... Peter Okkelberg... Volume XIX... 662 p. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan press, 1934. 500 M582 v. 19.

Partial contents: Abstract of a plan to provide self-liquidating unemployment relief, by Ernest F. Lloyd; Some suggested changes in the Michigan tax structure, by Mather Francis Thurston; Population regions of the southern peninsula of Michigan: A preliminary study, by Stanley D. Dodge; A specialized rice district in the middle Parahyba valley of Brazil, by Preston E. James; Classification of land on a geographic basis, by Jethro Otto Veatch.

Farm Labor - Rationalization

Moszczeński, Stefan. Racjonalizacja pracy w gospodarstwach wiejskich. 164p. Warszawa, Nakład Własny, 1934. 281 M584.

Bibliography, p. [161]-164.

A series of articles on the general theme of rationalization of farm labor and farm management. By rationalization, the author means the substitution of scientific principles for routine. Among the articles

are: Taylorism in agricultural economy; the philosophy of agricultural bookkeeping; methods of time measurement in farming enterprises; the modern method of remunerating agricultural labor; and methods of facilitating the physical effort of farm labor.

Fruit - Canned and Dried - Gt. Britain

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. Canned and dried fruit supplies in 1933. Supplement to canned and dried fruit notes... July 1934. 92p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. 286.83 G79C

"The Empire Marketing Board was dissolved on 30th September, 1933, and from that date part of its economic and statistical work, including the intelligence services, was transferred to the Imperial Economic Committee.

"In view of the demand in previous years for a summary of the statistics relating to the canned and dried fruit trade of the United Kingdom, it has been decided to issue again the annual review of supplies. The present volume is the third of its kind and follows the same lines as its predecessors published by the Empire Marketing Board. Statistics for 1933 have been included and where necessary the 1932 figures have been revised. It should be remembered that in practically every case statistics for 1933 are provisional and are subject to revision." - Foreword.

Hops

Parker, H. H. The hop industry. 327 p. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1934. 281.370 P22.

Bibliography p.321-324.

"The book is divided into three sections. The first tells the story of the development of this picturesque branch of agriculture from the date of the introduction of hops into this country. The second deals with present-day problems of production and gives some account of the research work now in progress on the breeding of new varieties, on hop drying, and the brewing value of hops: the economics of the English hop industry are discussed, and the state of the industry in each of the principal hop-producing countries of the world is reviewed. The third section deals with the attempts which have been made in recent years to market hops on a collective basis, and discusses the principles and the problems which are involved in the new marketing schemes." - Preface

Institute of Pacific Relations

Institute of Pacific relations. 5th conference, Banff, 1933. Problems of the Pacific, 1933. Economic conflict and control; proceedings of the fifth conference of the Institute of Pacific relations, Banff, Canada, 14-26 August, 1933, edited by Bruno Lasker and W. L. Holland. 490 p.

Chicago, Ill., The University of Chicago press [1934] 280 In72 1933

Partial contents: The Control of industry in Japan, by Tokyo Institute of Political and Economic Research; The agrarian problem of China, by Chen Han-Seng; Rural industries in China, by H. D. Fong; Chinese government economic planning and reconstruction by Gideon Chen; Population and land utilization in the Philippines, by Cornelio C. Cruz; The effects of the imperial economic conference on the trade of member countries of the I. P. R., by K. W. Taylor; The economic consequences of the Ottawa agreements in the Pacific dominions, by O. L. Lawrence and G. H. Palmer; Notes on the economic consequences of recent events in Manchuria, by Violet Conolly; and A security pact for the Pacific area, by Yasaka Takaki and Kisaburo Yokota.

International Congress of Agriculture, 1934

Congrès international d'agriculture. 16th, Budapest, 1934. Bulletin quotidien no. 1-12. [Budapest] 1934. 5 C7616B

No. 1-5 issued without series title or numbering. "Bulletin quotidien nos. 1-5" written in ink on cover. Contains Organization du congrès, Délégations officielles, Programme, Excursions, Règlements, etc.

Contains an account of the organisation and the program, and a daily record of the proceedings of the 16th International Congress of Agriculture held in Budapest, June 13-20, 1934. Resolutions were adopted dealing with agricultural policy, education, cooperation, production, viticulture, livestock raising, credit, agricultural industries, and the woman in agriculture.

Interest

Meade, J. E. The rate of interest in a progressive state. 115p. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1933. 284 M46

"This book is of a purely introductory nature, both because its arguments are construed on very simple assumptions, and because it deals only with the conditions of dynamic equilibrium as a necessary preliminary to a study of disequilibrium. Moreover, I am sure that within these very narrow limits it is still very incomplete and probably also in places positively incorrect. I would, however, defend myself for publishing such a book in such a state, both because I am convinced that economists must make a much more intensive study of the monetary conditions of dynamic equilibrium before the theory of trade fluctuations and disequilibrium can be much further advanced, and also because it is in my view justifiable, and indeed desirable, that economists should publish their thoughts on a problem on which a great number of other economists are working, even if their work is admittedly very incomplete; for advance can most efficiently and quickly be made by such sharing of ideas and by co-operative work." - Preface

Land

McQuillan, John, Shove, Herbert, and others. Flee to the fields; the faith and works of the Catholic land movement. A symposium... With a preface by Hilaire Belloc. 224p. London, Heath Cranton limited, 1934.
281.2 M24

Among the contributions which make up this volume on the Catholic land movement are: Training for the land, by The Rev. John McQuillan; The church and the land, by The Right Rev. Monsignor J. Dey; The case for the peasant, by K. L. Kenrick; The reconstruction of the crafts, by George Maxwell.

Land - India

Mukerjee, Radhakamal. Land problems of India. 369p. London, Longmans, Green & co., ltd., 1933. (Calcutta university readership lectures)
282 M892

Printed in India.

The following extract has been taken from the author's preface:

"Agrarian problems and policies have aroused recently great public interest in India, and are worthy of systematic study at the Universities. Almost every Indian province contemplates, or has carried out recently, some measure of land reform with a view to stabilize agricultural conditions. Land tenures and the Government policy towards the varied landed interests differ in different provinces; but a broad survey of the changes of ownership and tenancy reveals certain common features in the agrarian situation, which are apt to be ignored. Thus the land problems of one province throw light on those of another; a local policy, which is tentative and of the nature of a compromise, will be strengthened and made more definite by a reference to experience in other provinces.

"Unfortunately, the study of land questions suffers from a narrow or provincial outlook. In some of the agricultural countries in Europe, peasant proprietorship and tenancy recently have undergone changes as a result of economic causes and legislative measures, which also are of great significance for the future of Indian agrarian reform. A comparative study reveals that similar social history and stratification give birth to similar types of land-holding, with their reactions on farming methods and practice. It is thus that land reform becomes part of a wider economic adjustment which follows a certain trend in every country.

"In the present treatise, therefore, I have dealt with land problems as a part of economic history and freely used analogies and illustrations drawn from different provinces and countries. Also I have shown the bearings of the status and proprietorship of land on the whole agricultural problem, as well as on national finance and taxation...

"India, which shows a congeries of races and cultures, exhibits also a wide diversity of land systems and policies. Each has become woven into the economic framework of a particular region, and future evolution is confined within the limits of each provincial system. Yet new agricultural needs will introduce a common feature into the land policy of the different provinces in respect of the protection of the actual

tillers of the soil, whether they are peasant proprietors, cultivators now below the legal peasant line, or, again, agricultural partners and serfs. Thus a modified State landlordism, which in reckoning economic rent assures the peasant an adequate standard of living, and a return of the land revenue to the land in ways that will increase his efficiency; a new zamindarism which, shorn of its semi-feudal incidents, and its historical privileges that have now outgrown their administrative use, paves the way for a real agricultural partnership between the landlord and the tenant; and a rehabilitated village community which would facilitate co-operation of the peasants and adjust individual and communal rights, - these are, in brief, the lines of future reform to secure a firmer economic basis for the prosperity of Indian agriculture."

Marketing and the New Deal

National association of marketing officials. Marketing and the new deal.

Proceedings of the National association of marketing officials, Fifteenth annual meeting, Harrington Hotel, Washington, D. C., December 1933. Sidney A. Edwards, secretary-treasurer, Hartford, Connecticut. 82p. [n.p., 1934?] 280.39 N213P 15th, 1933.

Partial contents: Progress in marketing, by J. Clyde Marquis; Developments in regional marketing, by H. E. Crouch; Paving the way for a marketing agreement, by Wells A. Sherman; Status of food distribution and the necessary steps to fit distribution to our present needs, by Mordecai Ezekiel; Stabilizing food markets under a planned agriculture, by Gordon C. Corbaley; What the commission man is doing to distribute farm products efficiently, by Horace Herr; Official attitudes toward marketing by trucker-buyers and itinerant truckers, by Warren W. Oley; Progress of the National Association of Marketing Officials during 1933, by M. H. Brightman; Is the policy set forth in the preamble of the Agricultural marketing act still in effect? by A. W. McKay; Co-relating the United States Department of Agriculture and the State marketing bureaus to meet present needs, by J. H. Meek; Co-ordinating government credit to farmers, by F. B. Bomberger; Have the purposes and functions of the co-operatives changed under the agricultural adjustment act, and if so how? by Robin Hood; Have the purposes and functions of the co-operatives changed under the Agricultural adjustment act, and if so how? by James E. Boyle; Policies governing approval of marketing agreements, by J. W. Tapp; The Agricultural Adjustment Administration consideration of consumers' needs, by Frederic C. Howe; The processing tax and its relation to eastern agriculture, by Prew Savoy; The future of agricultural adjustment, by H. R. Tolley; Federal-State inspection service under code requirements, by C. W. Kitchen; Recent developments in standardization and sale of fruits and vegetables, by Wells A. Sherman; Recent progress in standardization of dairy and poultry products, by Roy C. Potts; Standardization of fishery products, by John Ruel Manning; and Recent developments in standardization and sale of ground alfalfa and of dry beans and peas, by W. A. Wheeler.

Milk Trade and Dairy Industry - Gt. Britain

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. Dairy produce supplies in 1933 (Including poultry and pig products) Supplement to Weekly dairy produce notes... July, 1934. 87p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. 44.8 G79

"The present volume, 'Dairy Produce Supplies in 1933' reviews the trade in imported dairy produce, poultry and pig products for the past year and follows similar lines to the previous volume, 'Dairy Produce Supplies in 1932,' issued last year by the Empire Marketing Board. On the dissolution of that body, some of its functions, including the intelligence services, were transferred to the Imperial Economic Committee.

"In addition to the comprehensive figures given for the United Kingdom, certain of the more important statistics of the external trade in dairy produce of other countries have also been included. These particulars indicate the extent to which imports into countries other than the United Kingdom have been restricted in the past year or two. Recent legislative measures affecting the trade in dairy produce, both in this and other countries, have been added, as being of special significance at this time.

"Most of the statistics given in this volume have already appeared in the Weekly Dairy Produce Notes, but here they have been brought together for convenience of reference. The trade figures for 1933 are in all cases provisional and subject to revision; but the amendments made when the Annual Statements of Trade of the United Kingdom is issued (generally towards the end of the year) are not, as a rule, important." - Foreword.

Raison, C., ed. The milk trade: a comprehensive guide to the development of the dairy industry... assisted by many contributors. With a foreword by J. F. Blackshaw. 2v. London, Virtue and company limited [1933] 281.344 R13

"The preparation of a comprehensive survey of dairying in this country is an arduous task, and the author of this volume is to be congratulated on the pains which he has taken to cover the many phases of so vast a field.

"Some measure of the importance and extent of dairying as a branch of the Agricultural Industry is gained by remembering that it is estimated that dairy farming occupies fully a quarter of British agriculture, in addition to which there are the great interests engaged solely in the distribution of dairy products.

"While we can certainly claim that within the last forty years, and more especially during the last decade, very great and far-reaching improvements in the industry have been effected in the interests of both producers, distributors, and of the public health, it is equally true that much more remains to be done. In this book there is collected much information on the progress of the industry in this country, which should prove useful to the dairy farmer, to the dairyman, and to the student." - Foreword

Raison, J. The milk marketing board; its objects and regulations briefly described... together with A producer-retailer's guide to the milk marketing scheme, by Professor A. W. Ashby... Presented to subscribers to "The milk trade and dairy industry". 39p. London, Virtue and company limited, 1934. 281.344 R13 Suppl.

Lettered on cover: Supplement to The Milk Trade & Dairy Industry.

"In May 1933 the National Farmers' Union, as they were entitled to do under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, put up to the Minister of Agriculture a Scheme for Milk Marketing, based in many respects on the Report of the Reorganization Commission presided over by Sir Edward Grigg.

"In accordance with the law the Minister of Agriculture appointed a Committee to hold a 'public inquiry' into the proposal of the National Farmers' Union. This inquiry was duly held at the Law Courts, London, by Mr. Russell Davies, K. C., when arguments for and against the Scheme were heard.

"Eventually it was passed in a slightly amended form, and the National Farmers' Union was in position to take a ballot of its members as to whether the Scheme should become a legal force or not. This they did, and although about half the farmers in England and Wales showed no interest in the matter, yet, of those who registered and were entitled to vote, over 90 percent. voted in its favour.

"The Scheme was then passed by Parliament, and the Milk Board started to function.

"The Board is not a Government Department, but Parliament has given it certain statutory powers enabling it to control the sale of milk, and if its regulations are wilfully evaded, the Board can, subject to the confirmation of the Court, inflict fines and recover the amount by the usual Court methods.

"Dairymen should not imagine that the Milk Board is anything in the nature of an inquisition, or that it will go out of its way to enforce all sorts of penalties and generally hinder trade. Admittedly, it is a Producers' (Farmers') Board, designed to assist the producers of milk rather than the distributors, but it would very soon cease to exist without the co-operation of the distributors, and it should always be remembered that the farmers, who brought the Board into existence, can, by a majority vote, terminate it.

"No one who is inadvertently infringing the Board's regulations will be penalized; it is only those who are wilfully, and after due notice from the Board, acting contrary to its rules who will suffer.

"Whilst the milk trade as a whole is in some respects governed by the Board, it is to a very large extent the producer and the producer-retailer to whom its regulations apply; they are, in fact, the only people who have to register with the Board. The wholesale buyer of milk who sells it for liquid consumption, or who manufactures it into cheese, butter, etc., and the smaller man who retails it to the householders are, in the main, only affected as regards the price at which they buy and at which they sell. No one may buy milk from a producer at less than the price fixed by the Board and on the Board's official form of contract."

Money

National industrial conference board. The new monetary system of the United States. 147 p. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1934. 284 N212N

"The present study is intended to contribute to a clearer understanding of the new monetary system. Its object is to explain and to bring into proper focus the basic monetary policies of the Roosevelt Administration upon which public discussion and controversy have largely centered during the past year. Chapter I is devoted to a cursory review of the development of gold-standard monetary systems. Chapter II contains a description of the new monetary system, as compared with the gold-standard system formerly maintained by the United States. Chapter III analyzes the new plan of monetary management. Chapter IV considers the implications of the new monetary program for national recovery and stability. Chapter V presents the summary and conclusions." - Preface

National Recovery

London, Bernard. The new prosperity; permanent employment, wise taxation and equitable distribution of wealth. 67p. New York, N. Y. [The author, 1933] 280.12 L84N

Chapter 1 published separately, 1932, under title: Ending the depression through planned obsolescence. q.v. 280.12 L84

Other chapters are: Placing the producer on a parity with the lender; Rent insurance - a paramount need of real estate; and Setup for income-producing commodities to be started with rebuilding of slum districts.

National Recovery - U. S.

MacDonald, William. The menace of recovery; what the new deal means. 401p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1934. 280.12 M14

"This book is a history and criticism of certain important parts of the Roosevelt recovery program as it had been developed and applied down to the end of 1933. Foreign relations, the tariff and foreign trade, and international reactions to the monetary part of the program are omitted, those subjects being reserved for later treatment." - Foreword.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is critically discussed in chapter eleven under the title, Subsidizing the Farmers.

Peabody Economic Conference

George Peabody college for teachers, Nashville, Tenn. Peabody economic conference... [June 18 to 22, 1934] 166p. Nashville, 1934. (Bulletin... n.s., v.23, no.8)

Partial contents. - Currency developments under the New Deal, by Dr. John T. Madden; The R. F. C. and recovery, by Hon. Jesse Jones; Banking in the United States, by Dr. Marcus Nadler; Credit policies, by Dr. Marcus Nadler; The mortgage problem in the United States, by Dr.

John T. Madden; The excessive cost of county government, by Dr. Tipton R. Snavely; The crisis in state and local taxation, by Dr. Tipton R. Snavely; Taxation and the farmer, by Dr. B. H. Hibbard; The hope of better income through farmer marketing companies, by Dr. B. H. Hibbard; The tariff as a marketing issue, by Dr. B. H. Hibbard; and Our dependence on foreign markets, by Dr. B. H. Hibbard.

Planning

Perkins, Frances. People at work. 287p. New York, The John Day company [1934] 283 P412

Agricultural economists will be interested in the discussion of the need of synchronizing consumption and purchasing power with productive capacity.

Roosevelt, F. D., pres. U. S. Land utilization and state planning, including an address by Franklin D. Roosevelt. 24p. [Columbus, O., New York, N.Y., American education press, inc., 1933] (Unit study booklet no. 19. Modern problem series) 282 R67

Bibliography, p. 24.

Contents. - Land utilization and state planning, by Franklin D. Roosevelt.- (A speech delivered by Governor Roosevelt at the Governors' conference, French Lick, Indiana, June, 1931) including a discussion of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Tennessee Valley project. - Practical applications, by E. E. Lewis and H. M. Sayre.

Wallace, H. A. New frontiers. 314p. New York, Reynal & Hitchcock [1934] 280.12 W152

This volume "falls into four main sections: a defense of the concept of national planning and of the broad objectives of the New Deal; a plea for a lowering of tariff barriers; a history and defense of the AAA; and an outline of the necessary aims of national planning in the longer future."

Notices of reviews will be found in the List of Recent Reviews in this issue.

Population

Penrose, E. F. Population theories and their application, with special reference to Japan. 347p. Stanford University, Calif. [1934]. (Food research institute. Miscellaneous publication no. 7) 389.9 F73

Part 1, Theories of population. Part 2, Some aspects of the Japanese population problem. Part 3, The distribution of population and the distribution of natural resources.

Price Index Numbers - Canadian Farm Products

Canada. Bureau of statistics. Internal trade division. Wholesale price index numbers of Canadian farm products, 1890-1933. 15p., mimeogr. Ottawa, 1934. 284.3 C16W

"It is the purpose of this brochure to provide a record of monthly and annual movements in wholesale prices of Canadian farm products

from 1890 to 1933. No such data have been available previously for years prior to 1913, while annual indexes only were available for the years 1913 to 1918 inclusive. Brief notes on the growth of agricultural production, the economic history of the periods and problems of index number construction are given in addition to an outline of price movements." - Introductory Note.

Prices - Competition and Monopoly

Chamberlin, E. H. The theory of monopolistic competition. 213p. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university press, 1933. (Half-title: Harvard economic studies, published under the direction of the Department of economics. v. 38) 280 C354

The author states in his preface that:

"The book deals, not with a special and narrow problem, but with the whole of value theory. Its thesis is that both monopolistic and competitive forces combine in the determination of most prices, and therefore that a hybrid theory affords a more illuminating approach to the study of the price system than does a theory of perfected competition, supplemented by a theory of monopoly. The analytical technique which emerges is distinctive, both from that of the familiar theories of competition and of monopoly, and from any simple compromise between them. A comparison of the conclusions with those of pure competition indicates that economic theory is often remote and unreal, not because the method is wrong, but because the underlying assumptions are not as closely in accord with the facts as they might be.

"The study first took form in the two years preceding April 1, 1927, at which date it was submitted as a doctor's thesis in Harvard University. Since that time it has been completely rewritten. Chapter III has appeared, in substantially the same form as now, in the Quarterly Journal of Economics for November, 1929."

Prices - Gt. Britain

Rural reconstruction association. Standard prices and the agricultural marketing acts. 12p. [London, 1933] 284.3 R88S Ed. 2

Publisher's address: Rural Reconstruction Association, 65 Belgrade Road, London, S. W. I., England.

"The two Agricultural Marketing Acts, if they be viewed with a broad outlook in relation to the Reconstruction of Britain's life and civilisation, are the most important pieces of legislation introduced into Parliament for generations.

"Taken together they form a first step towards reversing the policy which was inspired by the teaching of Adam Smith, initiated by Pitt in 1800 and thereafter adopted by the nation - a policy that, by permitting the vacillation of prices to dominate the business side of agriculture, gradually destroyed the position of the industry in our national life, drove large numbers of our agriculturists out of employ, went far to paralyse the natural development of food production in this country and so of the wealth of the nation, and has finally been largely responsible for

the present economic collapse, and the unemployment that has accompanied it.

"The flaw in Pitt's policy deserves to be clearly understood. Pitt failed to realise the importance of securing uniform and adequate prices; he was prepared to leave them to chance. Now everywhere and at all times price is a factor of first importance - a fact that has been overlooked by political leaders all the world over. Price decides what return the producer is to secure for his work and what the consumer has to pay. An unduly low price impoverishes the producer and thus makes him unable to purchase his own requirements and so paralyses trade development; an unduly high price impoverishes the consumer, with similar results. Vacillation, as is proved by a century of experience, whilst alternatively impoverishing the producer and the consumer has reduced the whole economic system to a state of disorder. It has, strangely enough, been defended by English economists, but their fantastic notion that alternatively robbing the consumer and producer is of human advantage has to be exploded.

"Prices cannot, as Pitt and his followers thought, be left to chance; on the contrary they must be controlled directly. And since this cannot, as yet, if indeed ever, be done internationally, it must be done by the nation." - Introduction.

Rural Credit

Qureshi, A. I. The farmer & his debt; being a study of farm relief in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, with suggestions for India... With a foreword by Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra... with an introduction by John Coatman. 106 p. London, The Indian rural reconstruction league, 1934. 284.2 Q6

Partial contents: The Indian farmer and his debt, Farm relief in Australia, Farm relief in New Zealand, and Farm relief in South Africa.

Social Services

International labor office, Geneva. International survey of social services. 688p. Geneva, 1933. (Studies and reports. Series M. (Social insurance) no. 11) 284.6 In85

"The Survey of Social Services, of which this is the first issue, is the outcome of an investigation undertaken by the International Labour Office at the suggestion of the British Government. In April 1926 the British Ministry of Labour had requested the Office to make an extensive enquiry into the cost of social services in a number of countries, which would cover the different forms of social insurance and assistance services, excluding war pensions and education. It was proposed that the law and practice should be analysed and statistics given for each country and that when the material had been collected the question should be considered how far it was practicable to set out the information in the form of international statistical tables." The history of the undertaking follows.

This volume contains a series of national monographs on social services in Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark,

Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, and Yugoslavia.

The Southern States

Couch, W. T. Culture in the South. 711p. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1934. 280.002 083

Partial contents: The Southern heritage, by Charles W. Ramsdell; The profile of southern culture, by Rupert B. Vance; Southern agriculture, by A. E. Parkins; A survey of industry, by Broadus Mitchell; Depression and the future of business, by Claudius Murchison; The handicrafts, by Allen H. Eaton; The farmer and his future, by Clarence Poe; The industrial worker, by Harriet L. Herring; Appalachian America, by J. Wesley Hatcher; The tradition of "Poor Whites," by A. N. J. Den Hollander; The Negro in the south, by W. T. Couch; Labor disputes and organization, by George Sinclair Mitchell; and Social legislation, by Charles W. Pipkin.

Statistics

Smith, J. G. Elementary statistics; an introduction to the principles of scientific methods. 517p. New York, H. Holt and company [1934] 251 Sm63

The author writes in part as follows in his preface:

"Statistical methods and the applications of statistical theory have been developing rapidly during the past ten years. Much has been contributed in the way of improvements of old applications and some new aspects of statistical theory have been worked out... The effort has been made in the present textbook to take account of these new developments.

"If one should look at things as they grow from the beginning," said Aristotle, 'it would be the best method of study.' It is with the idea of giving to the student a genetic treatment of the subject of scientific method that this textbook is written...

"Professor Harold Hotelling pointed out in 1926 that the subject of statistics consists in (1) facts, (2) statistical methods, and (3) statistical theory; and that the American college courses and textbooks are principally on statistical methods. Then he said: 'The annual drilling of thousands of students in methods without theory is buttressed by the argument that theory is for specialists and that what the ordinary person needs is a good working knowledge of practical methods. The same argument would logically omit trigonometry but give college students generally a course in surveying, and replace psychology in the curriculum by salesmanship.' The author of the present textbook is sympathetic to this view, and has aimed so far as possible in an elementary treatment to touch upon all three of these aspects of statistics."

Taxation

Haig, R. M. The sales tax in the American states; a study made under the direction of Robert Murray Haig... by Carl Shoup... with the assistance of Reavis Cox, Louis Shere, Edwin H. Spengler and staff members. 833 p. New York, Columbia university press, 1934. 284.5 H12.

Part I, Summary of findings opens with this statement: "In the last quarter of 1929, when the violent drop in security and commodity prices ushered in the great business depression, the sales tax formed an insignificant part of the state and local taxing system of the United States, viewed as a whole. At the close of 1933 it was an important element in fourteen states, and there are signs that before many months have passed it will have spread still further. It is the purpose of this study to outline the growth of the sales tax movement, to describe some of its results, to analyze the problems which it has introduced, and to evaluate the sales tax as a measure of state finance."

Part I, contains the following chapters: The sales tax movement of 1929-33; Reaction of taxpayers to the sales tax; Legal problems in State sales taxation; Evaluation of the sales tax as a State fiscal measure.

Other parts are: 2. The sales tax in the several States; 3. The reaction of taxpayers to the sales tax: a statistical study; 4. Legal issues in State sales taxation.

Principal provisions of recent State sales tax laws are given in tabular form p. 40-59.

Taxation and the Farmer

Zeibig, Herbert. Die veranlagung der nichtbuchföhrenden landwirte zur reichs-einkommensteuer.. 103p. Grünberg i.H., Druck: H. Ritter 1933. 284.5 Z3

Diss. - Giessen.

Bibliography, p. 101-103.

The author discusses the difficulties attendant on the taxation of farmers who do not keep accounts and the results that might be gained from the substitution for the income tax of an acreage tax and from making agricultural bookkeeping legally compulsory.

U. S. S. R.

Kisurin, I. IA. and Loza, G. M. Planirovanie proizvodstva otdeleniia zernosovkhoza; sostavlenie proizvodstvenno-finansovykh planov. 195 p. Moskva [etc.] 1934. 281.179 K64P

At head of title: Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issle-dovatel'skii sovkhoznyi institut Akademii s.-kh. nauk im. V.I. Lenina...

The study contains important data on the organization of grain production in sections of state farms, which now are widely independent in their work from the management of the whole farm. Of peculiar interest are data on normal performances of tractors, horses, and workers. By comparing them with the average performances in other countries, some conclusions may be drawn about efficiency of Russian state owned farms. - N. Jasny.

Yorkshire Agricultural Society

Yorkshire agricultural society. The transactions of the Yorkshire agricultural society for the year 1933. No. 91. 119, 49 p. [York, Eng., 1934] 10 Y7 no:91 1933

Partial contents: Producer and consumer in the milk trade, by C. R. Fay; The use and abuse of farming records, by James Wyllie.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Bibliography on land settlement with particular reference to small holdings and subsistence homesteads. Comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, A.M. Hannay, and Esther M. Colvin. Library, Bureau of agricultural economics, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian. 492 p. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934. (U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Miscellaneous publication no. 172)

References on the history of agriculture in the United States. Comp. by Everett E. Edwards. 13 p. Sept. 1934.

"A revision of the publication with the same title, dated Jan. 1, and Oct. 1, 1933. Also of 'The history of agriculture in the United States; A brief list of annotated references,' issued Jan. 1, 1931, and of 'General accounts and summaries of the history of agriculture in the United States,' issued Dec. 1, 1928, Feb. 1, 1929, and Aug. 1, 1930."

State measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness in the United States, 1933 and 1934. Comp. by Margaret T. Olcott and Louise O. Bercaw, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. June 1934. 402 p. (U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 53)

This compilation supplements Agricultural Economics Bibliography no. 45, published in March 1933 with the title, State Measures for the Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness in the United States, 1932 and 1933.

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Compiled by M. I. Herb

Chamberlin, E. H. The theory of monopolistic competition. 1933. (Half-title: Harvard economic studies, published under the direction of the Department of economics, v.38)

Reviewed by M. A. Copeland in Jour. Polit. Econ. 42(4):531-536. Aug. 1934.

Chase, Stuart. The economy of abundance. 1934.

Reviewed by M. J. V. in Sociol. and Social Research 19(1):82-83. Sept.-Oct. 1934.

- Dowell, A. A., and Jesness, O. B. The American farmer and the export market. [1934.]
Reviewed by Bernhard Ostrolenk in Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 175: 256-257. Sept. 1934.
- Field, Frederick V. ed. Economic handbook of the Pacific area. 1934.
Reviewed by Gardner Harding in N. Y. Times Book Rev. Oct. 7, 1934, p.3,.
Reviewed by W. O. Scroggs in Pacific Affairs 7(3): 338-339. Sept. 1934.
- Gadgil, D. R., and Gadgil, V. R. A survey of the marketing of fruit in Poona. 1933. (Gokhale institute of politics and economics. Publication no.3.)
Reviewed by S. Venkataraman in Sankhya; Indian Jour. Statis. 1(2 and 3): 350-352. May, 1934.
- Gee, Wilson. American farm policy. [1934.] (Social action books, ed. by Alvin Johnson.)
Reviewed by S. H. Hobbs, jr., in Social Forces 13(1): 144-145. Oct. 1934.
- Hedrick, U. P. A history of agriculture in the State of New York. 1933.
Reviewed by Caroline B. Sherman in Agr. Hist. 8(3): 138-140. July, 1934.
- Hoffman, G. W. Future trading upon organized commodity markets in the United States. 1932.
Reviewed by C. R. Fay in Econ. Jour. 44(175): 484-487. Sept. 1934.
- Horace Plunkett foundation. The year-book of agricultural cooperation, 1934. 1934.
Reviewed by H. Sanyal in Sankhya; Indian Jour. Statis. 1(2 and 3): 345-347. May, 1934.
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Reviewed by C. D. T. in Indian Jour. Econ. 15, (Pt.1, Serial number 56): 105, 106. July, 1934.
- Knapp, J. G. The hard winter wheat pools. An experiment in agricultural marketing integration. [1933.]
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- Mukerjee, Radhakamal. Land problems of India. 1933.
Reviewed by H. S. Jevons in Econ. Jour. 44(174): 316-317. June, 1934.

- Ohlin, Bertil. Interregional and international trade. 1933. (Harvard Economic Studies, no. 39)
Reviewed by J. K. M. in Indian Jour. Econ. 15(Pt. 1, Serial number 56): 110-115. July, 1934.
- Oxford University. Agricultural economics research institute. The agricultural register, 1933-34. 1934.
Reviewed by E. A. G. R. in Econ. Jour. 44(175): 504-505. Sept. 1934.
- Richardson, C. H. An introduction to statistical analysis. [1934.]
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- Robertson, C. J. World sugar production and consumption; an economic-geographical survey. 1934.
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- South Africa. Commission to inquire into co-operation and agricultural credit... Report of the commission to inquire into co-operation and agricultural credit. 1934.
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- Tugwell, R. G., and Hill, H. C. Our economic society and its problems; a study of American levels of living and how to improve them. [1934.]
Briefly reviewed by John Ise in Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 175: 258-259. Sept. 1934.
Reviewed by Mrs. Jacob Leonard in Bur. Farmer (Kans. Farm Jour. Sect.) 9(13): 8. Sept. 1934.
- Venn, J. A. The foundations of agricultural economics, together with an economic history of British agriculture during and after the Great War. Ed. 2. 1933.
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Briefly reviewed by C. S. Brown in Survey Graphic 23(7): 345. July, 1934.
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Reviewed by J. G. Knapp in Coop. Marketing Jour. 8(5): 141-142. Sept.-Oct. 1934.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Miscellaneous Publication*

172. Bibliography on land settlement with particular reference to small holdings and subsistence homesteads. Comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, A. M. Hannay and Esther M. Colvin, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian. Aug. 1934. 492 p.

Radio Talk of the Secretary of Agriculture**

Economic democracy in the corn belt. Remarks... broadcast during the National farm and home hour, at 1:15 p.m., October 5, 1934.
7 p. mimeogr.

Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Mimeographed)***

- Amendment no. 1 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 126 (B.A.E.)
Amendment to regulations for warehousemen storing cotton under the United States Warehouse act. 6 p. [Aug. 25, 1934.]
- Amendment no. 1 to the official standards for beans. 4 p. [Oct. 3, 1934.]
Issued as Amendment 1 to Form HFS-751 Handbook of Official Standards for Beans.
- Dairy products manufactured, 1933, by months. 5 p. Sept. 28, 1934.
- Effect of certain bale covers on the spinning behavior of cotton. A preliminary report. By R. J. Cheatham... and J. J. Brown. 30 p. Oct. 1934. (Issued in cooperation with the Textile School of North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, University of North Carolina.)
- Effects of the drought of 1934 on feed, forage and livestock. 37 p. Oct. 1934.
- Factors affecting returns to Louisiana strawberry growers. By M. R. Cooper... and J. W. Park. 64 p. Oct. 1934.
- Farm value, gross income, and cash income from farm production 1931-1932-1933. State summaries. 48 p. Sept. 1934.
- Index numbers of prices paid by farmers for commodities bought 1910-1934. 25 p. [1934.]

*Request for this publication should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**May be obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

***These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

- Index numbers of prices received by farmers for farm products 1910 to 1934 as revised 1934. By Arthur G. Peterson, 64 p. Sept. 1934.
- Index numbers of prices, wage rates, taxes and interest payable by farmers 1910-1914 = 100. Prepared by C. M. Purves.... under the direction of O. C. Stine. Revised by the Income committee of the Bureau of agricultural economics. 7p. (1934)
- Interstate migrations among the native white population as indicated by differences between state of birth and state of residence; a series of maps based on the census 1870 - 1930, by C. J. Galpin and T. B. Manny, Oct. 1934. 105 p.
- The livestock situation and outlook, by C. A. Burmeister... Address, Annual convention of the Institute of American meat packers, Chicago, October 15, 1934. 10 p.
- Marketing Georgia peaches 1934 season. 6 p. Aug. 9, 1934.
- Marketing northwestern apples. A summary of the 1933-1934 season, by L. B. Gerry and J. D. Hamilton. 49 p. Aug. 1934.
- Moisture content in grain. Statements on inspection certificates to be issued under revised grain standards, effective July 2, 1934. 4 p. June 15, 1934.
- The national food supply 1934-35. 11 p. Oct. 1934.
- References on the history of agriculture in the United States. Comp. by Everett E. Edwards. 13 p. Sept. 1934.
- "A revision of the publications with the same title, dated Jan. 1, and Oct. 1, 1933. Also of 'The history of agriculture in the United States; A brief list of annotated references,' issued Jan. 1, 1931, and of 'General accounts and summaries of the history of agriculture in the United States,' issued Dec. 1, 1928, Feb. 1, 1929, and Aug. 1, 1930."
- Revised apple production 1919 - 1929 with farm prices and value. 13 p. June 20, 1934.
- State measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness in the United States, 1933 and 1934. Comp. by Margaret T. Olcott and Louise O. Bercaw, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. June 1934. 402 p. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 53.)
- This compilation supplements Agricultural Economics Bibliography no. 45 published in March 1933 with title, State Measures for the Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness in the United States, 1932 and 1933.
- U. S. standards for cleaned (unshelled) Virginia type peanuts (effective November 1, 1934) 3 p. [Oct. 3, 1934]
- U. S. standards for farmers' stock Virginia type peanuts (effective November 1, 1934). 4 p. Oct. 3, 1934.
- U. S. standards for greenhouse cucumbers (effective October 1, 1934). 4 p. (Sept. 14, 1934)
- U. S. standards for greenhouse tomatoes (effective October 1, 1934). 5 p. (Sept. 14, 1934)
- U. S. standards for rough celery (effective October 8, 1934). 6 p. Sept. 25, 1934.
- U. S. standards for rough rice. 13 p. Effective Aug. 15, 1934.
- U. S. standards for shelled Virginia type peanuts (effective November 1, 1934). 4 p. October 3, 1934.

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration*

Compilation of Agricultural adjustment act as amended and acts relating thereto as of June 29, 1934. 105 p.

General regulations, series 5, revision 1. Relating to confidential information and prohibitions against employees becoming associated with certain business groups after leaving the department. General regulations made by the Secretary of Agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended, and under executive orders issued by the President pursuant to the National industrial recovery act, approved June 16, 1933. Issued June 1934. 4p. (G. R.--A.A.A., Series 5, revision 1)

Maintaining corn-hog adjustment in 1935. 5 p. 1934. (G-25)

Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 45. License series - License no. 61. Amendments to marketing agreement and license for California date shippers. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture June 7, 1934. Effective, 19:01 a.m., eastern standard time June 8, 1934. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture June 7, 1934. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, June 11, 1934. Amendments approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture September 14, 1934. License effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time September 18, 1934. 8 p. (Form M-65-Amendment 1)

Peanut regulations, series 1, no. 1. Marketing year, rate of processing tax, definitions, and conversion factors with respect to peanuts. Peanut regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President, under the Agricultural adjustment act. Sept. 25, 1934. 3 p.

Safer markets and better prices for milk producers. Sept. 1934. 7 p. (G-22)

Tobacco regulations, series 1, no. 1. Marketing year, rates of processing taxes and conversion factors. Tobacco regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act. Oct. 1934. 11 p. (T.R. series 1, no.1)

Wheat compliance for 1935. Issued Sept. 1934. 4 p. (W-47)

Addresses (Mimeographed)**

Land use in relation to agricultural adjustment; address by H. R. Tolley... before the Extension conference at Iowa state college, Ames, Iowa... October 18, 1934. 13 p.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

Livestock purchases under the government drought relief program. Address by G. B. Thorne... at the 29th annual convention of the Institute of American meat packers, Chicago, Illinois,... October 15. 12:20 p.m. 9 p. [1934.]

Looking forward. Address of Chester C. Davis... before the Institute of American meat packers, Chicago, Illinois, October 16, 1934, at 7 p.m., Central standard time. 11 p. [1934.]

Man against drought. Address of Chester C. Davis... before the Grain and feed dealers national association, annual meeting at Memphis, Tennessee, Monday, October 15. 11 p. Oct. 15, 1934.

Part of an address of Chester C. Davis [on benefit payments, drought, and the agricultural adjustment program] before a conference of Agricultural extension workers at the University farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, 11 a.m., October 12, 1934. 7 p. [1934.]

Radio Talks (Mimeographed)*

The corn-hog referendum. [By] A. G. Black... September 28, 1934. 7 p.

For the corn-hog farmers to decide. [By] Chester C. Davis... Oct. 1, 1934. 6 p.

Present status of 1934 cotton program, by D. W. Watkins... October 9, 1934. 2 p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by Alfred D. Stedman... September 24, 1934. 3 p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment. [By] Alfred D. Stedman... October 10, 1934. 3 p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by Alfred D. Stedman... Oct. 15, 1934. 3p.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by Alfred D. Stedman... Oct. 22, 1934. 3p.

Progress of the Bankhead act, by C. A. Cobb... September 26, 1934. 2 p.

What to do with your cotton producer's pool certificates, by Oscar Johnston... September 21, 1934. 3 p.

Why consumers pay more for pork, by Dr. Fred C. Howe. Oct. 17, 1934. 3p.

Miscellaneous (Mimeographed)**

Progress of extension work in Rhode Island during the 5-year period 1928-33. A study of 408 farms and farm homes and of 166 non-farm homes in Newport, Providence, and Kent Counties, R. I. - 1933. Sept. 1934. 24 p. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. Extension service circular 204)

*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

**Requests for this publication should be addressed to the Office issuing it.

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Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

California

Galbraith, J. H. California county expenditures. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 582, 108p. Berkeley. 1934.

Paper no. 55, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

"This study is intended as a first step in the development of a research program by the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics in problems of public finance in their relation to agriculture."

Parker, E. R. Some effects of thinning orange fruits. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 576, 32p. Berkeley. 1934.

An hypothetical study is included "to give some illustration of the possible effect of thinning upon financial returns."

Peterson, G. M. Rural tax delinquencies in California. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 38, 8p. + 28 tables. Berkeley. 1934.

Connecticut

Peck, B. T. The Connecticut fruit and vegetable handbook. Conn. Dept. Agr. Bul. 29, 78p. Hartford. 1934.

Published by the Bureau of Markets. Pertains to the marketing and distribution of Connecticut fruit and vegetables.

Florida

Florida. State marketing bureau. Annual fruit and vegetable report, 1933-34. 10p., mimeogr. Jacksonville. 1934.

Georgia

Georgia. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-sixth annual report... for the year, 1933-34. 62p. Experiment. 1934.

Cotton marketing, p. 31-35; Land use planning and rural reorganization in Georgia, p. 35-37.

Iowa

Iowa. State College of agriculture and mechanic arts. Second progress report. Project. A study of certain aspects of corn belt agriculture in order to determine suitable policy for production reduction. 206p., mimeogr. Ames. 1934.

Prepared for Production Planning Section of the Division of Program Planning, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Louisiana

Staples, C. E., and Lusk, R. H. Cost of raising dairy heifers. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 9, 9p. Baton Rouge. 1934.

Maine

Dow, G. F. Costs and returns in operating milk and cream collection routes in Maine. Maine Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 374, p. 146-189. Orono. 1934.

Dow, G. F. An economic study of the collection of milk and cream in Maine. Maine, Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 373, p. 108-145. Orono. 1934.
The data were obtained from 1929 to 1932 inclusive.

Michigan

Hill, E. B. Amounts and kinds of feed fed to Michigan dairy cows. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. bul. 250, 22p. E. Lansing. 1934.
The study was conducted by the Farm Management section in cooperation with the Dairy Dept. of Michigan State College.

Minnesota

Jesness, O. B. Land use problems in northern Minnesota. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Farm Business Notes, no. 142, p. 1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

Jesness, O. B., and Nowell, R. I. Zoning of Minnesota lands. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Spec. Bul. 167, 7p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.
An explanatory circular describing the place of zoning in rural land problems and its general uses.

Montana

Slagsvold, P. L., and Bingham, G. H. An analysis of agriculture on the Milk River irrigation project. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 290, 80p. Bozeman. 1934.

This report is one of three studies of Montana reclamation projects. The Milk River project is located in Blaine, Phillips and Valley counties in northern Montana.

Nevada

Howard, M. R. Tax delinquency of country property in Nevada. Nev. Univ. Agr. Expt. Sta. and Agr. Ext. Div. News Bul., v. 8, no. 9, p. 1-8. mimeogr. Reno. Sept. 1934.

New Jersey

Back, N. A. A survey of the nursery industry in New Jersey. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 238, 8p. Trenton. 1934.
Statistics include size, sales, value and number of men employed, January 1, 1933.

New York

Haag, H. H. Governmental costs and taxes in some rural New York towns. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 598, 50p. Ithaca. 1934.

71 towns of Allegany, Chenango, Genesee, and Schuyler counties are included in this study. The data cover the year 1930.

Lewis, A. B. Methods used in an economic study of land utilization in Tompkins county, New York, and in other similar studies in New York. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Mem. 160, 57p. Ithaca. 1934.

The author says that N. Y. Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 590, An Economic Study of Land Utilization in Tompkins County, N. Y., should be at hand when using this memoir.

Ohio

Foster, L. G., and Davis, F. E. Market movements of Ohio eggs. Ohio. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 536, 29p. Wooster. 1934

Includes an estimate of the amount of surplus and deficit production of eggs in Ohio for the year 1929.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural and mechanical college, Extension division. Twentieth annual report... year 1933. Okla. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 313, 117p. Stillwater. 1934.

Agricultural Economics p. 28-32.

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v. 7, no. 5, Stillwater. Oct. 1934.

Partial contents: Annual products supply situation, by Peter Nelson, p. 84-87; The farm credit situation in the light of recent developments, by L. S. Ellis, p. 87-91; Some immediate re-adjustments to be made in the farmer's standard of living, by O. D. Duncan, p. 91-93.

Oregon

Scudder, H. D., and Besse, R. S. Cost and efficiency in prune production in Western Oregon. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 292, 95p. Corvallis. 1931.

South Carolina

Long, W. W. Controlled production of cotton. S. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 134, 8p. Clemson College. 1934.

Tugwell, R. G. Address... at Clemson College, South Carolina, August 15, 1934. S. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 1933. 8p. Clemson College. 1934.

On the necessity for some definite and permanent system of adjusting agriculture in the South.

South Dakota

Hampson, C. M., and Christophersen, Poul. An economic study of farms in the spring wheat area of South Dakota. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 19, 19p. Brookings. 1934.

Hampson, C. M., and Christophersen, Poul. Estimated returns from farms of large, medium, and small size of business in the spring wheat area of South Dakota. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 20, 23p. Brookings, 1934.

Hampson, C. M., and Christophersen, Poul. Estimated returns from operating 800 acres in the spring wheat area under four different plans. A method of determining what to produce. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 21, 20p. Brookings. 1934.

The three circulars listed above are a series published as progress reports of a five year study which was begun in 1930.

"Circular 19 is of historic nature in that it gives results that have been attained. It presents a summary of four years of study of farms, and attempts to explain why some farms are more profitable than others. Circular 20 discusses the comparative returns that may be expected from farms of large, medium and small size of business, under different situations of prices, production and land valuations. Circular 21 discusses the comparative returns that may be expected from diversified farms of a given area, operated under four different plans of organization and under different price and production situations."

Tennessee

Allred, C. E., Hatfield, G. H., and Boyer, P. B. Farm price of cotton in relation to quality. A progress report. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 153, 32p. Knoxville. 1934.

This is a first report on problems in marketing cotton in Tennessee.

Utah

Utah Agricultural experiment station. Summary report of progress, July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1934. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 250, 68 p. Logan, 1934.

Agricultural Economics, p. 14-15; Rural Sociology, p. 62-63.

Vermont

Hitchcock, J. A. Economics of certified seed potato production. I. The seed potato enterprise. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 370, 36p. Burlington. 1934.

Wisconsin

Christensen, C. L. Over-production or under-consumption - which? Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Stencil bul. 149, 5p., Mimeogr. 1934.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrar - Probleme

Agrar-Probleme, Bd. 5, Heft 3, 1933. (Issued by Internationales Agrarinstitut, Moscow. Published by Verlagsgenossenschaft Ausländischer Arbeiter, Moscow, U. S. S. R.)

Partial contents: Zu einigen fragen der internationalen bauernbewegung [problems of the international peasant movement] by W. Kolarow, p. 1-22; Die ergebnisse der frühjahrssaatkampagne und die aufgaben der getreidebeschaffung in der UdSSR. Die ergebnisse des 1. fünfjahrplans auf dem gebiete der landwirtschaft in der UdSSR [the grain situation and the results of the first five-year plan in the USSR] by Bakulow, p. 23-66; Die gegenwärtige agrarpolitik des deutschen Faschismus [agrarian policy of German Fascism] by N. Chwatow, p. 85-124.

Agrarian Reform - Yugoslavia

Franges, O. von. The agrarian reform in Yugoslavia. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (308): 89-100, 125-136, 174-198, 209-230, 269-287, 311-327. Mar.-Aug. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

This article is in three main parts. Part I is concerned with the reasons and general objects of the agrarian reform and is in the March issue of the Monthly Bulletin. Part II is entitled "The Agrarian System before the Reform, the Legal Bases of the Reform and Application in the Separate Territories of the State," and is in the April-August issues of the Monthly Bulletin. Part II is further subdivided by territories: Northern Territories, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Southern Serbia and Montenegro, and Dalmatia. Part III (Aug. 1934) is entitled "The Costs of the Agrarian Reform in Yugoslavia." The article is accompanied by a long list of publications consulted.

Agricultural Adjustment - United States

Wilson, M. L. We must continue crop control. Nation's Business 22 (10): 22-24, 54, 56, 58. Oct. 1934. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

"Discontinuance of agricultural adjustment efforts now would be a step toward national bankruptcy, says Mr. Wilson. In this article he tells how the plan for farm adjustment can be made to operate for the greatest good not only of agriculture but of business and industry as well." - [Editor's note.]

Agricultural Credit - Canada

Clark, W. C. Features of Federal Act dealing with relations farm debtors, creditors. United Farmer 14 (18): 274, 275. Sept. 21, 1934. (Published in Calgary, Alberta.)

"An introductory article by George G. Coote, M. P. [Why Are Special Laws Necessary to Aid Farm Debtors?] dealing with reasons which have necessitated legislation in Canada concerning the relations between farmers and their creditors appeared in our last issue [Sept. 14, p. 259]

"In this article, which is issued with the authority of the Minister of Finance, Dr. W. C. Clark gives a detailed outline of the principal act of the Federal Parliament passed last session to deal with this matter."

Farm Credit legislation in Canada, 1934. Econ. Annalist 4 (3): 43-45. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

Gives the provisions of Bill 92, The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934, and Bill 93, The Canadian Farm Loan Act Amendment Act, 1934.

Agricultural Credit - United States

Anderson, G. E. Refinancing the farmer. Barron's 14 (39): 9, 13. Sept. 24, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The extent to which farmers have received credit is described in this article. According to the writer, "Refinancing of the farm indebtedness of the United States under the Farm Credit Act of 1933 and the Act of February, 1934, has proceeded to a point where the Farm Credit Administration sees a little light ahead... The little light ahead should not be taken to mean that the process of farm-mortgage refinancing is near completion, but rather that some limit is apparent."

Garwood, S. M. Meeting the farmers' credit needs. Ext. Serv. Rev. 5 (7): 97, 98. July, 1934. (Published by the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Agricultural Engineering

Huntington, Arthur. New frontiers for agricultural engineers. Agr. Engin. 15 (7): 219-222. July, 1934. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

"The annual address of the President before the 28th annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at Detroit, Michigan, June 1934."

In conclusion: "This civilization is not completed; the trouble is that our ability to acquire knowledge has outrun our ability to use it. We have not yet learned how to be intelligent. We have turned civilization over to the defeatist who counsels earning our living by the sweat of our brow, in an age when men have just started to learn how to earn their living by using that part of their anatomy which lays just back of the brow.

"America is not going back to serfdom or peasantry. She will not be regimented in the name of either regulation or economic planning. Our frontiers are not closed. There are vast frontiers to be prospected, surveyed, subdued, and developed in order that civilization may progress. Civilization is the refinement of human wants and the multiplying and making available of those things which satisfy human need."

Agricultural Engineering Research

Nichols, M. L. The function of agricultural engineering research at the Land Grant Colleges. Agr. Engin. 15 (7): 226-228. July, 1934. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

Paper presented at the 28th annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at Detroit, Michigan, June 1934.

A description is given of the program in agricultural engineering research in the state of Alabama.

Agricultural History - Lower Rio Grande Valley

Foscue, E. J. Agricultural history of the Lower Rio Grande Valley region. Agr. Hist. 8 (3): 124-137. July 1934 (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3035, South Bldg., 13th and B. Sts., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

"The lands now known as the Lower Rio Grande Valley were left in the hands of the Indian tribes for more than two hundred years after Cortez conquered Mexico. In the eighteenth century the area was settled by Mexican families, whose descendants constitute an important part of the Valley's present population and are known as Texas-Mexicans. The nineteenth century was a period of retarded economic development and largely given over to wars and border raids. During that century the lands changed national ownership four times. After the short-lived phenomenal economic boom during the Civil War, the Valley lapsed into slumber for the rest of the century. The twentieth century saw the completion of the first railroad to the Valley, followed by a great increase in population, slow at first, but quite rapid after the World War." - Summary, p. 137.

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

British agriculture and Empire trade. Round Table, no. 96, p. 746-770. Sept. 1934. (Published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

Discusses the relation of actual and prospective agricultural policies of Great Britain to the structure of the British Commonwealth. The article is in four parts: Part I, Ottawa: before and after; Part II, British agriculture; Part III, Reorganisation, restriction and protection; Part IV, The economics of the Commonwealth.

The following is quoted from the last pages of the article:

The present agricultural policy of the British Government "is conducted with energy, ingenuity, and a praiseworthy insistence that agriculture must not be allowed to rot for the sake of a false and temporary cheapness to the urban consumer; but it is conceived from too narrow a viewpoint. If we look beyond the immediate and sectional problems, it becomes clear that agriculture, here as well as abroad, must find its prosperity first in internal organisation and second in an expanding market; that an expanding market depends on the prosperity of British industry, which in turn ultimately depends on the ability of oversea countries to buy from us, in return for what we buy from them; that for this reason, and because the main products of British agriculture command a higher price than the imported article and appeal to different consumers, the interests of Dominion and Home farmers

are not conflicting but complementary. Hence our agricultural policy ought to be founded upon a view of economic policy for the Commonwealth as a whole, taking into account especially the international debt system that rules between the Dominions and ourselves. And Commonwealth policy for agriculture, as we have seen, cannot safely or profitably be built upon either subsidies or the restriction of supply; it must be based on specialisation, on the repudiation of dumping, and on the greatest possible freedom of trade, at least among ourselves."

Elliot, Walter. The reorganisation of agriculture. Politics in Rev., no. 1, p. 5-10. Jan.-Mar., 1934. (Published by National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S. W. 1, London, Eng.)

The British Minister of Agriculture discusses the Government's agricultural policy from the point of view of the producer, the consumer, and the agricultural worker. He discusses briefly the Pig and Bacon Schemes and the Milk Marketing Scheme.

State assistance for agriculture. Statist 124 (2950): 309-310. Sept. 8, 1934. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

The purpose of this article is to "present a review of the assistance extended to agriculture to date by way of prospective duties on imports, subsidies and import restriction schemes." It is based on articles in the current issues of the Round Table and the Midland Bank's Monthly Review.

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain - Effect on Australia

Economic problems of Australia. Round Table, no. 96, p. 879-896. Sept. 1934. (Published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

Part I of this article, p. 879-888, is concerned with the British agricultural policy, and its probable effects on economic conditions and on public opinion in Australia.

Agricultural Policy - Ireland

Ireland. Agricultural policy. Statist 124 (2952): 375. Sept. 22, 1934. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"The encouragement of tillage is a prominent feature of the Free State Government's agricultural policy. It is hoped in this way to increase rural employment and to compensate the farmer for any losses incurred in the cattle trade. For home-grown wheat there already exist a guaranteed price and a guaranteed market. In the case of feeding stuffs, such as oats and barley, there is a guaranteed market; and it is now proposed to fix a guaranteed price as well as to extend the market for oats."

Agriculture - Great Britain

Scott Watson, J. A. Some impressions of British farming. V. - Western counties and Wales. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 41 (3): 248-254. June, 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Agriculture - Statistics - India

Guha Thakurta, Jnan Ranjan. A short list of current Indian official statistical publications relating to agriculture. *Sankhya; Indian Jour. Statis.* 1 (2 and 3): 329-334. May, 1934. (Published at the Art Press, 20, British Indian St., Calcutta, India)

Banking, Rural

Harger, C. M. Rising deposits, shrinking loans, present novel problem to rural banks. *Annalist* 43 (1111): 700, 701. May 4, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

Business Depression

Ayres, L. P. Seven recovery fallacies. Mass delusions vs. sound economic principles. *Barron's* 38 (14): 17, 18. Sept. 17, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

A reprint of the Cleveland Trust Company's Business Bulletin for September 15, 1934. The seven fallacies concern the belief that the depression was caused by industrial overproduction, the concentration of wealth, redistribution of income, profit margins, the belief that this rich nation can afford to spend in its campaign against the depression sums comparable to those used in waging war, inflation, and purchasing power.

Butter - Cost of Production and Marketing - India

Hansen, W. J. and Joshi, N. R. The cost of manufacture and sale of butter at Allahabad. *Agriculture and Live-stock in India* 4 (4): 402-406. July, 1934. (Published for The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi, India.)

The items are grouped under the following heads: 1. Pasteurization of cream for butter-making; 2. Manufacture expenses; 3. Office and general overhead expenses; 4. Sales and advertising expenses; 5. Shipments by rail.

Cattle Raising - Wales

Morris, S. T. Cattle-raising by "suckling" in Radnorshire. *Welsh Jour. Agr.*, v. 10, p. 108-126. 1934. (Published by University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.) Reprint in B. A. E. Library, Pamphlet Coll.

"The analysis of the data collected from the fifty farms where calf-rearing is practised, suggests that the farmers main object is to keep costs down to a minimum. Consequently the output per cow is very low. Very little attention is paid to dairying, and in most cases the farmers are satisfied with a calf output which represents approximately one calf per cow... Some of the farmers are seeking for modifications [of the present system of management] whereby output may be increased, and greater use made of the available land and labour." Some of the changes that are being attempted and the difficulties encountered are described.

Cooperation

Cooperative Marketing Journal, v. 8, no. 5, p. 121-152. Sept.-Oct. 1934.

(Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Codes and cooperatives, by Robin Hood, p. 121-126; Legal basis for dollar devaluation, by John D. Miller, p. 127-131; Another slice of the farm dollar for freight rates? by Robin Hood, p. 132-134; Battling for the fats and oils market, by W. C. Welden, p. 135-136; Canadian act controls marketing, not production (considers its more important features and compares the act with the British acts) by J. F. Booth, p. 137-140.

Cooperation - Bulgaria

Mihailoff, Ivan. Agricultural co-operative societies in Bulgaria. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. (reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.) 25 (8); 297-311. Aug. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome Italy).

Discusses agricultural cooperative credit societies, agricultural consumers' societies, cooperative tobacco societies, cooperative forestry societies, vine-growing and wine-making cooperative societies, hydraulic syndicates, and unions and centrals. Tables giving statistics relating to number, membership, share capital, reserve funds, deposits, etc., of the various types of societies are given.

Cooperation - Wales

Williams, J. Glynne, and Davies, Dorothy. Agricultural co-operative societies in Wales: a review of three years' trading in farm requirements, 1930-31-32 Welsh Jour. Agr. v. 10, p. 20-38. 1934. (Published by University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.) Reprint in B. A. E. Library, Pamphlet Coll.

"The actual service rendered by a co-operative society to the agricultural community in its trading area cannot be measured by its trading results or balance sheet. A small margin of profits must be earned but a reasonably efficient society operating in an area with the sole object of selling at the lowest possible economic price does materially affect the price at which similar commodities are purchasable throughout that area. If any society succeeds in doing this it can be stated that it is successful and is rendering a service to agriculture of which there is no satisfactory measure."

Corn - Control - Rhodesia

Jacklin, E. R. The maize control amendment act, no. 17 of 1934. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 31 (7): 487-495. (Published in Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.)

"The Maize Control Act of 1931 instituted compulsory control of all maize produced in certain parts of the Colony... The new Act of 1934 extends the control over the whole of the Colony and continues its operation until the 31st May, 1936." Its provisions are discussed.

Cotton - Annual Numbers

Commerce and Finance 23 (39): 766-799. Sept. 26, 1934. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The Annual Cotton Crop Number. Contents in part are as follows: Foreign trade currents and cross-currents, by L. A. Goldsmith, p. 769-770; A stabilized cotton market at last achieved? by Theo. H. Price, p. 777; The highlights in cotton, p. 777; Two to one against Bankhead Act, p. 779; Cotton and the cotton market, p. 779, 780; American versus foreign cotton, by John H. McFadden, Jr., p. 781, 782; The outlook for foreign cotton, by Aubrey S. Walford, p. 782, 783; Cotton - The deflation - The remedy, by Robert M. Harriss, p. 783; Cotton market prospects, by W. S. R. Beane, p. 783; 1934 cotton crop estimate - 9,366,303 bales, p. 785 -792; The processing tax and cotton waste, by Joseph M. Ryan, p. 794; The cottonseed and cottonseed meal outlook, p. 794; and The least understood of all major industries, by S. R. Glassford, p. 797.

Cotton movement and crop of 1933-34. Com. and Financ. Chron. 139. (3614): 1928-1946. Sept. 29, 1934. (Published at 25 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.)

Contents: Cotton production and consumption in the United States and in Europe, p. 1928-1931; Activities of the Federal Government and its agencies, p. 1931-1935; Carry-over of cotton reduced, p. 1935, 1936; The cotton trade of the United States, 1936-1938; The cotton trade in Europe, p. 1939-1942; Cotton consumption in the South, p. 1943; World consumption and production, p. 1943, 1944; Details of crop of the United States, p. 1944-1946. Many statistical tables are given.

Cotton - Australia

Cotton's big opportunity. Prod. Rev. 24 (10): 16. Aug. 15, 1934. (Published at Toowoomba, Queensland.)

"In one stroke the Federal Government has doubled the Australian market for the cotton-growers by granting protective duties on cotton yarns for the manufacture of tweeds, denims, drills, dungarees, cordage, twines and blankets. At the same time it has increased the duties on most of the goods mentioned, so that the industries concerned may afford to pay the higher price necessary.

"This is the biggest step forward yet taken in the history of the Australian cotton industry. It will mean a great deal to the cotton-growers and to Queensland."

Cotton - Brazil

C., F. A. A few facts about Brazil. 1934 cotton crop. Wileman's Brazilian Rev. 26 (35): 4. Aug. 13, 1934. (Published at R. Theophilo Ottoni, 41, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

The appointment by the Federal Council for Exports of a special committee to study cotton exports from Brazil is noted as indicating the growing importance of cotton production in Brazil and its probable competition as an export with coffee.

Cotton - Foreign Countries

Expansion of foreign cotton growing. [Monthly Letter on] Econ. Conditions, Governmental Finance, United States Securities Oct. 1934, p. 150-153. (Published by the National City Bank of New York, New York, N. Y.).

The following subjects are considered: History of Foreign Competition; Old and New Cotton Areas; Brazil May Become Large Producer; and Decision in American Policies Necessary.

Cotton - Ivory Coast

Jacquier. La production cotonnière de la Côte d'Ivoire en 1933. French West Africa Agence Économique du Gouvernement général. Bulletin mensuel 15 (164): 237-241. Aug. 1934. (Published in Paris, France).

Cotton - Marketing - Tientsin

Fong, H. D. Terminal marketing of Tientsin cotton. Monthly Bul. on Econ. China 7 (7): 275-321. July 1934. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China).

Local production, consumption and prices are discussed.

Cotton - Philippine Islands

Baltazar, Eulalio B. Cotton culture. Philippine Agr. 23 (4): 267-285, illus. Sept. 1934. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P. I.)

This article on cotton culture in the Philippines discusses species of cotton, varieties, soil and climatic requirements, varietal selection, seed selection, preparation of the land, sowing the seed, distance of planting, application of fertilizers, thinning, cultivation, diseases, pests, harvesting, yield, ginning, grading, baling, and spinning.

Cotton - Servicing

Garrard, W. M. The servicing of factor cotton. Staple Cotton Rev. 12 (8): 1-3. Aug. 1934. (Published in Greenwood, Miss.)

The three steps necessary to complete a sale of factor cotton are discussed: classification, valuation, and agreement on sale price.

Also in Amer. Wool and Cotton Reporter 48 (37): 11-12. Sept. 13, 1934.

Cotton - Supply and Price - India

Guha Thakurta, Jnan Ranjan. A note on cotton prices in India in relation to the supply factor. Sankhya; Indian Jour. Statis. 1 (2 and 3): 186-188. May, 1934. (Published at the Art Press, 20, British Indian St., Calcutta, India.)

"The present note gives a preliminary study of the interrelations between the supply and price of cotton in India. It is generally believed that the supply of American cotton exerts a greater influence on Indian prices than the home supply. Some very significant and highly interesting

figures were quoted in the Report of the Tariff Board (Cotton Textile) Inquiry, 1937, (p. 31-32) where it was shown that a large American crop depressed the Indian prices during the next year whereas a short crop in America is followed by the opposite effect. In view of the importance of the question, a preliminary attempt has been made in this paper to estimate the effects of American supply and of Indian supply separately on the price of cotton."

Cotton - Taxation - Peru

Nuevo impuesto al algodón en Santa. Tres decretos sobre el impuesto a la pipita. La Vida Agrícola 11 (127): 496-497, June, 1934. (Published in Lima, Peru)
New taxes on cotton. Three decrees relating to taxes on the seed.

Cotton - United States

Geller, Carl. A retrospect of American cotton, 1933-1934 and prospects for the new season. Com. and Finance 23 (40): 811. Oct. 3, 1934. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

McGugin, Harold. The murder of King Cotton. New Outlook 164 (2): 31-33. Aug. 1934. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The author discusses the Bankhead Act, "'Hot' cotton handled by bootleggers, loss of foreign markets for American cotton, and unemployment for millions of southern workers are some of the consequences of the New Deal for cotton."

Parker, Walter. Cotton's troubles a national menace. Barron's 14 (41): 9. Oct. 8, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"In attempting to help the cotton farmer, Congress and the Federal Farm Board have ignored every phase of the cotton-producing industry except the price per pound paid to the farmer. In so doing, they have unleashed a train of consequences which is threatening the welfare and purchasing power of the whole South. For America by its own acts is losing its cotton-export market to foreign competitors. This article is a strong plea for recognition of the rules which must apply to a creditor nation."

Cotton Exchange - Bremen

Bremen und die baunwollbewirtschaftung. Ein beispiel der praxis. Wirt-schaftsdienst 19 (26): 884-885. June 29, 1934. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

"The nature and aims of the Bremen Cotton Exchange are briefly explained. This is not an exchange in the ordinary sense of the word, but exists to represent the interests of the German cotton industry, to decide contro-versies, and to fix the prices of goods. The bulk of the raw cotton im-ported by Germany passes through Bremen. For the year 1933, imports amounted to 1,033,000 bales of American, 132,000 of Indian, 122,000 bales of Egyptian, and 93,000 bales of sundries." - Jour. Textile Inst. 25 (8): A424. Aug. 1934.

Creameries - New Brunswick

Parker, C. V., and Booth, J. F. An economic analysis of creamery operations in New Brunswick. Econ. Annalist, 4 (3): 36-38. Sept. 1934. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

Presents a synopsis of the results obtained in a study of the 1932 business operations of eleven New Brunswick creameries. Two tables show cost of manufacturing a pound of butter in eleven creameries, 1932 and labor, operating and overhead costs for the same.

Credit Unions - United States

Parker, F. E. Operations of cooperative credit societies in 1933. Monthly Labor Rev. 39 (3): 551-570. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

This is the fourth survey of credit societies, commonly called "credit unions" in the United States, made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor statistics. The previous surveys cover the years, 1920, 1925, and 1929 and were published as Bulletins Nos. 313, 437, and 531 respectively.

Dairies, Cooperative - Germany and Denmark

Hankelmann, Werner. Kostenanalyse und betriebsvergleich bei rheinischwestfälischen und dänischen genossenschaftsmolkereien. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 80 (1): 103-159. 1934. (Issued by Prussia. Landwirtschaftsministerium. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

A study of cooperative dairies in the Rhine Province, Westphalia and Denmark from the point of view of management and its effect on costs.

Dairy Industry - New Zealand

New Zealand: The dairy farmer and the quota. Round Table, no. 96, p. 906-925. Sept. 1934. (Published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

Part I of this article, p. 906-914, is concerned with the Government and the Dairy Export Control Board.

Dairy Produce Board - New Zealand

Dairy Board's annual report. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 10 (2): 22-34. Sept. 1, 1934. (Published in Wellington, New Zeal.)

The tenth annual report and balance-sheet, together with a statement of accounts duly certified, and statistics for the twelve months ended July 31, 1934.

Debt, Rural - Bengal

Sen, Sailendra Nath. An estimate of the rural indebtedness of Bengal. Sankhya; Indian Jour. Statis. 1 (2 and 3): 335-337. May, 1934. (Published by the Art Press, 20, British Indian St., Calcutta, India)

Diary of a Welsh Farmer

Davies, J. Llefelys. The diary of a Cardiganshire farmer, 1870-1900. Welsh Jour. Agr., v. 10, p. 5-20. 1934. (Published by University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.)

"Unfortunately, the diary is far from complete and it has been impossible to make up comprehensive yearly statements from it... The summaries, or extracts (given) shed some light on a variety of farming topics which assist the formulation of an accurate picture of the period in West Wales." It contains summaries for a number of years of sales of wool and butter, rates of wages of male and female workers, and records of purchases of farm materials and of the cost of draining and hedging.

Economic Conditions - Ireland

Kelly, F. C. Ireland builds from the bottom. Today 2 (22): 11, 22. Sept. 22, 1934. (Published at 152 West Forty-second St., New York, N. Y.)

Regarding Ireland's determination to gain complete freedom from England and de Valera's own new deal.

"Today Ireland at last appears to be on its way. People of the lowest economic class in the Irish Free State never were so well off before. Everybody admits that. Dire poverty, such as was evident a few years ago no longer exists. Thousands of farmers with little land or no land at all now are getting decent farms of their own, with government assistance, while big estates are being broken up. Thus, the plan of economic improvement is to help those at the bottom, instead of those at the top, on the usual theory that crumbs they drop will help everybody below."

Economic Conditions - New Zealand.

Greene, M. T. Plenty and want in New Zealand. Foreign Affairs 13 (1): 157-161. Oct. 1934. (Published at 45 E. 65 St., New York, N. Y.)

Prior to 1930 New Zealand maintained a rather high standard of living, since then this standard has been "lowered very materially, but not to the point of destitution or any widespread distress." The failure of her overseas markets, the growth of economic nationalism, and a larger public debt have contributed to this distress. There is much grumbling among those on relief and the relief schemes are open to objection on many grounds and have also been expensive. Immigration has largely fallen off and the "assisted passage" policy has practically been abandoned. As soon as there is definite improvement in general economic conditions, the writer thinks that England will need to put this Dominion "on a more stable basis by inaugurating, with New Zealand's cooperation, a colonizing scheme on a large scale."

Bright spots in the picture are the increase in wool sales, the relief pay which provides a subsistence even though small, and the income tax which has been kept down to seven pence in the pound as compared with five shillings in the pound in England.

Economic Policy - Argentina

B., M. de. Plan for the safeguarding of the national economy in the Argentine Republic. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr. and Sociol.] 25 (8): 328-332. Aug. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

This article gives a brief summary of the measures of a financial character in Argentina's Plan of Economic Policy and a fuller account of the establishment of the "Junta Reguladora de Granos." The purpose of this council for the regulation of the trade in cereals is "to ensure that the best possible price shall be made effective for the rural growers."

Erosion

Bohn, Frank. The real American desert. The control of erosion, which takes its toll in land, crops and human hopes, presents a serious problem. Today 2 (24):16-17. Oct. 6, 1934. (Published at 152 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Fats - Germany

The German fat monopoly. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr., Jour. 41 (3): 240-247. June, 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

An outline of recent German legislative measures to improve the market for domestic fats and oils. A decree of February 18, 1934 extends the scope of the fat monopoly to include bacon, lard, beef and mutton fat. "It is too early as yet to judge the effects of the policy, as a whole, or to predict the changes which it is likely to bring about in German agriculture... One of the main objectives has been to stabilize the market for milk products. Such information as is available suggests that this has to a large extent been achieved."

Five-Year Plan - U.S.S.R.

Chamberlin, W. H. Russia's second five year plan: Details and prospects. World Today (Encyclopaedia Britannica) 2 (1): 38-40. Sept. 1934. (Published at 342 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Food and Drugs Act - United States

The protection of the consumer of food and drugs. Law and Contemporary Problems 1 (1): 1-133. Dec. 1933. (Published by the Duke University School of Law, Durham, N. C.)

Contents: The struggle for Federal food and drugs legislation, by C. C. Regier, p. 3-15; The administration of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, by Lauffer E. Hayes and Frank J. Ruff, p. 16-35; Technical problems in food and drug law enforcement, by C. W. Crawford, p. 36-43; Some economic consequences of commodity control, by Carl L. Alsberg, p. 44-49; The American Medical Association's work for consumer protection, by Morris Fishbein, p. 50-51; The work of the Bureau of Investigation, by Arthur J. Cramp, p. 51-54; The work of the Committee on Foods, by Raymond Hertwig,

p. 55-60; The activities of the consumers' organizations, by James F. Corbett, p. 61-66; A note on the civil remedies of injured consumers, by Albert H. Cotton, p. 67-73; The proposed food and drugs act; a legal critique, by Mitchell Salem Fisher, p. 74-119; What the food manufacturer thinks of S.1944, by Lawrence V. Burton, p. 120-125; A consumer looks at the food and drugs bill, by Arthur Kallet, p. 126-133.

Forest Survey - Washburn County, Wisconsin.

Mudgett, B. D., and Gevorkiantz, S. R. Reliability of forest surveys. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 29 (187): 257-281. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Association, W. I. King, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 530 Commerce Bldg., New York University, New York, N. Y.)

This paper deals mainly with the interpretations of the results in a preliminary survey of the forest resources of Washburn County, Wisconsin, made during the summer of 1931 by the University of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Conservation Department and the Lake States Forest Experiment Station. The survey was made under the provisions of the Sweeney-McNary Forest Research Act. The writer is interested particularly in the area of each type of forest cover and the volume of timber by species, in the total territory covered by the survey. He also studied the methods used in the survey "for the purpose of determining the degree of reliability that can be placed upon estimates of area and volume."

Fruits - Pahang

Jolly, J. W. Survey of cultivated fruits in Pahang 1933. Malayan Agr. Jour. 22 (6): 270-275. June, 1934.

From the survey information was obtained on size and conditions of holdings, density of cultivation and marketing. Tables show the order of popularity of fruits by districts and the percentage of the total holdings on which the different fruits are planted and the average stand of fruit trees and estimated yield and cash value of crops.

Geneva and Economic Information

Loveday, A. Geneva as a centre of economic information. Index 9 (105): 195-209. Sept. 1934. (Published by Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden.)

"Throughout the world the business man and the statesman are faced by forces which spread throughspace either as waves of light or heat spread or as spread the microbes of infection. To be controlled they must be understood; to be understood it is necessary to have a knowledge of event and developments not within a single country only but throughout the world.

"It is the endeavour, the function and the object of the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations to furnish a part - in fact necessarily a small part - of the information required for the acquisition of that knowledge. The nature of the information it furnishes is factual and not doctrinal. The League endeavours to collate, analyse and record certain categories of facts relating to human economic activity that may constitute the raw material for the work of the economist and the legislator."

Gold

Janssen, Albert. Le problème de l'or en 1934. Louvain. Université Catholique. Ecole des Sciences Politiques et Sociales. Institute des Sciences Economiques. Bulletin 5 (4): 471-508. Aug., 1934.

In this study of the gold problem in 1934 the author discusses the essential facts in connection with the gold problem, the production and consumption of gold; the failure of the monetary conference in London in 1933 and the effects of that failure on the countries that still remain on the gold standard.

Grain - Danube States

Praetorius, F. K. Die getreidelage in Südosteuropa. Wirtschaftsdienst 19 (33): 1125-1128. Aug. 17, 1934. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg, Germany.)

An account of the grain situation in the Danube States and of their marketing and export difficulties.

Grain Crisis (Gt. Brit.) and the Oregon Treaty

Merk, Frederick. The British corn crisis of 1845-46 and the Oregon Treaty. Agr. Hist. 8 (3): 95-123. July 1934. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3035, South Bldg., 13th and B Sts., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

"Three major crises confronted the British government in the autumn of 1845; a harvest shortage of seemingly famine proportions; a Corn Law conflict revolutionary in intensity that imperilled Angle-American peace. By the spring of 1846 all three had passed out of the crisis stage; the harvest reports proved overdrawn; the anti-Corn Law crusade triumphed in Peel's famous measure; and by Aberdeen's treaty project of May, ratified by the American Senate in June, the Oregon controversy was brought to a peaceful close. In recent American historical writing the thesis has gained currency that these problems stood to each other in more than a mere temporal relationship, that the harvest shortage and the Corn Law repeal were actually important causative factors in the Oregon settlement. This thesis it is my purpose to examine."

Grain Market - Regulation - Germany

Böker, H. Regulation of the cereal market in Germany. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (8): 342-346. Aug. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Discusses the regulation of the cereal market in Germany as provided for in the law of September 26, 1933 which empowered the Minister for Food Supply and Agriculture to fix the minimum prices that are to be paid to growers of rye and wheat, the ordinance of November 5, 1933 for the grouping of mills, the law of June 27, 1934, for the organization of the grain market (known as the fundamental law on cereals), and the ordinance for the regulation of the grain market of July 14, 1934.

Grain Supply - Chicago

Duddy, E. A., and Revzan, D. A. The grain supply of the Chicago market. Jour. Business Univ., Chicago 7 (3, pt. 2): 1-84. July, 1934. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

Studies in Business Administration, v. 3, no. 4.

The following is quoted from the preface:

"This study of the grain supply of Chicago is one of a projected series of market-area investigations the purpose of which is to provide an inductive basis for drawing some conclusions about the attractive and distributive functions of large central markets; and for noting developmental tendencies in these markets, over a period of time. Two monographs dealing with the Chicago livestock market have already been published in this series.

"The purpose of the present study is to examine in some detail the relations of the Chicago grain market to its area of supply over the period 1924-25 through 1932-33. With the data at hand - data which are not generally available - it has been possible to define quite accurately the sources of supply of the different grains. The annual changes and seasonal characteristics of the grain flow have been noted and an attempt made to explain some of the reasons for the changes which occur."

Grains are wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye.

Housing and Slum Clearance - United States

Low-cost housing and slum clearance. Law and Contemporary Problems 1 (3): 135-256. Mar. 1934. (Published by the Duke University School of Law, Durham, N. C.)

According to the foreword, this symposium "has for its primary purpose the presentation of the legal problems which those engaged in the housing movement have encountered and must reckon with. In consonance with the policy of the periodical, there has, however, been an attempt to present these problems in historic perspective and to relate them to their current social context. With this end in view, several articles have been included which do not purport to deal directly with matters of immediate concern to the lawyer. There has, however, been no effort to supplement the already extensive literature on the effects of improper housing or on the technological problems in the design and erection of suitable low-rental dwellings."

Income, Farm - Irish Free State

Johnston, Joseph. The purchasing-power of Irish Free State farmers in 1933. Econ. Jour. 44 (175): 453-459. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng. May be obtained from the Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

The tables printed in this article "represent in the main an effort to project into 1933 information analagous to what is officially published for 1926-27 under the title 'The Agricultural Output of Saorstát Éireann.' An official estimate, similar in scope but less detailed in character, is

published in the Statistical Abstract for 1933, with reference to the year 1929-30." The three tables given show money receipts of Irish Free State farmers from the sale of livestock and livestock products, receipts from the sale of crops, and aggregate receipts from sales of all products, in the home market and in the export market for 1926-27, 1929-30, and for 1933.

Income, Farm - United States

Davis, C. C. Increased farm income under the adjustment program. Ext. Serv. Rev. 5 (7): 99, 100. July, 1934. (Published by the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

The farmer's cash income. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. Inc., Conf. Bd. Bul. 8 (9): 69-70. Sept. 10, 1934. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

Three charts show the following: Chart 1, Monthly cash income from sale of farm products, 1924-1934; Chart 2, Cash income from sale of crops and income of industrial workers, 1924-1933; and Chart 3, Cash income from sale of livestock and of livestock products and income of industrial workers, 1924-1933.

Purves, C. M. Farmers' income in 1934 estimated at \$6,000,000,000. Agr. Situation 18 (9): 17-19. Sept. 1934. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture).

Income, National - Great Britain

Clark, Colin. Further data on the national income. Econ. Jour. 44 (175): 380-397. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng. May be obtained from the Macmillan Company, New York, N. Y.)

Insurance, Hail - Czechoslovakia

Arcoleo, F. Hail insurance in Czechoslovakia. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. (reprint from the International. Rev. Agr.) 25 (8): 333-341. Aug. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

Labor, Southern - Bibliography

Hood, Robin. A bibliography on southern labor. Social Forces 13 (1): 133-137. Oct. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

The purpose of this article is to describe "the scope, arrangement, and possible utility of an annotated bibliography dealing with various phases of Southern labor since 1865, which is now being compiled under the auspices of the Institute for Research in Social Sciences at the University of North Carolina."

Land Improvement - Wales

Bligh, S. M. Land improvement as an investment. Welsh Jour. Agr., v. 10, p. 126-130. 1934. (Published by University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.)

Some examples are given.

Land Planning - Engineering Phases

McCrory, S. H. Engineering phases of land-use planning. Agr. Engin. 15 (9): 315-317. Sept. 1934. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Saint Joseph, Mich.)

This is the first paper in a symposium of papers presented at the 28th annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, June 1934. It is followed (p. 317-323) by discussion by Leonard J. Fletcher on the mechanization phase, by Harper Sibley on planning for balanced economy, by E. R. Jones on the land reclamation phase, by R. H. Driftmier on the farm structures phase, by E. A. White on the electrification phase, and by D. Howard Doane and C. H. Everett on the management phase.

Land Revenue - Agra Province, India

Misra, B. R. Early land revenue history of the Agra Province: Permanent vs. temporary settlement. Indian Jour. Econ. 15 (Pt. 1, no. 56): 79-96. July, 1934. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

Land Settlement - Germany

Seraphim, Hans-Jürgen. Die volkswirtschaftliche bedeutung der neuschaffung deutschen bauerntums. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 40 (1): 60-85. July, 1934. (May be obtained from Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

The author discusses land settlement in Pomerania and Mecklenburg and finds that it has been the means of adding to the numbers of Germany's landed peasantry, that it has improved the status of the agricultural worker, and that it has had a beneficial effect on crop production. He finds such land settlement in Eastern Germany necessary to the economic development of the country.

Land Settlement - Italy

Land settlement. Indus. and Labour Inform. 51 (11): 323-324. Sept. 10, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Summary of the report recently issued by the Italian Commissariat for Internal Migration and Land Settlement "on the movements carried out in connection with the transfer of labour and the reclamation of waste land" in Italy and in Libya.

Land Settlement - Mexico

Land settlement in Mexico. Indus. and Labour Inform. 51 (10): 297. Sept. 3, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"A decree of the President of Mexico dated 28 July 1934 puts into effect again the Decree of 2 August 1923 relating to the occupation of public lands, which had been suspended since 10 July 1926. The decree provides that any Mexican citizen aged 18 years or over, who is not already a landholder, may by the mere act of taking possession obtain a parcel of land belonging to the public provided that it has not been reserved for reafforestation. The only formality required is notification of the Department of Agriculture.

"The Decree further provides that in taking possession of lands settlers must respect the right of other persons, including any servitudes which may be in existence."

Land Tenure - Great Britain

Barrows, A. J. Land ownership. Its difficulties and prospects. Estate Mag. 34 (9): 663-667. Sept., 1934. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)

Part of a paper read at the fifth congress of the International Federation of Surveyors held in London in July, 1934. The breaking up of estates and their taking over by estate companies are instanced. Legislation to assist the landowner to obtain capital for improvements is outlined.

Legislation - Canada

Cartwright, Steven. Legislation and economics in Canada. Pacific Affairs 7 (3): 292-296. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, Hawaii. Executive and editorial offices, 129 East 52d St New York, N. Y.)

Comments briefly on new legislation providing for a central bank, the Natural Products Marketing Act, farm debt adjustment, a program of public works, and the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee on Price Spreads and Mass Buying.

Marketing and other acts. Agr. and Indus. Prog. in Canada. 16 (9): 138-140. Sept. 1934. (Published by Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, Montreal, Canada)

Eight recent laws affecting agriculture are listed and briefly commented on. They are: Bill 51 - The Marketing Bill; Bill 26 - An Act Respecting Fruit and Honey; Bill 38 - An Act respecting the Dairy Industry; Bill 39 - An Act to Amend the Destructive Insect and Pest Act; Bill 40 - An Act to Amend the Livestock Products Act; Bill 53 - An Act to Amend the Canadian Grain Act; Bill 92 - An Act to Facilitate Compromises and Arrangements between Farmers and Creditors; Bill 93 - An Act to Amend the Canadian Farm Loan Act.

Legislation - United States

Dougall, H. E. The work of the second session. A synopsis of this year's new deal legislation. Barron's 38 (14): 6, 10. Sept. 17, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Summaries in outline form the most important features of a number of acts passed by the last session of Congress on money and banking, finance, agriculture, debt relief, labor and employment, transportation-communication, tariff, public finance, taxation, relief and public works, liquor, and miscellaneous subjects.

Mangoes - Marketing - Java

Levie, E. L. Onderzoekingen naar den handel in mangga's in de omgeving van Cheribon en Pasoeroean. Landbouw; Landbouwkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie 9 (11): 545-554, May, 1934. (Published in Buitenzorg, Java)

The following English summary of this article is given on p. 555:

"1. The Division of Horticulture of the Department of Economic Affairs made investigations into the marketing of mangoes in two most important centres of production on Java viz. Cheribon and Pasoeroean; 2. The mango trade is very unstable owing to much competition between the big merchants and through lack of expert knowledge of the middleman. This unsatisfactory situation is aggravated by the present crisis; 3. By sharp practise the traders individually struggle to hold their own; 4. If the country-buyer receives advances from the wholesale merchants a situation arises which very much facilitates this evil; 5. The country-buyer ultimately tries to shove his losses on the native farmer; 6. Two direct methods and an indirect one to correct the bad situation of the trade are discussed, viz. a. by giving the farmers access to cheap credit under exclusion of the ordinary channels of credit giving e. g. the big traders. b. by marketing the mango through co-operative or philanthropic societies instead of through the wholesaler, c. by diminishing the risks inherent to the fruit-trade; 7. a and c will be more effective if results are required on short notice, especially if cheap methods can be found to keep tropical fruits for some days more than now is possible."

Marketing - Government Control

Coke, J. Efforts to control marketing by government boards or organizations acting with government support. Part III. Econ. Annalist 4 (3): 39-42. Sept. 1934. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

Deals with the various efforts to control marketing in New Zealand, the British agricultural marketing acts, public utility control of milk in Winnipeg and New York State, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act in the United States.

Marketing - Legislation - Canada

Boyle, J. E. Canada's new marketing act; an experiment of vital importance to farmers and consumers. Barron's 38 (14): 5, 8. Sept. 17, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Canada's new Marketing Act far exceeds our own AAA in the grant of powers to the central government, and, in fact, could be used to regiment farm activities completely. Professor Boyle of Cornell University analyzes the Act in this article and gives the economic philosophy of some of its authors." - Editor's note.

Meat Packers and Inflation

Milliken, J. T., Jr. The packers and inflation. Barron's 14 (39): 8. Sept. 24, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York City)

"The meat-packing group is popularly listed in the category of 'inflation stocks.' In this second and concluding article on the industry the author points out that the effects of inflation upon packers' earning power at best is of only temporary duration, for new inventories of live-stock could be acquired only at sharp advances, leaving the question of price spread between live products and meats much the same as prior to the inflationary advance. The relative position of leading units in the industry is also presented." - (Editor's note.)

Migration, Rural-Urban - Tennessee Valley

Hamilton, C. H. Rural-urban migration in the Tennessee Valley between 1920 and 1930. Social Forces 13 (1): 57-64. Oct. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

The following is quoted from the first paragraph of this article:

"A simple but little used method of measuring net migration from age group data of the Census is that of the application of survival rates to the various five-year age groups of the population as enumerated at the beginning of a decade in order to calculate an expected population at the end of the decade. The difference between the expected population and the enumerated population at the end of the decade is the apparent net migration during the decade. If the expected population is less than the enumerated population, there has been a net gain by migration; and conversely, if the expected population is greater than the enumerated population, there has been a net loss by migration. The purpose of this paper is to show how this method may be applied to measuring rural-urban migration within the United States between 1920 and 1930 with very satisfactory results. This paper will also show that the effect of large errors in age group data is largely eliminated in a very simple manner."

Milk - Consumption - Wales

Jones, W. H., and Cowie, W. J. The consumption of milk in Cardiff. Welsh Jour. Agr. v. 10, p. 83-107. 1934. (Published by University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.) Reprint in B. A. E. Library, Pamphlet Coll.

An account of the consumption of milk in Cardiff and of some of the factors which determine the demand.

Milk - Cost of Production and Price Fixing.

Orwin, C. S. Price fixing and farm management. Home Farmer 1 (5): 26, 27. Sept. 1934. (Published at Thames House, Millbank, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Two values of cost records of milk production are named - usefulness as an aid to price fixing and as an aid to farm management. According to the writer, their value as an aid to price fixing is "limited" but as an aid to farm management "they can be of first-class importance." The steps necessary to work out a milk costing system are given.

Milk - Marketing - Wales

Jones, W. H., and Cowie, W. J. Retailing of milk by producers in the Cardiff area. Welsh Jour. Agr. v. 10, p. 61-83. 1934. (Published by University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.) Reprint in B. A. E. Library, Pamphlet Coll.

An account of the work of the producer-retailers of milk under the two aspects of production and processing and disposal. Tables show capital investment and cost of distribution per day for groups of farms distributing varying quantities of milk per day; capital investment for all farms; capital investment per farm and per gallon; travelling distances; gallons sold per hour and labor hours taken to sell one gallon; daily delivery costs per farm and per gallon; and labor cost of distribution per gallon.

Milk Control Boards

Kirby, Amos. State milk control boards. Farm Jour. 58 (10): 5, 13. Oct. 1934. (Published at Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

In which the pros and cons of state regulation of the dairy industry are considered.

Milk Marketing Board - Great Britain

The milk-in-schools scheme. Home Farmer 1 (5): 6. Sept. 1934. (Published at Thames House, Millbank, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Contains the particulars of the milk-in-schools scheme. "Wholesale producers, as well as producer-retailers and wholesale purchasers will be entitled to participate in the scheme, which will commence to operate on October 1st."

New wholesale contract prescribed. Home Farmer 1 (5): 15. Sept. 1934. (Published at Thames House, Millbank, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Contains the full text of the Milk Marketing Board's Resolution "prescribing Wholesale Contract 'G.C. 35/1'"

"Facts about the New Contracts" are given on pages 18 and 19.

Planned marketing and tinned milk. Economist 119 (4753): 578. Sept. 29, 1934.
(Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Editorial explaining how through the efforts of the Marketing Board to keep up the price of milk, the poorer rural consumers have been driven to drink tinned milk.

Three options for farmhouse cheesemakers. Home Farmer 1 (5): 19, 25. Sept. 1934. (Published at Thames House, Millbank, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

The details "of the scheme agreed between the Milk Marketing Board and the National Cheese Council for the sale and utilisation of milk produced by farmhouse cheese makers for the period October 1st, 1934, to September 30th, 1935" are given.

Newspapers, Country

Willey, M. M., and Weinfeld, William. The country weekly: trends in numbers and distribution, 1900-1930. Social Forces 13 (1): 51-56. Oct. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

The purpose of this paper is to "describe and analyze changes in the number and distribution of English-language newspapers, published in the United States between 1900 and 1930, and to interpret these changes in the light of whatever selective factors are found to be operating."

Oats - Johnson's Definition

Read, A. W. The history of Dr. Johnson's definition of "Oats." Agr. Hist. 8 (3): 81-94. July 1934. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3035, South Bldg., 13th and B Sts., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

Planned Economy - Italy

Marcelletti, Mario. Aspects of planned economy in Italy. International Labour Rev. 30 (3): 321-335. Sept. 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"The following article... seeks... to illustrate by certain characteristic examples, drawn from industry and agriculture, the direction of the policy on which the Government has embarked and the means it has adopted for arriving at the desired end." The reorganization of Italian agriculture is sketched along the lines of the provision of credit, the increasing of the wheat production, and the reclamation and improvement of large tracts of waste or marsh land.

Planning

Bell, Stephen. What's wrong with "planning"? Farm Jour. 58 (10): 9, 23. Oct. 1934. (Published at Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

"We come... to this conclusion, basing it both on theory and on common observation: that planning is no good unless the plans are carried out. And that leads us to the next conclusion: that plans will not be carried out, no matter how good, except under some form of compulsion. It is no

accident that the three countries [Russia, Italy, Germany] where there is a planned economy are also the three where there is an ironclad dictatorship. Where the citizen is normally free to run his own affairs, there are no dictators; and where the citizen is politically free, there is no true 'planned economy.'"

Frame, Nat T. National plans for rural reform. Rural Amer. 12 (6): 3-5, Sept. 1934. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The author, who has participated in all of the National Country Life Conferences, says: "I shall venture only to sketch certain ideas about Planning for Rural Reform. These ideas have been obtained largely from addresses, discussions, and contacts of these Country Life Conferences."

The theme of each conference from 1919 to 1933 is given.

Odum, H. W. The case for regional-national social planning. Social Forces 13 (1): 6-23. Oct. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"Prepared for the Pacific Southwest Academy and the Pacific Sociological Society and presented at their joint meeting with the Institute of Public Affairs, University of California, at Los Angeles, July 26, 1934."

Presidents and Agricultural Backgrounds - United States

Ross, E. D. The agricultural backgrounds and attitudes of American presidents. Social Forces 13 (1): 37-43. Oct. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

Prices

Haldane, J. B. S. A contribution to the theory of price fluctuations. Rev. Econ. Studies 1 (3): 186-195, June, 1934. (Published by the London School of Economics, Houghton St., London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

The following is quoted from the introduction:

"It is not the object of this note to propound or defend any theory as to the cause of trade cycles, but to introduce to economists a type of integral equation which must almost certainly play some part in the complete theory. For this purpose a highly artificial economic system is considered, since even in a very simple system quite complex mathematical problems arise."

Prices - Control - Great Britain

Cohen, Ruth L. Agricultural reorganisation and price control. Econ. Jour. 44 (175): 434-452. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, Eng. May be obtained from the Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

"This article discusses the powers conferred on farmers by the Agricultural Marketing Acts to control the prices they receive for their products, and the effect on prices and supplies of the more important schemes which have already been put forward. It does not deal with the important aspect of the possible improvement of efficiency in marketing and production."

The writer's conclusion is as follows:

"It would thus appear that the Hops Marketing Scheme has raised prices and will increase acreage unless the quota provisions are put into force. It is too early to say what effect the Potato Marketing Scheme will have on prices, though it has in its power to increase them; its action in this respect may well be conditioned by the response of acreage. The Milk Marketing Board, if it has not raised prices, has at least maintained them; again the prices prevailing may well have been determined by the necessity of preventing an expansion in acreage. The Pigs Marketing Scheme so far has had little effect on home bacon pig prices, but has led to an increase in production, partly owing to over-sanguine expectation on the part of producers, but partly by offering greater stability, and by stimulating higher quality production."

Prices, Farmers' Response to - India

Sinha, Amulya Ratan, Sinha, Haris Chandra, and Guha, Thakurta, Jnan Ranjan. Indian cultivators' response to prices. Sankhya; Indian Jour. Statis. 1 (2 and 3): 155-165. May, 1934. (Published at the Art Press, 20, British Indian St., Calcutta, India.)

Cotton, linseed, and groundnuts are the commercial crops studied.

From their analysis the authors conclude that "it is clear that in the case of at least three commercial crops, there is significant relation between the price and the subsequent acreage. Fairly high correlation coefficients (of the order of 0.6) have been obtained even for a period of great economic disturbance, although 'proper prices' have not always been available. It follows that in estimating crop areas by statistical methods it is necessary to take both the meteorological and economic factors into consideration."

Prices, Wholesale - Boston

Wholesale commodity prices in Boston during the eighteenth century. Rev. Econ. Statis. 16 (9): 178-183. Sept. 15, 1934. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

Contains the statistical tables of prices of individual commodities which are a part of Miss Crandall's article on Wholesale Commodity Prices in Boston During the Eighteenth Century. Prices are for molasses, sperm candles, New England rum, flour, cotton, Bohea tea, cocoa, coffee, Jamaica codfish, bar iron, Russia duck, and potash.

Prices and Wages - British Guiana

Huggins, H. D. A study of prices and wages, chiefly agricultural, in British Guiana, 1910-32. Agr. Jour. British Guiana 5 (2): 101-112. June, 1934. (Issued by British Guiana, Dept. of Agriculture, Georgetown)

A study of price movements of agricultural and other products as expressed by index numbers and a table of daily wages.

Production - Southern States

Heath, M. S. The prospect for optimum regional production in the southern regions. Social Forces 13 (1): 31-36. Oct. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press, by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"This discussion was prepared especially to introduce the theoretical aspects of the subject for a conference on programs of optimum production in the Southern Region, held at Chapel Hill in the spring of 1933, under the auspices of the Southern Regional Committee of the Social Science Research Council. The purpose of the conference was to explore the possibilities of a comprehensive inquiry into the advisability of study and planning for an agricultural program in the South, which might attain the highest possible efficiency in the production of the most needed and important commodities in view of certain desirable needs of a better balanced agriculture and industry and a better balanced interregional relationship between the South and other regions. " - The Editors.

Production - United States

Kuvin, Leonard. No evidence of disequilibrium in major divisions of national output, 1919-29. Annalist 44 (1134): 501-502. Oct. 12, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

"The purpose of this study is to throw some light on the relative importance of producers' and consumers' goods production and of the relative importance of durable and non-durable goods in the last twenty years."

The observations made in this article are based "upon the statistical evidence produced in this study."

Production - Wales

Jolly, A. L. A comparative study of production on farms in the Welshpool district of the Severn Valley for the years 1919 and 1932. Welsh Jour. Agr., v. 10, p. 38-60. 1934. (Published by University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales) Reprint in B. A. E. Library, Pamphlet Coll.

It is found that on the thirty-six farms studied arable land production has changed to a large extent from an independent enterprise to a more subsidiary one, the main purpose is to provide cheap feed for livestock, livestock production has increased accompanied by a decrease in the numbers of persons engaged in agriculture, the value of production has tended to decline more than the volume of production and "such diminution of production as has occurred is not associated with a corresponding reduction in expenditure."

Rayon

Rayon and long-staple production. The relation of prices and production. Textil. Weekly 14 (341): 64. Sept. 14, 1934. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, Eng.)

Rayon output in world this year seems on way to another record. Textile World 34 (10): 1787. Sept. 1934. (Published at 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.) Statistics of synthetic fiber production, 1920-1934 for the United States and for the world are given.

Regionalism and Sectionalism

Davidson, Donald. Where regionalism and sectionalism meet. Social Forces 13 (1) 23-31. Oct. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"This article is a revision of a somewhat informal paper given at a round table on regionalism, at the Tennessee Valley Institute of the University of Chattanooga, April 24, 1934."

Rice - Cost of Production - Philippines and Japan

Kapur, R. D. Cost of production of rice in the Philippines and in Japan. Agr. and Live-stock in India 4 (4): 394-401. July, 1934. (Published for the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi, India)

Rural Rehabilitation - Texas

Martin, O. B. Texas considers rural rehabilitation. Ext. Serv. Rev. 5 (8): 117, 118. Aug. 1934. (Published by the Extension Service of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Director Martin discusses the problems and possibilities of rural rehabilitation in Texas. In addition to rehabilitation of farm families on the land the program of the Division of Rural Rehabilitation and Stranded Populations of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, also calls for the rehabilitation of displaced farmers and farmers stranded in towns and cities. The plan also includes the development of community work centers, community farmsteads, commodity exchanges, public-works projects and subsistence gardens.

Say's Law of Markets

Neisser, Hans. General overproduction. A study of Say's law of markets. Jour. Polit. Econ. 42 (4): 433-465. Aug. 1934. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

In three parts: The monetary basis of Say's Law of Markets; Underconsumption; and Overcapitalization.

Share Croppers' Union - Alabama

Beecher, John. The share croppers' union in Alabama. Social Forces 13 (1): 124-132. Oct. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

An account of the Share Croppers' Union in Alabama, which has been marked by strife and bloodshed since its organization by negro communists.

Silk Cocoons - Cooperative Warehouses - Japan

Farmers and low cocoon prices. Economist 119 (4750): 445. Sept. 8, 1934.
(Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

As an emergency relief measure for the distress caused by low prices of cocoons in Japan "the Government has again resorted to a stock-carrying policy, and has decided to allow three million yen to cooperative warehouses for carrying stocks." Since the depression in the cocoon market is "largely attributable to the huge amount of surplus spring crop being held by co-operative warehouses under ^{the} Government measure of support", it is thought that this policy will only make matters worse.

Silkworm Eggs - Bounty - Italy

Bounty for silk worm eggs. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 133 (1970): 389. Sept. 6, 1934.

"The 'Gazetta Ufficiale' (Rome) of August 13 contains a Royal Decree - law dated July 30, which provides that producers of silk worm eggs which were not utilised during the 1933 production season may be granted a bounty at the rate of 13 lire per oz. of the product not utilised. Further decrees establishing conditions and procedure for the payment of this bounty will be issued later.

Social Insurance - France

Operation of the French social insurance law. Monthly Labor Rev. 39 (3): 629-638. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.)

"Over 10,000,000 persons were compulsorily insured at the end of 1932 under the French social insurance law enacted in 1930, 90.5 percent being industrial or commercial workers and 9.1 percent agricultural workers. The system covers sickness, maternity, invalidity not covered by the workmen's compensation act, old age, and death." - p. v.

Soil Rating Scheme - California

Storie, R. E. Evaluating the soil factor in land classification and land appraisal. Agr. Engin. 15(9): 330-334. Sept. 1934. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Saint Joseph, Mich.)
Explains the soil rating scheme developed and used in California.

Southeastern States

Woofter, T.:J., jr. The subregions of the Southeast. Social Forces 13 (1): 43-50, maps Oct. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

Maps show the tobacco South; the per capita value of manufactured products in the Southeast, by subregions 1930; and subregions of the Southeast. A statistical table gives the physical, demographic, agricultural, trade, and industrial indices which are basis to the differentiation of the 27 subregions of the Southeast.

Speculation and Profits on Produce Exchanges

Stewart, Blair. The profits of professional speculators. Econ. Jour. 44 (175): 415-433. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.) May be obtained from the Macmillan Company, New York, N. Y.)

"The problem of the extent and sources of the profits of professional speculators on produce exchanges is clearly a problem of importance if the economic position of these markets is to be rightly understood, and if an intelligent public policy with reference to speculative markets is to be adopted. In this paper some estimates will be made of the amount of profits realized by various classes of speculators on the Chicago Board of Trade, and the question of the source of the profits of professional speculators will then be considered." Classes of speculators are hedgers, scalpers, large speculators, spreaders, and small spreaders. Commodities are wheat and corn.

Subsistence Homesteads

Ennis, C. W. Heritage maintained. Alabama miners find security by raising their own food in self-help plan. Today 2 (21): 16-17. Sept. 15, 1934. (Published at 152 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Some two and one half years ago Charles F. DeBardleben, president of the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company, saw that he would not be able to supply work for all of the men on his payroll. By a plan worked out the men were required to clear and cultivate a food plot of five acres in addition to part-time work in the mines. The success of this farmer-miner plan is related in this article.

Gast, R. H. The subsistence homesteads program. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 175: 240-243. Sept. 1934. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

This is one of the papers presented to the Pacific Southwest Academy, May, 1934.

An explanation of the Federal government's subsistence homesteads program, by the special representative of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads.

Sugar - Control of Production - Brazil

La limitación de la producción en el Brasil. Resolución del Consejo consultivo del Instituto del azúcar. La Industria Azucarera 40 (489): 446-447. July, 1934. (Published at Reconquista 336, Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Contains the text of a resolution of the Institute of Sugar and Alcohol of Brazil limiting the production of sugar in Brazil in accordance with the decree of June 1, 1933.

Sugar - Cuba

Cuba's sugar control organization. Through sugar institute and export corporation Government regulates production and export and can enter into stabilization agreements. Facts about sugar 29 (9): 299-300. Sept., 1934. (Published by Palmer Publishing Corp., 56 West 45th St., New York, N.Y.)

Sugar Policy - Australia

Wanted: A permanent sugar policy. Prod. Rev. 24 (10): 19. Aug. 15, 1934.
(Published at Toowoomba; Queensland.)

The need for a permanent sugar policy is pointed out.

"The Australian consumers should have an assurance that they will get their sugar, as long as the industry can supply it, at its fair and reasonable Australian cost of production. And sugar producers should feel secure in the assurance that as long as they carry out Australian conditions of employing white labour in their industry they will receive a price that will enable them to do so."

Tea - China

Tea production and trade in Chekiang. Chinese Econ. Jour. 14 (5): 521-536. May, 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China)

"The decline in the China tea trade is attributable to more than one cause, among which low standards of quantity and quality are of importance. During the past two or three years, the production of tea in most provinces has been very low... Chekiang...remains a stable source of supply."

Tenants, Farm - North Carolina

Blackwell, G. W. The displaced tenant farm family in North Carolina. Social Forces 13 (1): 65-73. Oct. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press, by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"This paper is based on data obtained from surveys of displaced tenant farm families on relief rolls in Greene, Nash, and Wilson counties, North Carolina, carried on during the first four months of 1934 by a research group under the Tennessee Valley Authority in cooperation with the Institute for Research in Social Science and the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration. It was the purpose of the study, designed as a preliminary step to agricultural planning, to ascertain the extent of the displaced tenant problem and furthermore to obtain full information concerning the family composition, farming experience, and present economic situation of relief cases suitable for rural rehabilitation."

The writer concludes the article with the following statement: "With a like situation in several other southern states, the successful solution of the displaced tenant problem appears as one of the most important units in a program designed to eliminate social waste in the South."

Textile Dollar

[Sloan, G.A.] How the textile dollar is divided. Textile Bul. 47 (2): 4, 23. Sept. 13, 1934. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)

Figures from the Census of Manufacturers of 1929 are divided to show the proportion of the value of cotton goods paid as wages, returns on investment, cost of materials, administrative expenses, etc.

Tobacco - Canada

English, J. H. Canadian tobacco. Reduced output and improved quality. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 215, p. 136-138. Aug., 1934. (Published at Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Attention is called to the fact that tobacco growing is a leading industry in Canada. A result of a recent parliamentary inquiry into the tobacco industry has been a tentative agreement between the growers and manufacturers for the improvement of marketing conditions. As a result effective from September 1, 1934, for three years, the manufacturers agreed to purchase an amount of leaf green weight equal to their purchases of the previous year's crop, and at a net average price of not less than 27 cents per lb. An acreage reduction of about 15 per cent is anticipated for the current year.

Tobacco - India

Sukthankar, Y. N. Indian tobacco. Need for study of United Kingdom market. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 215, p. 138-139. Aug., 1934. (Published at Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

"Steps have already been taken by the Government of India to appoint an All-India Marketing Officer and the Provincial Governments will follow suit by appointing provincial marketing officers."

Trade - World

Scroggs, W. O. The decline of world trade: Under the influence of prolonged economic depression. World Today (Encyclopaedia Britannica) 2 (1): 31-33. Sept. 1934. (Published at 342 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Trade, Foreign - United States

Wallace, H. A. Reopening foreign markets for farm products. Ext. Serv. Rev. 5 (8): 113, 114. Aug. 1934. (Published by the Extension Service of the U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"Secretary Wallace says America must make a fundamental decision in regard to her foreign-trade policy. She can go nationalistic and become highly self-sustaining; or she can go internationalistic and try to win back her lost foreign trade, or she can take a third alternative which the Secretary calls a 'planned middle course.' It is this planned middle course involving the admission annually of perhaps \$200,000,000 more of goods and at the same time the permanent seeding down or reforestation of some 25,000,000 acres of good plow land or perhaps 50,000,000 acres of poor land, which is discussed in this article." - [Editor's Note]

Wheat

Bennett, M. K., and Farnsworth, Helen C. World wheat survey and outlook September, 1934. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Inst. 11 (1): 1-38. Sept. 1934. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

Contents: Crop developments; prices; governmental measures; international trade; visible supplies and year-end stocks; summary of wheat supplies; outlook for trade; outlook for year-end stocks; outlook for prices; and Appendix tables.

Musset, R. Les causes et les origines de la crise mondiale du blé. Annales d'Histoire Economique et Sociale 50 (23): 463-470. Sept., 1933. (May be obtained from A. Colin, 103 Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris, France)

An analysis of the development of the world wheat crisis has convinced the author that it is the result of quite exceptional and unpredictable natural causes for which man was in no way responsible.

Wheat - France

Hazan, N. W. The French wheat situation. Foreign Crops and Markets 29 (13): 332-343. Sept. 24, 1934. (Published by Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Government aids to wheat producers, the effect of aids to wheat producers, and the present position are considered in this article.

Six tables accompany the article which contain the following data: Table I, Utilization of land, average 1909-1913, 1921-1925, 1926-1930, and annual 1930-1932; Table II, Utilization of plowland (dates same as above); Table III, Acreage planted in cereal crops and percent of that acreage allotted each cereal, average 1909-1913, 1921-1925, 1926-1930; annual 1931-1933; Table IV, Cereals, acreage, production and yield, average 1909-1913, 1921-1925, 1926-1933 and annual 1931-1933; Table V, Imports of wheat, including flour, by countries, total exports and net imports, average 1921-1925, 1926-1930 and annual 1930-1933; and Table VI, French Budget: Appropriations for various government departments, 1927-1934.

Wheat - Supply and Price - United Provinces

Sinha, Amulya Ratan. The statistical law of demand for wheat in the United Provinces. Sankhya; Indian Jour. Statis. 1 (2 and 3): 166-172. May, 1934. (Published at the Art Press, 20, British Indian St., Calcutta, India)

The writer's conclusions from this preliminary study are as follows:

"(1) There is a significant relationship between the price of wheat at the Cawnpore market and the size of the wheat crop in the United Provinces. (2) When the general level of prices of other crops remains constant, an increase (or decrease) of one per cent. in the production of the wheat crop in the United Provinces is associated with a fall (or rise) of 0.2 per cent. in its price at the Cawnpore market. In other words, a variation of 10 per cent. in production is likely to cause a change of about 2 per cent. in its price at the Cawnpore market. (3) When the production of the crop remains constant, a change of one per cent. in the general level of prices of other crops is associated with a similar

change of 0.84 per cent. in the price of wheat at the Cawnpore market. In other words, production remaining constant, the price of wheat increases or falls by 8.4 per cent. when there is a rise or fall of 10 per cent. in the level of prices of other crops."

Wheat - United States

Campbell, Persia. The American wheat program. Pacific Affairs 7 (3): 279-291. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, Hawaii. Executive and editorial offices, 129 East 52d St., New York, N. Y.)

"This article was written at the beginning of July, so that it does not take any account of developments since then." - Editorial footnote.

Wheat Commission - Australia

Wheat Commission's report. Pastoral Rev. 44 (8): 783. Aug. 16, 1934. (Published at 122-138 King St., Melbourne, Victoria.)

Deals editorially with the recommendations of the Wheat Commission. "It says straight out that wheat producers are entitled to share in the benefits accorded to other industries by the protection policy of the nation, and that this can best be achieved by contributions obtained by an excise duty on flour consumed in Australia. To meet the immediate needs of farmers while other adjustments are being investigated, the Commonwealth is asked to make a direct grant in aid to the industry."

An article entitled "Wheat Commission's Recommendations" is given on pages 833, 834 of the same issue.

Wool Situation

The world wool situation. Economist 119 (4753): 573, 574, Sept. 29, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Contains tables showing world wool production, 1909-13 to 1933; Stocks of raw wool at end of season (by producing countries) 1926-1934; and retained supplies of raw wool 1924-1933 (by leading consuming countries)

Wool Substitutes - Germany

Hollings, S.B. Wool substitutes. Can Germany do without imported wool? Pastoral Rev. 44 (8): 815. Aug. 16, 1934. (Published at 122-138 King St., Melbourne, Victoria.)

"During the last few months alarming statements have been made by members of the Nazi Government, and we are now told that Germany is to produce substitutes which will displace wool, and that intensive methods of sheep culture are to be adopted so as to make German mills independent of foreign supplies."

The writer finds it hard to believe that Germany can produce a substitute for wool that will be satisfactory in her climate.

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Lovely, T. J. Digest of economics. 366p. New York, N. Y., Globe book
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William L. Marcy, chairman.
Includes many useful bibliographies.

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the Island of Ceylon has for export, and what commodities are needed
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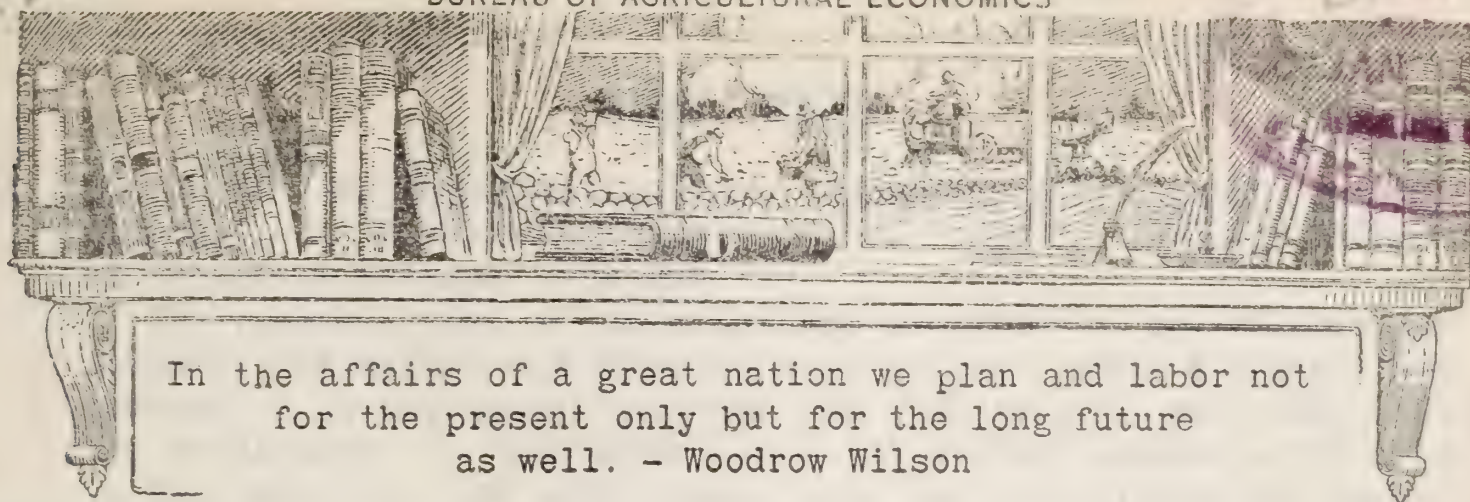
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



In the affairs of a great nation we plan and labor not
for the present only but for the long future
as well. - Woodrow Wilson

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No. 10

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Willcox, O. W. Reshaping agriculture. Foreword by Dr. Alvin Johnson. 157p. New York, W. W. Norton & company, inc. [1934] (Social action books, ed. by Alvin Johnson) 281 W66

The possibilities of technological progress in agriculture and their economic and social consequences are outlined in Dr. Willcox's book. Two avenues of technological progress are pointed out, soil improvement and the development of "agrotypes" with the highest possible yielding power.

The thesis of the book hinges upon the derivation of the "agrobiologic nitrogen constant," 318 pounds, which the author defines as "the maximum quantity of soil nitrogen that can usefully be resorbed in one growth cycle by the most powerful of living plants under the best possible conditions of growth." From this constant and the average percentage of nitrogen found in the dry substance of such products as corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, cotton, etc., he calculates the "perultimate" limit of production for each crop. This limit is of course far above average yields per acre for crops in the United States up to the present time. On the basis of these theoretical maximum yields, the efficiency of American agriculture in 1930 was $8\frac{1}{2}$ percent. The author then unfolds some future possibilities if agricultural practice should approach this maximum. He calculates that only 27.46 million acres will be required to produce the eight staple crops which required 241 million acres of land for their production in 1930. But admitting that it is extreme to expect maximum yields, he suggests that the attainment of an efficiency of 70 percent of the maximum can reasonably be expected and arrives at an estimate of around 40 million acres which would be required to produce these crops. The economic and social consequences of such yields would be revolutionary.

The author then outlines various plans for utilizing these possibilities for the public good. He believes that this greater efficiency could be used as a part of a plan to insure the farmer more leisure instead of depriving him of his source of income. He prophesies failure for the Agricultural Adjustment program and recommends a plan similar to the Queensland (Australia) sugar proration scheme.

The derivation of the agrobiologic nitrogen constant and the resulting yields postulates ideal conditions of growth and the existence of varieties of plants capable of maximum yields. The soil is regarded as a container into which fertilizers may be poured in the proper proportion and maximum yields will be assured. Soil scientists do not agree that increasing the fertility of the soil is such a simple process. Lack of moisture is to be solved by irrigation even in areas such as Indiana, where the average annual rainfall is 40 inches, but where crops suffer during dry summers. In calculating the cost of irrigation in Indiana the author ignores cost of digging and maintaining irrigation ditches. A chapter is written on abolishing the weather hazard but no mention is made of frost, hail and wind. Pests and plant diseases are only mentioned. No account is taken of the vagaries of genetics.

Certain other factors are neglected. The psychological inertia of farmers who are naturally conservative will hinder the process of increasing yields rapidly. Farmers will also be slow to increase expenditures

until farm incomes improve even if such expenditures would bring larger net incomes.

The author is an enthusiast and a crusader and is given to oversimplification. But as an enthusiast he emphasizes important future possibilities. In the future when the profitability of increasing soil fertility, irrigation, and plant breeding receive wider recognition, yields may be greatly increased. Even if average yields were doubled or tripled the results would be revolutionary. The book is written in a convincing style and is stimulating. - Elna Anderson, Assistant Agricultural Statistician, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

International institute of agriculture. Comptabilité agricole: recueil de statistique... Farm accountancy statistics for 1930-31. 642p. Rome, 1934. 251 In82Re

When the fourth volume of a statistical series appears a reviewer's task is as easy as he chooses to make it - or as hard. The volume is either more of the same kind of material done in the same careful way, or it isn't. If it is like its predecessors, little more need be said about it. If it is unlike its predecessors the differences may be pointed out. In this case, figures for another year, the first "depression year" reached, have been presented and minor adjustments attributable to the necessity for keeping the bulk of the volume within manageable size have been made. The introductory sections and general information contained in the previous volumes are helpful in supplementing these sections of the current volume.

There are presented in this volume the bookkeeping results of 13,119 farm businesses for the year 1930-31 from 21 countries, with comparable figures for the three prior years so far as the data were available. These have all been classified by system of farming and scale of operation, and where numbers and distribution of records warranted, they have been shown by size-of-farm groups and by sections of the country. The accounts have been cast into a statement of results uniform with respect to definitions and complete in coverage as far as possible. Slightly different treatments have been necessary because of lack of data from some countries. Thus there have been given for a great many groups of farm businesses in the principal countries of Europe intimate details of the use of land, distribution of capital, gross receipts, expenses of production, and final results. The number of farms included in some of the groups is rather small, so that differences between years may be partly due to shifts in the farms included in the averages. There is a vivid reality about the data that makes them attractive material to work with. These details are the meat of the series.

The data for small size-area groups are assembled into groups for the country as a whole by systems of farming and these are in turn combined to show averages for the country. How well they do so depends on their representative character. There is evidence in this volume that much attention has been given to the question of representative character and that there have been differences of opinion not finally disposed of.

These questions affect the subsequent uses of the data. The reader is put on guard, if he will read the introductory sections to the volumes, against taking certain tempting comparisons too seriously. After all any single summary statement of a complex problem is only one of several that could be made up.

A general survey of the data may be readily obtained from articles by Mr. J. Deslarzes, of the Institute Staff, printed in English in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology for September 1934. - S. W. Mendum, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Management and Costs.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agrarian Reform - Czechoslovakia

Pavel, Antonin. Zwei erwägungen über die tschechoslovakische bodenreform. 20p. Prag [Buchdruckerei "Orbis"] 1933. 282 P28

Revidierter sonderabdruck aus der "Prager presse" vom. 1. und 3. märz 1933 und 16. Oktober 1932.

"Empfehlenswerte publikationen über die bodenreform" p. [20]

This pamphlet contains two articles published in the Prager Presse in which various aspects of the land reform in Czechoslovakia are discussed. The first article deals with its scope and results among which is noted an increase of production and yield.

Vozenilek, Jan. La réforme agraire en Tchecoslovaquie. Préface de m.V. Boret 31p. Paris, Institut des hautes études agraires [1932?] (Collection de l'Institut des hautes études agraires, pub. sous la direction de m. Henri Noilhan) 282 V94R

A sketch of the economic and social conditions which gave rise to the agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia, and of its principles, their application, and consequences.

Agricultural Credit - France

Joubert, Henri. Le warrantage des produits agricoles. 213p. Paris, Rousseau et cie, 1933. 284.2 J82

A study of that phase of agricultural credit which makes it possible for a farmer to give a lien on his crops or livestock in return for a loan.

Bibliography, p. [207]-209.

Agricultural Economics

Dummeier, E. F., and Heflebower, R. B. Economics with applications to agriculture... First edition. 742 p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1934. 281 D89

Suggested readings at end of each chapter.

This textbook for use in teaching agricultural economics is described by the authors in their preface as designed to supply "a text which would present the generally accepted principles of economics clearly, thoroughly, and comprehensively, and which also would apply these principles to the

present-day problems of agriculture. It was undertaken specifically to meet the apparent need for a thorough and up-to-date text for courses which are given in many educational institutions, especially the land grant colleges, with catalogue descriptions such as 'The fundamental principles of economics in application to agriculture,' or 'Forces and institutions of modern society with special reference to agriculture; relation of cost, supply and demand to price.' That objective has been retained throughout. At the same time it has been continuously recognized that there is not one set of principles of economics applicable to agriculture and another set to other economic activities. The principles of economics are broader than any industry, and the impact of economic forces on a single industry may well illustrate to a large extent the working of these forces in general. Furthermore, the well-being of the agricultural population concerns others than those directly employed at agriculture. These facts lead the authors to hope that the book may be found suited to general courses in economics in an environment in which agriculture is important, or in situations in which the instructor wishes to develop the principles of economics through the problem method of approach. The text develops economic principles in a search for an answer to the question: How can the economic well-being of those engaged in agriculture be best promoted without unjustifiable interference with the welfare of other parts of the population? Although this is the chief problem set for the student, the authors, incidental to furnishing the student assistance in finding the answer to the major problem considered, have attempted to give a thorough and well-balanced description and analysis of the whole economic system."

Agricultural Research Institutions in Countries with Tropical Climates

International institute of agriculture. Les institutions d'expérimentation agricole dans les pays chauds. International directory of agricultural experimental institutions in hot countries. 563 p. Rome [Imprimerie de la chambre des députés] 1934. 225 In88S Ed. 2

Second edition of Stations Expérimentales et Autres Institutions Officielles ou Privées s'Occupant du Développement et de l'Amélioration de l'Agriculture dans les Pays Chauds. - cf. prelim. leaf 3 and p.[xi]

"Liste des principaux périodiques concernant l'agriculture tropicale et subtropicale. List of the main periodics [!] concerning the tropical and subtropical agriculture": p.[531]-540.

"Supplements [directory] published in 1933 on Les institutions d'expérimentation agricole dans les pays tempérés (Agricultural research institutions in countries with temperate climates)" - p.[xi]

Bananas - Canary Islands

Un Agricultor. En defensa de la agricultura; problemas fruteros. 140p. [Orotava, Tenerife, Impr. de A. Herreros, 1933] 286.393 Ag8

A collection in pamphlet form of a number of articles which first appeared in El Norte, a newspaper published in Orotava. It contains information on the local banana industry.

Sindicato agricola del norte de Tenerife. Les soluciones precisas a nuestra crisis platanera. 18p. [Orotava, Impr. de A. Herreros, 1934.]

286.393 Si6

Contains information on the local banana industry with tables showing export and prices and suggestions for the solution of the existing crisis in the industry.

Barley - Scotland

Scotland. Committee on Scottish barley for use by Scottish distilleries. Report of the Committee on Scottish barley for use by Scottish distilleries (1934). 20p. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off. 1934. 281.359 Sco3

Code 49-240.

Contains an appendix showing the production of barley in each county of Scotland in the years 1907-14 and 1920-33.

China - Agricultural Index to Periodicals 1858 - 1931

Nanking. University. College of agriculture and forestry. Dept. of agricultural economics. Division of agricultural history. Agricultural index to periodicals and bulletins in Chinese and in English principally published in China... (1858-1931) 731, 153p. Nanking, China, 1933.

241 N15

Text and added title in Chinese: "English section": 153 p. at end.

Published in cooperation with the National Peiping Library, by the University of Nanking Library.

The preface to this useful volume is signed by Mr. Wan Kwoh-ting, Formerly Chief of the Research Library, now in charge of the Division of Agricultural History, University of Nanking, from which the following extract has been taken:

"This work is planned as a subject index to 312 periodicals and eight bulletins in Chinese and also to 36 English periodicals and bulletins principally published in China, up to 1931, with about 30,000 Chinese and more than 6,000 English entries.

"Its scope is limited to subjects pertaining to agriculture, but interpreted in its broad sense, including all subjects which have relation to agriculture, especially biological subjects from every aspect. It will, therefore, be useful not only to agriculturalists, but also to biologists, historians, geographers, statesmen, economists, sociologists, educationists, etc.

"The project was started in the fall of 1924 as one of the main works of the Research Library, when the staff was contented with a card index only. As the usefulness gradually increased with the growth of the card index, frequent users continually urged us to publish it. But owing to the sincere desire of the compilers to make it as exhaustive as possible, and owing to the limitation of funds, and to the pioneer nature of the work, the rules for compilation had to be worked out, discussed and tried out before adoption, so that its publication has been repeatedly delayed.

"In the spring of 1932, an appropriation was generously made by the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture through the National Peiping Library for its immediate publication, and in the summer,

the Research Library was transferred and became the Division of Agricultural History of the Department of Agricultural Economics. After the change, efforts were made to bring the work up to the end of 1931. Because of the difficulty of searching for back numbers, and the time taken in editing and preparation for final printing, one and a half years more have elapsed before its actual publication.

"In closing I feel it is necessary to record here my personal appreciation of Mr. Chen Tsu-kwei, in his steadiness and faithfulness in attending to work, in his carefulness and accuracy in recording each title, in his painstaking effort to make the work as exhaustive as possible, and in the examination of all entries made by seeing the original article; most important of all, in his persistent loyal toil through ten tedious years. It is very gratifying for the Department to be able to bring to a successful completion such a piece of valuable work."

Commodity Terms

Maughan, Cuthbert. Commodity market terms; a discussion of words and phrases used in the conduct of international trade and the methods of dealing in products. 244p. 2d. ed. London, Sir I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1934. 286 M44 Ed2

One section of this volume is devoted to Grain, Other foodstuffs, Seeds and Vegetable Oils; another, to Textiles and Fibers, and still another to Hides, Skins and Furs.

Congrès International d'Agriculture

Congrès international d'agriculture, 16th Budapest 1934 [Comptes rendus] Budapest, Le Comité d'organisation [1934] 2v. 5 C7616

Rapports principaux. Section 1-8 [24] thèmes, 26 articles. Rapports spéciaux. Section 1-8 [24] thèmes, 218 contributions. Some of the articles not yet published.

The major reports of each of the 8 sections are printed in eight pamphlets which are separately paged and bound together with the cover-title Rapports Principaux [v.1] For each of the sections there is another collection of papers separately paged and bound together with cover-title Rapports Spéciaux [v.2]

Section 1 Politique Agraire et Economie Rurale (Agricultural Policy and Agricultural Economics) has for the first subject (Thème no.1) Reorganisation of world agriculture. The principal paper presented by Dr. Ernest Laur of Switzerland and the supplementary contributions (Rapports Spéciaux) were commented on as follows by Dr. H. C. Taylor, Delegate of the United States at the Congress in a memorandum dated July 1, 1934:

"Some of the papers presented to the XVI-th International Congress of Agriculture are much broader in scope than Europe alone. This is particularly true of the paper of Professor Laur of Switzerland who dealt with the 'Reorganization of World Agriculture.'

"My feeling is that Dr. Laur is dealing with symptoms rather than basic causes and in a large measure is proposing palliatives rather than fundamental remedies. His paper is more of an echo of what is being heard from the various countries of the world with regard to reorganization of agri-

culture, or in other words the reaction of Dr. Laur to his contact with the outside work, especially as a member of the Wheat Advisory Committee, rather than a statement throwing out new lines of thought with a view to a new attack upon the international problems of agriculture, with a view to getting out of the muddle in which we find ourselves."

The following are the titles of the papers of Section 1, Thème 1 and in some instances further comments from Dr. Taylor's memorandum have been quoted:

Laur, Ernest. La réorganisation de l'agriculture mondiale. 20p. (1ère section. Thème no. 1. Rapport principal)

"Dr. Laur describes the divergence between the prices of agricultural products and those of manufactured goods as the crux of the crisis... Even more significant are the divergences between prices and the costs of production.

"Solution: the paper discusses various solutions advocated on the production side of the problem; an analysis is given of the possibilities of restriction. From this point of view a distinction is made between countries where land is cheap and countries where land is dear - involving the question of extensive and intensive cultivation...

"Reduction of area in overseas countries, and a rational diminution of the intensity of cultivation in European countries, both lead to increased cost of production; thus, however necessary such measures may be to current price policy, they are inappropriate from both the technical and economic points of view.

"A far better and more rapid solution would be the transformation of vegetable products into animal products; quantitative consumption would be increased owing to the lower calorific value of the latter, accumulated stocks which block the world markets cleared, overproduction be mitigated. Similarly a reduction in the use of vegetable fats, increased use of butter, etc., and the use of alcohol as car-burant fuel, and of vegetable oils as lubricants...

"Reorganization of world agriculture must come to a large extent from the reorganization of sales.

Dotscheff, D. La réorganisation de l'agriculture mondiale, en vue d'obtenir le rétablissement de l'équilibre entre les prix des articles et ceux des produits agricoles. [2p.] (1ère section. Thème no. 1. Rapport spécial. Bulgarie)

"The causes of the disharmony in prices are analyzed, as - increase in cultivated area, hence 'overproduction' - increase in world industrial capacity per person employed, hence unemployment, diminished mass purchasing power, etc., - economic nationalism."

Digby, Margaret. La réorganisation de l'agriculture mondiale. [2p.] (1ère section. Thème no. 1. Rapport spécial. Grande-Bretagne)

"Gives a brief account of the recent developments in Great Britain in the sphere of governmental policy, etc."

Beke, László. L'Autarchie dans l'agriculture et les conditions naturelles (Agricultural autocracy and natural conditions). [6p.] (1ère section. Thème no. 1. Hongrie)

Malcomes, Béla. La convention du blé européenne comme base de la réorganisation de l'économie mondiale. [8p.] (1ère section. Thème no. 1 Rapport spécial. Hongrie)

"The contribution is extremely critical of the London Wheat Conference, which 'served in no small measure the interests of the increased production and exports of the over seas nations.' The position of the United States is explained as being with its high costs and internal standards, the most vulnerable of the great exporting countries in the crisis."

La confédération nationale fasciste des agriculteurs, La confédération nationale des syndicats fascistes de l'agriculture. La réorganisation de l'agriculture mondiale dans l'intention et le but de réaliser un retour à l'équilibre des prix des articles industriels et des produits agricoles. [9p.] (1ère Section. Thème no. 1. Rapport spécial. Italie)

"This report gives a very able summary of the crisis, the causes being summed up on the lines of the League of Nations reports with reference to the rigidities and other disabilities inherent in agricultural production as compared to industry, plus the incidence of historical conditions such as those of the post-war world and the period of growing economic nationalism. The remedies available are dealt with briefly." They include price maintenance schemes along international lines, providing for, a) "equitable adjustment of production quotas... b) action to increase consuming capacity in countries where it has been reduced..." and c) creation of an international agency "to direct and control international dealing and weaken the effects of speculation in the international field."

Kriscseiunas, Jurgis. La production agricole et l'organisation du commerce des produits agricoles en Lithuanie. 5p. (1ère section. Thème no. 1. Rapport spécial (extrait) Lithuanie)

"Gives an account of the revival of Lithuanian agriculture after 1925, with special reference to the part played by various organizations, cooperative and other in the marketing and development of the chief products."

Smid, J. La réorganisation de l'agriculture dans le monde entier pour rétablir l'équilibre entre les prix des produits industriels et agricoles. [3p.] (1ère section. Thème no. 1. Rapport spécial. Pays-Bas)

"A general paper on the crisis, describing the causes of the breaking up of the old equilibrium as free trade and the development of the rigidities and inflexibilities in the economic structure, with the dominant social ideas and high standards."

Miklaszewski, Stanislas. L'organisation de l'agriculture en tant que l'un des facteurs d'une politique visant à rétablir l'équilibre des prix des articles agricoles et industriels [15p.] (1ère section. Thème no. 1. Rapport spécial Pologne)

"Urges the development of forms of organization for agriculturists, which could work in conjunction with both the govern-

ment agencies and the similar organizations of urban interests toward a liquidation of the problems of the price divergencies... The paper is occupied by a long and interesting account of the forms of agricultural organization actually existing in Europe, and their operation."

Mandru, Th. Réorganisation de l'agriculture mondiale en vue d'obtenir le rétablissement de l'équilibre entre les prix des articles industriels et ceux des produits agricoles. [5p.] (1ère Section. Thème no. 1. Rapport spécial. Roumanie)

"The position of Rumania in the crisis is discussed with special reference to the cereal export and disparity between the fall in the prices of exports and that in the prices of manufactured goods imported."

Klonov, Vladimir. Les résultats du plan quinquennal de la reconstruction de l'agriculture en U.R.S.S. [7p.] (1ère Section. Thème no. 1 Rapport spécial. Tchécoslovaquie)

"The results of the first Five Year Plan [in U.S.S.R.] are reviewed, taking the official figures, and it is demonstrated that the plan failed in its objective; the second Five Year Plan, it is concluded is aimed at reaching the figures which should have been attained under the first plan. It is concluded that agriculture is totally unsuited to planning."

Klonov, Vladimir. Le développement de l'industrie et la densité de la population en tant que facteurs du progrès dans l'agriculture. [6p.] VIIème Section. Thème no. 1. Rapport spécial. Tchécoslovaquie)

The development of industry and the density of population as factors in agricultural progress are discussed.

Knespl, Joseph. La disparité entre les prix des produits agricoles et les frais de production dans l'agriculture. [13p.] (1ère section. Thème no. 1. Rapport spécial. Tchécoslovaquie)

"This report is a very interesting and able piece of statistical work correlating the price and cost movements in Czechoslovakian agriculture (relating chiefly to Bohemia)"

Section 1, Thème 2 is devoted to the mechanization of agriculture. The principal paper (cited by title only) is L'influence de la mecanisation dans l'agriculture (surtout tracteur et moissonneuse-batteuse) sur les frais de production ainsi que sur la situation économique et sociale (notamment chômage) de l'agriculture mondiale. (The effect of mechanization of agriculture especially the tractor and the harvester-thresher on the cost of production as well as on the economic and social situation (particularly unemployment) in world agriculture. The supplementary papers contain the reports of the delegates from various countries on this subject.

Section 1, Thème 3 is devoted to the international market for livestock. The principal paper is L'Organisation du marché international du bétail, by Tibor de Péchy (The organization of the international market for livestock) In the supplementary papers

the points of view of the delegates from the different countries are given.

Section 2 is devoted to agricultural education (Enseignement et propagande agricoles)

Section 3 Coopération agricole (Agricultural cooperation) has for the subject of Thème 1 International statistics of agricultural cooperation. The principal paper is Buts et organisation d'une statistique internationale de la coopération agricole (Aims and organization of international statistics of agricultural cooperation) by Rudolf Buchinger of Austria. Contributions on the subject were submitted from the different countries.

Section 3, Thème 2 is on the subject of cooperatives for fluid milk and milk products. The principal paper L'organisation de l'écoulement du lait et des produits laitiers (The organization of fluid milk and milk products) by K. T. Jutila of Finland is cited by title only. The contributions from other delegates report the situation in their respective countries.

Section 4 is on crop production (Production végétale)

Section 5. Viticulture deals with economic phases of viticulture including the limitation of the acreage of vineyards, the relation of cost of production to quality of product, and international trade in wines.

Section 6 is on the production of livestock (Production animale)

Section 7 is on agricultural industries (Industries agricoles) Thème 1 is on the subject of alcohol and Thème 2 on the preserving industry.

Section 8 is on the farm woman (La femme à la campagne)

Consumers' Credit

Zweig, Ferdynand. The economics of consumers' credit. 112p. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1934. 284 Z9

Partial contents: The theory of consumers' credit; The essence and methods of the financing of consumption; Observations on the ideas underlying the financing of consumption; Theoretical justification of the financing of consumption; Theoretical analysis of the effects on trade of financing consumption; The effects on saving; and The conditions of the application and working of consumption financing schemes.

Cooperation - Newfoundland and Labrador

Digby, Margaret. Report on the opportunities for co-operative organisation in Newfoundland and Labrador. 25p. London, P. S. King & son, ltd. 1934. 280.2 D562R

"The investigation on which the following Report is based was undertaken by the Horace Plunkett Foundation, at the suggestion of Sir Wilfred Grenfell and with his support and that of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain. It was carried through with the approval and assistance of the Newfoundland Government. The time spent in enquiry was from 19th April-20th July, 1934, during which practically every settlement was visited, the itinerary covering the whole coastline of Newfoundland, the interior and the Labrador coast as far north as Hopedale."

Dairy Situation - Canada

Canada. Bureau of statistics. Agricultural branch. The dairy situation in Canada. 10p., mimeogr. Ottawa, 1934. 281.344 C163

"The report... reviews the feed supply situation in the Dominion by provinces and makes a general analysis of dairying conditions with particular reference to milk cows and the indicated production of milk during the fall and winter months. The statement emphasizes the results of an exceptionally dry summer in the Maritime provinces, showing its most violent effects in Nova Scotia. Quebec was more plentifully supplied with moisture and conditions are better; but in southern and western Ontario, and to a lesser extent in the middle and eastern counties, an unusual drouth was experienced. Likewise, in south western Manitoba and south and western sections of Saskatchewan, dry weather conditions prevailed in a most intense form. Stock is being shipped out in some sections in both these provinces and feed is being supplied to other stricken areas. Alberta is possibly in a better position from a dairying standpoint than any of the Prairie Provinces, and in British Columbia the outlook is equally as good as last year."

Economic Policy - Argentina

Argentine Republic. Ministerio de hacienda. El plan de acción económica ante el Congreso nacional. Discursos de los ministros Pinedo y Duhaú. 148p. Buenos Aires, 1934. 280.161 Ar3

Contents. - La conversión, el cambio y la política monetaria... por el ministro de hacienda... Federico Pinedo. - La junta de granos, la moneda y los precios agropecuarios... por el ministro de agricultura... Luis Duhaú.

The second speaker undertakes the justification of the creation of the Grain Board for the regulation of prices and shows that the Argentine farmer has received higher prices as the result of its efforts.

Economic Situation - Germany - 1933 - 1934

Reichs-kredit-gesellschaft, aktiengesellschaft, Berlin. Germany's economic development during the first half of the year 1934. 80p. Berlin, 1934. 280.9 R27D

Partial contents: Agriculture, p. 18-22; Retail trade and consumption, p. 28-30; Price movements in Germany, p. 30-32.

Reichs-kredit-gesellschaft, aktiengesellschaft, Berlin. Germany's economic situation at the turn of 1933/34. 80p. Berlin, 1934. 280.9 R27

Partial contents: Agriculture, p. 22-24; [Retail] trade and consumption, p. 29-31; Price movements in Germany, p. 34-38.

Wolf, Franz. Umschwung. Die deutsche wirtschaft 1933. 77p. Frankfurt a.M., Societäts-verlag, 1934. 280.175 W83

"Sonderabdruck der aufsatzreihe, die als jahresrückblick im handelssteil der "Frankfurter zeitung" am 24., 28., 31. dez. 1933, 4. und 7. jan. 1934 erschien" - p.[2]

"In this pamphlet a reprint of the series of articles forming its yearly review, the Frankfurter Zeitung reviews Germany under the Nazi regime. A year ago we read in the same paper 'Germany, more than almost any other country, has a vital interest in the reduction of trade barriers'; to adopt an isolationist policy 'would be to saw off the branch on which our 65,000,000 people are sitting'; in the free trade movement 'Germany must lead.' This year we are given quotations from Dr. Schacht's speeches at the World Economic Conference, with approving (though reserved) comments. Nevertheless, we are reminded that 'for a country so very dependent on its exports as Germany... there can obviously be no question of a cessation of world trade.' The damage caused to agriculture, as well as to industry, by the artificial raising of agricultural prices was ruthlessly exposed in last year's articles, and is again effectively demonstrated in Herr Wolf's description of Government price-fixing activities in German agriculture. The cost to the community of substituting domestic products for cheaper imports; the tendency of protection to raise profits in one branch of agriculture by reducing them in another, and ultimately to reduce them everywhere by inducing over-supply and by impoverishing purchasers ('the fact remains that the purchasing power of the consumer is limited'); the serious reduction of German exports - all these are the fruits of agricultural protection.

"There is a most interesting chapter on 'Financing the recovery.' The peculiar feature of the present phase of the economic cycle in Germany is, in the author's opinion, the fact that industrial recovery has not been preceded, or even accompanied, by easy money and an abundance of capital seeking investment. Banking policy should be directed towards the attainment of these conditions; the law enabling the Reichsbank to deal in the open market is a step in the right direction. Herr Wolf adds a warning against the danger of causing or allowing the collapse of the big retail shops in Germany. The sections analysing the reduction in unemployment are instructive. A year ago, in its articles entitled 'The end of the crisis and its lessons' the Frankfurter Zeitung announced its belief that trade turned in the summer of 1932. Herr Wolf adheres to this view, and demonstrates the favourableness of the opportunity enjoyed by the Nazis on assuming office at the beginning of 1933." - The Economist Monthly Book Supplement, No. 7, March 10, 1934, p. 20.

Economic Statistics - 1919-1930

International conference of economic services. International abstract of economic statistics 1919-1930. 218p. London, International conference of economic services, 1934. 251 In87

Table headings in English, French, German.

"This volume of statistical data has been prepared by the International Conference of Economic Services; at the same time a French issue has been prepared by the Permanent Office of the International Institute of Statistics.

"It is a compilation of classified indices of economic activity for fifteen important countries in the form of a monthly record for the period 1919 to 1930 inclusive.

"The economic history of this period is the most dramatic of modern times and the accompanying statistical record covers the post-war dislocation, the short-lived boom of 1919-1920, the currency debacles and the subsequent reconstructions which merged into the boom phase of the late twenties. With the collapse of this boom and the onslaught of the great depression, the course of a complete economic cycle is covered.

"Thus the volume provides not merely a record of an exceptional epoch but also comprehensive material for the study of economic fluctuations and it was primarily designed for that purpose.

"The general scheme of presentation is to group the indices for each country in the following order: Finance, Prices and Wages, Trade and Output, Transport, Employment. A table of annual statistics serves as a convenient summary of general movements over the period.

"Explanatory notes of the indices are given where necessary, and a calendar for each country records outstanding events, in particular such disturbing factors as e. g. the English coal stoppage of 1926, the Ruhr occupation and even abnormal weather conditions. In any comparative use of time series the isolation of such disturbances is important.

"A list of the contributory institutions is given below.

"The editorial work has been performed by Dr. J. Tinbergen, of the Netherlands' Central Bureau of Statistics at The Hague."

Economics

Economic essays in honour of Gustav Cassel, October 20th, 1933. 720p. London, G. Allen & Unwin ltd. [1933] 280 Ec73

Partial contents: Monetary control and general business stabilization by James W. Angell; The proposal for a composite commodity currency, by J. M. Clark; Some new material on the theory of distribution, by Paul H. Douglas; The physiocratic theory of taxation, by Luigi Einaudi; Propagation problems and impulse problems in dynamic economics, by Ragnar Frisch; Economic theory and unemployment, by Frank D. Graham; The maintenance of purchasing power, by Alvin H. Hansen; Foreign trade and the short business cycle, by Folke Hilgerdt; Financial organization and the price level, by A. Loveday; Enterprise and the trade cycle, by D. H. Macgregor; Industrialization and population, by Gunnar Myrdal; Measurement versus theory in economics, by Carl Snyder; The relation between partial overproduction and general depression, by W. L. Valk; Public price policy, by F. Zeuthen; Wages and unemployment in Sweden, 1920-1930, by Gösta Bagge; and The aspects of economic history, by Eli F. Heckscher.

Food Supply

Orr, J. B. The national food supply and its influence on public health. 20p. [Westminster, London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1934] 389 Or7

At head of title: Chadwick lecture, 1934.

"While...it is true that food production and distribution must be regarded as an industry whose economic problems are interlocked with those of our other industries, it is equally true that the maintenance of our food supply must be regarded as something in the nature of an essential public service to be considered from the same point of view

as education, which obviously need not be controlled and regulated in accordance with the economic laws which govern trade and industry. The public health aspect of our food supply is as important as the economic aspect. The two aspects may appear difficult to reconcile. Both must, however, be considered."

Fruits & Vegetables - Marketing - Europe

Schneider, Kurt. Die zukunft des europäischen fruchte - und gemüsemarktes; tendenzen von aussenhandel, handelspolitik und binnenmarktregulierung. Hrsg. von der Zeitschrift "Der Fruchtehandel". 20p. Düsseldorf, 1934. 286 Sch 52

The future of the European fruit and vegetable markets at home and abroad is discussed.

Hops

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Provisional hops committee. Hops; report of the Provisional committee appointed by the minister of agriculture and fisheries. 16p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4628) 281.370 G79

"On 9th April, 1934, the Minister... after consultation with the Brewers' society and the Hops marketing board, appointed a committee... to consider arrangements for securing closer collaboration between brewers and hop growers in the supply of hops under the Hops marketing scheme amendment." This pamphlet is the Report of the Provisional Hops Committee.

Institute of Public Affairs

Institute of public affairs. University of Georgia. Proceedings... 8th annual session, Athens, Georgia, April 4-5, May 8-15, 1934. [Athens] University of Georgia [1934] 2 pts. (Bulletin of the University of Georgia, v. 34, no. 10-11; July.-Aug. 1934) 280.9 In76

Part 1 - World and national problems. Partial contents: The monetary policies of our national administration, by H. Parker Willis; The agricultural adjustment program, by Henry A. Wallace; The new deal in agriculture, by B. H. Hibbard; Controlling agricultural production, by B. H. Hibbard; The subsistence homestead program, by M. L. Wilson; The Bankhead Control Act, by Cully A. Cobb; and The cost of soil erosion, by H. H. Bennett.

Part 2 - Round table on county government.

Land - China

Chu, Ping. Bodenreform in China... p. [145]-181. [Jena?] 1933. 282 C47
Inaug.-diss. - Leipzig.
Bibliography, p. [182]

"Diese arbeit erscheint gleichzeitig im 'Jahrbuch der bodenreform', bd. 29, hft. 4, (1933)".

This volume contains a historical account of the basic land problems of China, of Chinese land tenure with special reference to the leasing system and of land policy and legislation from 1930 to 1932.

Land Subsidy for Railroads - Canada

Hedges, J. B. The federal railway land subsidy policy of Canada. 151p. Cambridge, Harvard university press. 1934. (Harvard historical monographs. III) 282 H35

Bibliography, p. 143-144.

"The study which follows may properly be called a by-product. While engaged in a study of the land policies of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the writer found it necessary to inform himself concerning the railway land subsidy policy of the Dominion Government. He soon discovered, however, that little had been written upon the subject and that it was necessary to go to the documents themselves. Going through the records, at first merely with a view to obtaining a background, he became convinced that the subject was of such importance as to justify separate treatment, so that the investigation which in the beginning was but a means to another objective, became an end in itself.

"While the chief emphasis of the work is necessarily upon the economic aspects of land subsidies, the political phase has not been neglected. In Canada, however, land grants to railways were never a political issue to the same extent as in the United States. The principle of subsidies in land was accepted in 1871 virtually without debate, with the result that subsequent discussion centered about the amount of land to be granted, and the recipients thereof. Nor were there present in Canada the constitutional and sectional questions which so beclouded and confused the issue in the United States.

"The methods and practices employed by the Government in granting land to railways is one story - what the railways did with the land after acquiring it is quite another. Logically, they should be subjects for separate discussion. A brief account of the disposition which the less important companies made of their lands has been included here, however, in the belief that it shows one of the chief defects of the land grant system, and also because the work of these roads is not likely to be made the subject of special study. The disposal of Canadian Pacific lands is of such importance that it requires treatment on a larger scale, and, therefore, only passing mention has been made of the broad outline of that Company's policies in this regard. The author hopes at a later date to assemble in detailed form the complete record of the interesting work which this company performed in the settlement and development of the Canadian West." - Preface

Land Utilization - Minnesota

Minnesota. Committee on land utilization. Land utilization in Minnesota; a state program for the cut-over lands. Final report of the Committee on land utilization appointed by Governor Floyd B. Olson, August 4, 1932. 289 p. Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota press, 1934. 282 M662

Lotus D. Coffman, chairman.

Bibliography, p. 269-277.

This is the final report of the committee appointed by the governor to study and outline a plan for land use, particularly in the northern part of the state where taxes are delinquent upon several million acres.

Chapter titles are as follows: Summary of findings and recommenda-

tions; Physical and climatic features affecting land use; Land policies in Minnesota; Social and economic effects of past land developments; Population trends and land use; Present and possible future need for agricultural land; Forest lands: their present conditions and future development; The use of land for recreation; Water and mineral resources as related to land use; Taxation as it affects land use; Local government under changed land use conditions; The financial relations of state and local governments; Future use of land in Minnesota.

The report contains also the following appendices:

I. Letter of the Governor appointing members of the Committee on land utilization; II. Field to be covered by the Committee as outlined by the Governor; III. Progress report of the Committee; IV. Interim report of the Committee; V. Wisconsin zoning law; VI. A typical Wisconsin County [Oneida] zoning ordinance.

The Committee's specific recommendations to bring about improvements in land use in northern Minnesota are given below, in part:

"That Chapter 436, Laws of 1933, providing for the organization of the State Land Use Committee and county land classification committees, be amended so as to make it clear that the final and controlling voice in land classification rests in the State Land Use Committee...

"That the State Land Use Committee, in consultation with the various county land classification committees, make a systematic land classification of all the land in the cut-over counties. Such classification should aim at dividing the land into districts of substantially similar conditions as a basis for determining the appropriate public policy with respect to land use... This area classification should take into consideration such factors as the (1) character of the soil and its suitability for given uses; (2) present cover, stone, topography, and similar factors affecting land use; (3) expense of clearing, stoning, and drainage, where needed for contemplated uses; (4) water supply, drainage, rainfall, growing season and related factors; (5) location with respect to existing land uses, settlement, schools, trade centers, etc. (6) nearness to market, transportation facilities, and costs; and (7) need for additional land in various uses. In making such a classification full consideration should be given to local viewpoints, but the classification should be carried through by the state and be uniform for the entire region, in order that it may be an adequate basis for making decisions with respect to land use.

"That the legislature grant authority to the various counties to adopt zoning ordinances for the purpose of enforcing regulations concerning land use...

"That the present law be so amended as to give the state absolute title to land reverting because of tax delinquency and that the state make no final dedication of any land to state use until it has absolute title to it.

"That settlement with local units of government for their equities in tax-delinquent lands be in line with the following principles: 1. In the case of reverted lands that are dedicated to a specific use by the state, such as state forests, the state should make settlement with the local units on the basis of the value of the land for the intended use. This settlement may be in the form of assumption of exist-

ing local debts or in the form of the creation of a fund to be used, first, in reducing existing debt, and, secondly, in reducing local taxes over a period of not to exceed five years. Such payment shall be regarded as a complete settlement, wiping out all local equities in such land. 2. Land found upon classification to be suitable for private ownership shall be offered for sale on such basis and terms and at such times as in the judgment of the State Land Use Committee is in conformity with proper policies of land use, the proceeds to be divided on the basis of 10 percent of the net proceeds to the state and 90 percent to local units. 3. Land not desired for a definite public purpose or suitable for sale to private owners shall be held by the state, no payment being made to local units until it is dedicated to a specific state use or is sold. 4. The state may confer title to specific reverted lands on local units of government when such units have plans acceptable to the State Land Use Committee for the use of such lands for forestry or other public purposes.

"That the state acquire and set aside for forestry purposes additional lands sufficient to bring the total acreage in state forests to approximately 5,000,000 acres of suitable land... The national government should be encouraged to add to its national forests in the state, but should be requested to consult fully with the Department of Conservation before undertaking the purchase of land, in order that there may be proper coordination of state and federal policy. Counties and cities financially able to establish forests of their own should be permitted and encouraged to do so, and the state should grant the use of reverted land for this purpose whenever such a step has the approval of the Department of Conservation.

"That all forests established by the state or by local units be managed and protected according to the best methods possible, and that a policy of granting reasonable appropriations for forest fire protection and forest management be followed, so that forests may be rebuilt and may supply a return to public units in the future. That lands acquired by the state for forest or other public purposes be protected by law against unwise sale or disposition in a manner similar to the protection given permanent trust funds.

"That the state acquire such lands as the State Land Use Committee may deem necessary for such purposes as water level control, game protection and propagation and propaganda, recreation, and other public uses.

"That all privately owned mineral reservations, water rights, and other separate estates in land be assessed for taxation in order that such property may bear its just share of public taxation. If necessary, legislation should be passed to provide for the reversion to the state of title to such property when taxes assessed thereon are not paid. If the state purchases or exchanges land, it should insist upon obtaining the mineral rights, water rights, and other rights, pertaining to the land acquired.

"That necessary constitutional amendments be adopted and legislation be enacted to authorize the state to exchange state lands, including lands reverting through tax delinquency, for lands of equal value in private or federal ownership in order that state forests, conservation areas, game refuges, and other holdings may be blocked out and con-

solidated. That the exchange of lands and other legitimate means be employed by the state to consolidate existing settlements as a means of effecting economies and improvements in public services.

"That the attorney-general and the Department of Conservation cooperate in studies of important laws dealing with state-owned and reverted lands to the end that any existing contradictions and ambiguities may be cleared up and gaps be filled up by appropriate legislative acts...

"That legislation be enacted to permit the simplification of the machinery of local government through consolidation and redistribution of functions and services, to the end that public service may be improved and governmental expenses reduced...

"That no further extensions of time be granted for the redemption of lands after they have been tax delinquent for five years; that existing laws permitting bargain settlement of taxes be repealed and that in the future no such provisions be adopted. That the county, or at least a larger division than the township, be made the unit for tax assessment and that the assessor for the county or other unit be required to list all taxable property for taxation, including mineral reservations.

"That legislation be enacted to provide stricter control, and limitation by proper state authorities, of borrowing by counties, townships, and school districts, to the end that the total local debt chargeable to any parcel of land shall not exceed 15 percent of its true and full value.

"That there be appointed by the governor a state committee representing such state departments as the Tax Commission, the state auditor's office, the Department of Education, the Department of Highways, and the Department of Conservation to study the financial needs of local units in the cut-over area; to recommend reasonable reorganizations of local administrative units and functions in order to reduce local expenses; to consider the nature and consequence of present policies of state aid and to recommend such changes in these policies as are needed to improve the situation. That the authority granted for the administration of regular state aid for schools, roads, and similar purposes be sufficiently broad to permit of such adjustments in these aids as will foster and develop improvements in land use and local services. That any contribution by the state to local units of government in consideration of the inclusion, in the areas served by such units, of state forests or other state-owned or tax delinquent lands, be not in the form of a recurring specific payment on an acreage basis. The state may be justified in assuming certain local debts against land desired for state use in return for clear title to such land. It may assume the cost of constructing and maintaining roads within state forests and parks. The general guiding principle should be that any participation by the state in local services should be adapted to each particular situation involved and that it should be designed to serve the ends of a sound policy of land use.

"That research activities, such as those of state departments, the University of Minnesota, federal departments, and other agencies, relating to problems in the cut-over area be continued and expanded and that these activities be coordinated to the greatest possible degree..."

Marketing Fruits and Vegetables - Leeward and Windward Islands

Marketing officer (superintending the fruit and vegetable trades, Leeward and Windward Islands) Report of the marketing officer... A. C. Shill... October 1932 to June 1934. 36p. 280.39 M34

"In his first report Mr. Shill gave a statistical survey of the trade; a review of packing house costs; and a general consideration of markets, returns and general crop possibilities. In addition, a survey was given of the progress made along the lines of the various recommendations of the St. Lucia Conference. A report on a visit to Canada in March and April, 1932, giving a review of Canadian trade requirements and possibilities, was given as an Appendix.

"In the present report Mr. Shill discusses the trade position primarily from the standpoint of individual crops [limes, grapefruit, oranges, miscellaneous citrus and pineapples, avocado pears, mangoes, bananas, tomatoes, onions, carrots, and other vegetables exported outside the West Indies] with particular reference to points of interest to the producer and exporter, such as varieties, net returns, general packing house and market requirements, &c. In addition, general reference is made to salient features of the work carried out along specific lines not covered in the discussions of individual crops."

Planning - California

California county planning commissioners' association. A manual of county planning, published by the California county planning commissioners' association and the California State chamber of commerce. March 1934. 30p., mimeogr. [San Francisco?] 1934. 98.5 C12

"Important sources of planning information", p. 25-29.

The introductory note states that the object of this Manual is to provide a helpful source of simple accurate information about how to establish and carry on in the counties of California the function of Planning."

Poland

Douglass, P. F. The economic independence of Poland, a study in trade adjustments to political objectives. 134p. Cincinnati, The Ruter press, 1934. 280.177 D74

Partial contents: The economic structure of Poland's constituent areas; Poland as an agricultural state; Poland's agricultural exports; Poland's exportation of raw materials; and Trade adjustments to political objectives.

Production and Debt

Jones, Bassett. Debt and production; the operating characteristics of our industrial economy, illustrated with graphs. 147p. New York, The John Day company [1933] 280 J714

Contains chapters on production, employment, price, and the relation of debt to production, and an appendix which consists of A Suggested Method for the Analysis of Economic Statistics.

Rural Britain

Watson, J. A. S. Rural Britain to-day and to-morrow. 161 p. Edinburgh [etc.] Oliver and Boyd, 1934. 281.171 W33

Contains an interesting introduction by Walter E. Elliot, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The extracts which follow have been taken from the conclusions of the author.

"Since 13th August [1933] when I set out on this pilgrimage... Every other mile has offered something that was worth looking at, and every other question has brought an answer that was worth thinking about...

"The experience has been very stimulating and, on the whole definitely cheering... Everybody is working hard and thinking hard; I believe people are pulling together as they have never done before; and there is a widespread feeling of what you may call restrained hopefulness... Rural industry is very much alive. It is progressing faster than it has ever done in the seven thousand years since it began...

"The landlord, where he is still the same man, is a very much poorer man. He has lost not only a good many material things, but a good deal of personal power and prestige. His rents are generally lower. His expenditure on the upkeep of his property is higher. He pays more in ordinary taxes. The death-duties have become a very heavy burden upon his estate. His big house is often empty and falling into decay. His funny old home-farm, run for his own amusement and at a fantastic loss, is now let, or is run on other lines. Again, his farmer tenants no longer live in fear of his displeasure... The really important thing is that the landowner who has no other resources than his land is no longer able to do the right thing by his property. On such estates the land now often wants draining. The cottages need repair, or even to be pulled down and rebuilt. The cowsheds need to be modernised, and so on. The owner may do these things and starve, or he may live and leave them undone. In the last big depression of the 'nineties the landlord acted as a buffer to soften the shock on the farmer. He is too often quite useless as a buffer these days. There is no spring left in him. It seems to me, then, that we must choose between two alternatives. Either we must ease the burdens on land, so as to make landowning again a business investment for capital; or else we must, as a nation, take over the responsibility of land ownership. Of course the easing of the burden may come if prosperity is restored by other means. But if this happens we must not take from the landlord with one hand what we give him with the other...

"There are two sides to the question of Wages boards and wages; and the trouble is that both cases are unanswerable. On the one hand... farmers have for some years been paying wages out of capital, and they cannot go on doing that indefinitely... On the other hand, and apart from questions of human hardship, it will be ruinous to agriculture in the long run if farm workers' wages are kept permanently below those in urban industry. We have had some experience of that in the past. The wages fixed by the Boards are no more than just as between agriculture and other occupations...

"Actually, as far as the workers are concerned, I think there are other problems more urgent than wages. I do wish, for one thing, that we could see more progress in the matter of rural housing... The towns are making great efforts to get rid of their slums. We should not be behindhand in the villages and on the farms. And yet, I am told, and from what I have seen I can well believe, that in many districts results have been 'surprisingly slow and disappointingly small.' I do not want to appeal to selfish motives, but it is worth saying that the provision of good housing may be a better business proposition than it looks at first sight. The point is that in these days of practically standard wages, a farmer with good cottages to offer gets his pick of the workers; and first-class men living in first-class cottages add a good deal to the efficiency and the value of a farm. Then, while we are on the subject, I am very glad to see that people are at last beginning to think seriously about organised water supplies in country districts. The need is great and the men to do the work are standing at every street corner...

"But now let us turn to the credit side of our account, and look at the good that has come out of the evil. I believe it is not small. The industry has been working hard to cheapen costs and increase output. It has done, and is still doing, both. It is not, of course, easy to calculate the output of such a mixed industry as agriculture, using the word in its wider sense. It means adding up so many unlike things - gallons of milk and pounds of beef, bushels of apples and boxes of tomatoes; chickens and eggs and sides of bacon. We have to balance a decline in the acreage of turnips against an increase in the acreage of fruit, less barley against more milk, and so on. But if we calculate the output by the only possible method - that is, by adding up the money value of the produce and then correcting our total to allow for the fall in prices - we find that British Agriculture is not declining, but quite definitely and quite rapidly increasing. It is true, indeed, that the industry is employing fewer men. We have lost nearly a hundred thousand workers since 1918, though one is glad to see that last year's figures show a slight increase again. The loss is roughly one man out of ten. But the nine that are left are producing more goods than the ten used to do...

"There is a noticeable change, too, in the kinds of thing that the country is producing. You will have noticed, if you follow the world's markets, that the biggest falls in price have happened to the important old staple commodities, like wheat and oats and cotton, beef and butter. It is these things that are in over-supply. Whereas the big developments are in what we used to think of as luxuries - chickens and eggs, strawberries, dessert apples, the fancier sort of vegetables like green peas, and even flowers. I think that is a kind of change that is going to continue... The world is not asking the farmer nowadays to grow more food. It is giving him a fairly plain hint to grow less. What it wants, apparently, is better stuff and less of it.

"And now I want to say a word more about small-holdings and land settlement. I expected trouble after my earlier remarks. I knew before I made them that plenty of people would disagree with me. Well, it has

been pointed out to me that I omitted to mention, among other things, the remarkable stability of a peasant community - how independent the small-holder is of markets and prices - how he has succeeded in living through the present crisis when so many capitalist wage-paying farmers have come to grief. I know. If we were planning for a complete breakdown of our economic system, or for another great war or some other variety of chaos, the safest thing to do would be for all of us to take up our little bits of land, and delve and spin like Adam and Eve. Most of us, I should think, have still enough of the cultivators' instinct to keep ourselves from starvation.

"But I think it is wiser and better to plan for prosperity than for ruin. And I cannot see that making small-holdings is part of any prosperity plan. I cannot see that in fifty years' time small-holders are going to be substantially better off. Whereas I think it is quite possible that the farm worker in 1983 will be making his five pounds a week, and getting his month's holiday in the year. Perhaps you think that is a very materialistic hope. So it would be if it stopped there. But I believe, as old Cobbett did, that the quickest way to better thinking and better living is to abolish poverty."

Rural Regional Planning

Aust, Franz August, and Duffy, Walter A. Rural-regional plan, Douglas county, Wisconsin. Preliminary report. pt. 1. 30 p. [n.p., 193-?] maps., mimeogr. 98.5 Au7

"It is all-important to recognize that this planning and zoning work necessitates an active interest and effort on the part of the County Rural Planning Committee. Materials pertaining to zoning questions for land use and land policies should of necessity be referred to the County Rural Planning Committee for their recommendations before being acted upon by the County Board. The County Board is, of course, the governing body with whom final decisions rest, the same as the City Council is today in city planning.

"Legal precedent, through test cases, will of necessity be required to place the powers of the County Rural Planning Committee and the County Boards upon the sound legal basis that city planning and zoning is today. For the next few years we will be pioneering in the field of regional and rural planning, as we were pioneering twenty years ago in the legislation of city planning and zoning." - Resumé.

State Government - United States

Macdonald, A. F. American state government and administration. 839p. New York, T. Y. Crowell company [1934] (Crowell's social science series, ed. by Seba Eldridge) 280.12 M142

"This is an era of rapid change, especially in the field of government. Nowhere are the changes more numerous or more significant than in the government of our states. Depression has forced a marked expansion of some state activities and a drastic curtailment of others. It has led to a critical re-examination of existing tax systems, and to a widespread demand for some reduction in the total tax burden. The "New Deal" of 1933 has materially affected the relations of state and

nation. It has changed even more radically the relations of the average citizen with his government. Time-honored theories have given way before the unyielding fact of abject poverty affecting a large part of the American people.

"Under such circumstances the always difficult task of describing the governments of the forty-eight states assumes even more formidable proportions. A serious effort has been made, however, to keep the factual material up to the minute, and to interpret fundamental principles in the light of changing events. At the same time, the danger of attaching undue weight to temporary phenomena has been recognized and, it is hoped, avoided.

"A great deal of emphasis has been placed on the administrative aspects of state government. Every major state activity, such as education, health, charity, or correction, has been treated in a separate chapter. Two rather long chapters have been devoted to state relations with business and labor, special attention being given to the administrative problems arising from these relations. This emphasis on administration seems justified by the growing importance of the subject, and the general recognition that the study of government is something more than a study of governmental structure and political organization." - Preface

Selected references are given at the end of each chapter, and one chapter is devoted to county government.

Statistics

Institut international de statistique. Bulletin de l'Institut international de statistique. t. 26, livr. 2. 840p. Madrid, 1931. 251 In7B

Partial contents: Internationale wanderungsstatistik, by F. Zahn, in which the case of a traveler passing through a country is considered; Statistics of consumption and of annual stocks - in-hand, by J. I. Craig, in which the dearth of statistics is deplored; Le Service Statistique des Banques de Credit Agricole Hypothécaire, by J. Piekalkiewicz, in which the statistical problems of agricultural credit banks in Poland are discussed; Recherches statistiques historiques, by François Simiand, a preliminary report on the basic subjects to be dealt with in connection with statistical, historical investigations; Une nouvelle serie de monographies de familles agricoles en Italie, by U. Giusti; Die vergleichbarkeit periodischer statistiken, by H. Platzer, in which the difficulties which hamper comparison of periodical statistics are enumerated; Essai d'Élaboration des Matériaux du Recensement Agricole Bulgare du 31 Décembre 1926 par l'application de la méthode representative, by St. Dimitroff and, Valor económico del hombre, by J. R. Jimeno, on man's economic value.

Sugar - Italy

Consorzio nazionale produttori zucchero. Prima Mostra corporativa delle bietole e dello zucchero, Padova, 1934. [80]p. [Genova, Tipolit. Narcisi & c., 1934] 281.366 C76M

On p. [80]: Consorzio Nazionale Produttori Zucchero. Associazione Nazionale Bieticoltori.

On cover: la. Mostra Corporativa dello Zucchero.

Exemplifies the progress made in beet and sugar production in Italy under the corporative régime.

U. S. Farm Credit Administration

U. S. Farm credit administration. Agricultural credit through the Farm credit administration, by W. I. Myers. 13p. [Washington, D. C., 1934]

An address before the annual meeting of the Agricultural commission of the American bankers association, October 23, 1934.

"The Farm Credit Administration is set up to consider farm-credit problems from the standpoint of farmers, to provide credit facilities on a sympathetic but a sound business basis. It is intended to meet all the legitimate credit needs of agriculture insofar as they can be met on a business basis. It is intended to enable all farmers in all parts of the United States, through organization, to reach the investment market for long-term or short-term funds. We take it to be our job to provide equal service to all farmers in all regions of the United States. Private agencies exercise their proper prerogatives in loaning when and where conditions are most favorable. Our business is to provide equal facilities to all farmers in all regions and to reduce unnecessary costs. It might sum it up to say that in the last analysis the job of the Farm Credit Administration is to help farmers to help themselves get out of debt." - Summary.

U. S. S. R. - Cooperation

Paul, L. A. Co-operation in the U.S.S.R.: a study of the consumers' movement. 159p. London, V. Gollancz ltd., 1934. 280.2 P28

Partial contents: History of consumers' co-operation in U.S.S.R. The structure of the Russian co-operative system; Aspects of co-operative activity; Co-operative cultural and educational work; Co-operation and the economic war; and International relations.

Wages, Cost of Living and National Income - Sweden

Stockholm. Högskolan. Socialvetenskapliga institutet. Wages, cost of living and national income in Sweden, 1860-1930, by the staff of the Institute for social sciences, University of Stockholm. v.1-2, pt. 1. London, P.S. King & son, ltd., [1933] (Stockholm economic studies... no.2-3a) 280.173 St6

Contents. - v.1. The cost of living in Sweden, 1830-1930, by Gunnar Myrdal, assisted by Sven Bouvin. - v. 2. Wages in Sweden, 1860-1930, pt. 1: Manufacturing and mining, by Gösta Bagge, Erik Lundberg, Ingvar Svennilson.

"The Institute for Social Sciences of the University of Stockholm has begun the publication of the results of a vast enquiry that it has undertaken into wages, the cost of living and the national income in Sweden from 1860 to 1930, which is financed by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. It will be published in four volumes, of which the first two have already appeared, dealing respectively with the cost of living, and with wages in manufacturing industries and mining. The third volume, which is in preparation, will deal with wages in agriculture, forestry, and Government and municipal services, and with the general movement of wages; and the fourth with the national income.

"The interest of this enquiry lies not only in the facts collected, but also in the method chosen to construct trustworthy historical series

covering long periods. The following analysis would therefore be incomplete if a relatively important place were not given to an examination of the problems of method.

"As to the actual results of the enquiry, they are particularly eloquent testimony of the great social progress accomplished in Sweden towards the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. The country is doubtless in rather a special position because it underwent economic expansion which is almost without a parallel in the other western countries. This makes it all the more desirable that other countries should undertake similar enquiries." - (International Labour Review, Vol. XXIX, no. 4, April, 1934, p.522-523)

World Economics

Cole, G. D. H. Studies in world economics. 285p. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1934. 280 C678

The author in his foreword writes in part as follows:

"Through most of the essays which appear in this volume there runs a common idea- that economic conceptions and the theories built upon them need far-reaching revision in the light of the developing forces in the world of to-day. For most of the familiar economic concepts of to-day are the products of thought upon past situations, belonging to past phases of industrial growth. I have tried, in these studies of a number of economic problems of to-day, to keep constantly in mind the essentially historical basis of economic thinking, and to break away from traditional concepts and methods of treatment wherever they seem to be no longer the right clues to the understanding of contemporary economic facts."

From an interesting review of the volume signed "H.W.M." (probably H. W. Macrosty) which was published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society (v.97, p.346-348) the extracts below have been taken:

"This book consists of fifteen chapters on such varied subjects as World Economics, Consumers' Credit, Dr. Hayek's Triangle, Inheritance, etc... bound together by the common idea 'that economic conceptions and the theories built upon them need far-reaching revision in the light of the developing forces in the world of to-day.' Mr. Cole can always be relied upon to write with even extreme lucidity, so that his argument flows so easily as to be sometimes almost deceptive, and if he often provokes contradiction he always stimulates thought." After discussing the last essay in the book entitled "Loyalties", "H.W.M" proceeds:

"Turning to less fundamental problems, the seventh essay, on 'Consumers' Credit,' pricks many bubbles. The frequent disharmony of saving and investment is recognised, but "there is no evidence of a permanent or persistent tendency towards a deficiency of total purchasing power in relation to the total volume of production' (p.111) "The economic system can only work well and smoothly as long as the spending power available and actually used keeps pace with the volume of productive capacity, so as to enable all

that can be produced to be sold at a price to cover costs, provided only that the different commodities and services are produced in the right relative quantities' (p.120). For this we need planned production, equitable distribution, controlled prices, and a 'controlled financial system designed to correct disequilibria due to the time factor.'"

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The dairy industry in the United States, 1932 - Sept. 1934: a selected list of references, comp. by Margaret Harrison, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. Oct. 11, 1934. 39p., mimeogr.

Supersedes list which covered 1932 and 1933 and bore date December 21, 1933.

A list of American economic histories, comp. by Everett E. Edwards, Sept. 1934. 17p., mimeogr.

A revision of a publication with the same title, dated October 1931.

Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

PERIODICALS

China. Ministry of industries. National agricultural research bureau. Dept. of agricultural economics. Crop reports, v. 2, no. 4, April 1, 1934. Nanking.

These crop reports began in 1933, but were issued only in Chinese. Beginning with April 1, 1934 they are in both English and Chinese, and contain statistics of crop acreage, farmers' credit and index numbers of farm prices. The statistical material contained in the 1933 issues has been revised and issued as Special Publication no. 1, Crop reporting in China 1933. It was cited in Agricultural Economics Literature, v. 8, no. 9, Nov. 1934, p. 674.

Revue Économique Universelle. World's Review of Economics. Welt-Rundschau für Wirtschaftspolitik, v. 1, no. 1, July, 1934. Published in Budapest, Hungary.

"The present review intends to continue the work begun years ago by the periodicals Grüne International and World's Agricultural Journal; but it wants to go beyond the scope of activity of its predecessors. Whereas the reviews named above consecrated their pages exclusively to the agrarian problem; our present publication will deal with economy as a whole... In order to fulfil this task, the present Review will be published in three languages, English, French and German. Not all contributions will be published in all three languages, but each of them in the language of that country which seems to be mostly interested in the problem dealt with. According to this principle, we shall publish occasionally articles in other languages than the three mentioned above.

La Vie Économique et Sociale. New title beginning with 11. année, no. 9-10, Oct., 1934 of Le Bulletin d'Études et d'Informations de l'Institut Supérieur de Commerce Saint Ignace which has been published since 1923.

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Compiled by M. I. Herb

Beard, C. A., and Smith, G. H. E. The future comes; a study of the new deal. 1933.

Reviewed by J. G. Knapp in Jour. Farm Econ. 16 (4): 730-731. Oct. 1934.

Brady, R. A. The rationalization movement in German industry; a study in the evolution of economic planning. 1933.

Reviewed by Gerhard Colm in Jour. Polit. Econ. 42 (5): 708-711. Oct. 1934.

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Copland, D. B. Australia in the world crisis, 1929-1933. 1934.

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(Studies and Reports. Series K. (Agriculture) no. 12)
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Farmers' Bulletin*

1694. Dressing and packing turkeys for market, by Thomas W. Heitz. Issued Nov. 1932, slightly rev. July 1934. 29p.

Miscellaneous Publication*

215. The agricultural outlook for 1935, prepared by the staff of the Bureau of agricultural economics. Assisted by representatives of the Agricultural adjustment administration, the Extension service and the state agricultural colleges and extension services. Nov. 1934. 132p.

Service and Regulatory Announcement. (Bureau of Agricultural Economics)*

146. Items relating to the administration of the United States Cotton standards and cotton futures acts. Sept. 1934. 21p.

Technical Bulletins*

434. Refrigerated transportation of Bartlett pears from the Pacific northwest. By E. D. Mallison... and C. L. Powell. Oct. 1934. 30p.
445. Market distribution of car-lot shipments of fruits and vegetables in the United States, by J. W. Park. Sept. 1934. 30p.
451. Cotton production in Egypt, by P. K. Norris. Oct. 1934. 43p.

Addresses and Radio Talks of the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture**

Secretary Wallace

- The national agricultural program in relation to the northeast. Address at an Agricultural conference of northeastern states, New York City, November 8, 1934. 14p., mimeogr.
Reopening foreign markets for farm products. 7p. Oct. 1934. (G-27) ***
Extract from an address... at the American Institute of Cooperation, Madison, Wis., July 11, 1934.
Six decades of corn improvement and the future outlook. An address... at Iowa state college, Ames, Iowa... Nov. 16, 1934. 10p., mimeogr.
Toward a unified land policy. Address before the American civic association, Oct. 24, 1934... St. Louis, Missouri. 10p., mimeogr.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

***Requests for this publication should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Under Secretary Tugwell

Address [on recovery] before the International institute of agriculture at Rome, Oct. 24, 1934. 20p., mimeogr.

Assistant Secretary Wilson

Agricultural adjustment; some problems ahead. An address... before the National fertilizer association, at Atlanta, Ga., ... November 13 [1934] 20p., mimeogr.

The significance of agricultural adjustment in Pennsylvania. Address ... at a meeting of central Pennsylvania farmers, Lancaster, Pa., to be held under the auspices of the Tobacco growers association of Lancaster county, November 2, 1934. 16p., mimeogr.

Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Mimeographed)*

The dairy industry in the United States, 1932-Sept. 1934; a selected list of references, comp. by Margaret Harrison. 39p. Oct. 11, 1934.

Supersedes list which covered 1932 and 1933 and bore date December 21, 1933.

An experimental analysis of factors affecting the collectibility of cotton-production loans, by William H. Rowe. A preliminary report. 43p. Oct. 1934.

A feed-egg ratio expressed in terms of eggs. By Gordon W. Sprague. 8p., diagrs. [1934]

List of agricultural outlook charts 1934-35. 26p. Nov. 1934.

A list of American economic histories. Comp. by Everett E. Edwards. 17p. Sept. 1934.

A revision of a publication with the same title, dated October, 1931.

List of market news reports issued by the Division of dairy and poultry products of the Bureau of agricultural economics. 7p. 1934.

Market classes and grades of stocker and feeder steers illustrated. Brief descriptions of standards for grades of stocker and feeder steers. 14p. Sept. 1934.

Marketing Colorado peaches and pears; summary of 1934 season, by Bryce Morris. 11p. Oct. 1934.

Order amending the official standards of the United States for rough rice. 3p. [1934]

Per capita, annual consumption of dairy products in the United States. 1p. [1934]

Preparation of Burley tobacco for market. By Hugh W. Taylor. 5p. Oct. 1934.

Statistics of the peach industry 1934. Prepared for the use of outlook workers. 28p. Oct. 1934.

Summary of reports from fertilizer manufacturers concerning credit outlook for 1935. 2p. Nov. 1934.

Tentative United States standards for Lespedeza hay. 4p. Nov. 1, 1934.

* These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

Radio Talks*

- Books are friends of the farm family, by Caroline B. Sherman. 2p. Nov. 7, 1934.
- Cotton in Brazil, interview between P. K. Norris... and Morse Salisbury. 5p. Nov. 1, 1934.
- The dairy and poultry outlook, by C. L. Holmes. 2p. Nov. 5, 1934.
- Demand outlook, by F. V. Waugh. 2p. Nov. 5, 1934.
- The feed and livestock situation, by Nils A. Olsen. 3p. Oct. 12, 1934.
- Grade, staple, and tenderability of cotton ginned to October 1, 1934, by W. B. Lanham. 1p. Nov. 2, 1934.
- Grade, staple, and tenderability of the 1934 cotton carry-over, by F. H. Harper. 1p. Oct. 22, 1934.
- The livestock outlook, by C. L. Harlan. 2p. Nov. 5, 1934.
- October cotton crop report, by D. A. McCandliss. 1p. Oct. 8, 1934.
- Outlook for cotton, by A. W. Palmer. 1p. Nov. 5, 1934.
- Summary of the 1935 outlook, by Nils A. Olsen. 2p. Nov. 5, 1934.
- Wheat and feed grains outlook, by F. J. Hosking. 2p. Nov. 5, 1934.

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration**

- Adjustment for sugar beets. 6p. Oct. 18, 1934. (G-28)
- Amendment to License no. 11. Amendment to amended license for southern rice milling industry. 2p. Oct. 13, 1934. (Form M-76 - Amendment no. 2)
- Amendment to License no. 11. Amendment to amended license for southern rice milling industry. 2p. Oct. 13, 1934. (Form M-76 - Amendment no. 4)
- Code of fair competition series - code no. 12. Code of fair competition for the live poultry industry of the Metropolitan area in and about the city of New York. Approved by the President of the United States, April 13, 1934. Effective, April 23, 1934 with amendments approved by order of the Secretary of agriculture September 25, 1934. Issued Sept. 25, 1934... 23p. (M-57 (Revised))
- Commodity information series. Cotton leaflet no. 1. Adjusting cotton production. 6p. [1934]
- (Continental United States beet sugar order no. 2) Marketing allotment to the National sugar manufacturing company out of the quota for the Continental United States beet-sugar-producing area. Order made by the Secretary of agriculture under the Agricultural adjustment act. Issued Aug. 1934. 1p. (C.U.S.B.S.O. no. 2)
- General regulations, Series 3, article of amendment no. 2. (Article II, Sec. 219, of General regulations, series 3, as amended) Relating to the survival of revocation or suspension proceedings after the termination of licenses. General regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. 2p. [1934] (G.R.-A.A.A. Series 3, article of amendment no. 2)

* These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information may be obtained from other Department publications.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

General regulations, Series 4, revision 1, article of amendment no. 4. Sec.300 and Sec. 500, as amended, of General regulations, series 4, Revision 1; and sections 303 and 304, amending article III, General regulations, series 4, revision 1) Relating to issuance and requirements of licenses; and exclusion and inclusion of certain persons from licenses. General regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. Issued Oct. 1934. 3p. (G.R.-A.A.A. Series 4, Revision 1, article of amendment no. 4)

General regulations, series 7, revision 1. General regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. Issued Oct. 1934. 4p. (G.R. - A.A.A. Series 7, Revision 1)

General sugar quota regulations, series 1, Suppl. 1. Determination of the quotas for foreign countries other than Cuba. 2p. Oct. 1934. (G.S.Q.R. Series 1. Suppl. 1)

Hog regulations, Series 1, no. 1 Marketing year, rate of processing tax, definitions, conversion factors and exemptions with respect to hogs. Hog regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act. Issued Oct. 29, 1934. 10p. (H.R., Series 1, no. 1)

Marketing agreement series- Agreement no. 12. License series-License no. 8. Marketing agreement for packers of walnuts grown in California, Oregon and Washington. Executed by the Secretary of agriculture, October 7, 1933, effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, October 9, 1933 with amendments to Marketing agreement for packers of walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington. Amendments approved by the Secretary of agriculture, August 25, 1934 effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, August 27, 1934. Amended license for packers of walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington. Issued by the Secretary of agriculture, August 25, 1934 effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, August 27, 1934. 36p. (M-12-Revised)

Order of the Secretary of agriculture pursuant to Marketing agreement no. 10. Order of the Secretary of agriculture altering the price of extra fancy, clean, Japan, California rice, F.O.B. San Francisco, California, pursuant to Marketing agreement, as amended, for California rice industry. 2p. Oct. 13, 1934 (M-21-Amendment no. 2)

Order of the Secretary of agriculture pursuant to Marketing agreement no. 39. Order of the Secretary of agriculture with reference to the amount of and basis of calculation of the conversion charge, pursuant to Marketing agreement, as amended, for southern rice milling industry. 2p. Oct. 13, 1934. (Form M-76 - Amendment no. 1)

Order of the Secretary of agriculture pursuant to Marketing agreement no. 39. Order of the Secretary of agriculture with reference to the amount of minimum prices for rough rice, pursuant to Marketing agreement, as amended, for southern rice milling industry. 2p. Oct. 13, 1934. (Form M-76-Amendment no.3)

Radio Talks (Mimeographed)*

- The farmer and the nation, by Chester C. Davis... Oct. 31, 1934. 12p.
The processing tax on cotton. A discussion between Cully A. Cobb... and Paul Porter... Nov. 2, 1934. 4p.
Progress of agricultural adjustment, by A. D. Stedman... Oct. 29, 1934. 3p.
The seed conservation program, by J. F. Cox... Nov. 1, 1934. 2p.

Addresses (Mimeographed)**

- Address of Chester C. Davis [on the wheat adjustment program] ... at the Millers' national federation, St. Louis, Missouri... November 14, 1934. 10p.
The adjustment program to follow 1935; address by H. R. Tolley... before the Extension section of the meeting of the Association of land grant colleges and universities, Washington, D. C., November 19, 1934. 11p.
The agricultural adjustment act in relation to the food industry. Remarks by Chester C. Davis... before a meeting of the American grocery manufacturers' association in New York city, November 22, 1934. 13p.
Agricultural adjustment and country life; address of H. R. Tolley... before the American country life association, Washington, D. C. at 3:30 p.m., eastern standard time, November 17, 1934. 7p.
Agricultural planning in a democracy; address by H. R. Tolley... before general session, American association of land-grant colleges and universities, Washington, D. C., November 20, 1934. 9p.
Democracy and our agricultural policy (Speech before National grange convention, Hartford, Connecticut, November 16, 1934) By Chester C. Davis. 11p.
Working toward stability for the dairy industry. Address of A. H. Lauterbach... before National cooperative milk producers federation, Syracuse, New York, Nov. 13, 1934. 11p.

Miscellaneous (Mimeographed)***

- The outlook for rural youth, by O. E. Baker. 26p. Aug. 1934. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics. Extension service circular 203)
Address made before the State Leaders' Conference, National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 14 and 15, 1934.
Report of county agricultural agent work - 1933, by H. W. Gilbertson. 26p. Oct. 1934. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics. Extension service circular 205)

* May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

** May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

***Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office issuing them.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Arizona

Arizona. College of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension Service. Nineteenth annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933. Ariz. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 14, 67p. Tucson. 1934.
Agricultural economics, p. 56-57; Rural sociology, p. 62.

Arkansas

Heckman, J. H., and Hall, O. J. Harvesting, marketing methods, and production policies for Arkansas strawberries. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 328, [4]p. Little Rock. 1934.

Whitaker, E. B. Points to be observed in buying a farm. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 331, [4]p. Little Rock. 1934.

California

Adams, R. L., and Wann, J. L. Part-time farming for income. Calif. Agr. Ext. Sta. Bul. 581, 46p. Berkeley. 1934.
Paper no. 54, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. A study was made of the degree of success attained by groups of part-time farmers during the spring of 1933.

Marshall, John, jr. Cost of distributing fluid milk, cream and other dairy products in the Los Angeles sales area ... for the year 1933. Suppl. Calif. Dept. Agr. Div. Markets. 4p., mimeogr. Sacramento. 1934.

Marshall, John, jr. Cost of production of market milk for Los Angeles. Seventy-four Los Angeles sales area shippers for the year 1933. Calif. Dept. Agr. Div. Markets. 24p., mimeogr. Sacramento. 1934.
A preliminary report.

Connecticut

Hypes, J. L. Population mobility in rural Connecticut. Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 196, 72p. Storrs. 1934.
The third of a series on the origin and character of the rural population of Connecticut.

Florida

Florida. Agricultural Experiment station. Annual report... June 30, 1933. 211p. Gainesville. 1934.
Agricultural economics, p. 25-27.

Idaho

Hickman, C. W., Rinehart, E. F., and Johnson, R. F. Fattening Idaho range cattle. Idaho Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 209, 72p. Moscow. 1934.

Includes an account of the Idaho beef cattle industry, cost of shipping and a table showing cattle and feeding costs and returns for each year from 1919-20 to 1933-34.

Idaho. Agricultural experiment station. Science aids Idaho farmers. Annual report... December 31, 1933. Idaho Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 205, 79p. Moscow. 1934.

Agricultural economics, p. 12-16.

Idaho. University. College of Agriculture. 1935 Agricultural outlook for Idaho. Idaho. Agr. Situation. Nov. 14, 1934. 21p., mimeogr. Boise.

In cooperation with Idaho State Dept. of Agriculture and U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Vogel, H. A., and Johnson, N. W. Types of farming in Idaho. Part 1. Agricultural resources and factors affecting their use. Idaho Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 207, 60p. Moscow. 1934.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In this bulletin "particular attention is given to the land resources, use of agricultural land and the major physical, biological, and economic factors affecting the type of farming in all sections of Idaho."

Indiana

Stout, W. B. Hog price facts. Purdue Univ. Dept. Agr. Ext. Leaflet 154 (Revised) 6p. Lafayette. 1934.

Iowa

Reid, M. G. Status of farm housing in Iowa. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bul. 174, p. 283-396. Ames. 1934.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics and the Iowa Extension Service.

Kentucky

Kentucky. University. College of agriculture. Extension division. Annual report for the year ended December 31, 1933. Ky. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 273, 59p. Lexington. 1934.

Farm Economics, p. 47-50; Markets and Rural Finance, p. 50-53.

Nicholls, W. D., and Rouse, W. L. Farm organization and family incomes in Knott county, Kentucky. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 351, p. 141-184. Lexington. 1934.

Part of the economic and social study carried on by the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, in cooperation with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Michigan

Loree, R. E. Raspberry growing in Michigan. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ-Bul. 152, 39p. East Lansing. 1934.

Possibilities of the industry; outlets for the crop; cost of establishing the plantation; maintenance costs; yields and profits are contained on p. 6-8.

Michigan. State College. Extension Service, Farm Management Dept. 1933 annual farm business report. Area 4 - Dairying and poultry. 15p., mimeogr. East Lansing. 1934.

Minnesota

Johnson, E. C. Farm real estate values in Minnesota. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 307, 8p. Univ. Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

Sale prices for farm real estate in all Minnesota counties by two-year periods beginning in 1910 are shown in Table 2, p. 6-7.

Pond, G. A. Cost of production and price. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Special Bul. 166, 8 p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

"Certain fundamental characteristics of farm costs account for the slow response of farm production to cost-of-production price relationships and also make difficult the fixing of prices on a cost basis. These characteristics are discussed in this bulletin."

Regan, M. M. Possible savings in the cost of governmental services arising from the relocation of an isolated community. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Farm business notes, no. 143, p. 1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

New Jersey

New Jersey. Agricultural experiment station. Fifty-third and fifty-fourth annual reports. (First biennial report)... for the 2-year period ending June 30, 1933. 163p. New Brunswick. 1934.

Agricultural Economics, p. 10-13.

New Mexico

Kennedy, J. R. Quality of cotton produced in New Mexico, 1928-1932. N. Mex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 225, 27p. State College. 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Walker, A. L., Berry, L. N., and Cockerill, P. W. Factors affecting the market qualities of New Mexico eggs. N. Mex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 224, 23p. State College. 1934.

New York

Gans, A. R. Relation of quality to the retail price of eggs in New York City. N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 597, 52p. Ithaca. 1934.

Tapley, W. T., Enzie, W. D., and Van Eseltine, G. P. Sweet corn. N. Y. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rept... June 30, 1934. 111p. Geneva. 1934.

This is vol. 1, part 3 of "The vegetables of New York" which is to be issued in three volumes of several parts each. This part includes history of corn and description of varieties with colored plates.

Williamson, P. S. Apple prices, in relation to variety, method of sale, grade, size, and type of container. N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext. Bul. 304, 19p. Ithaca. 1934.

"This report is based on a farm-management survey of Hudson Valley farms on the east side of the Hudson River between Albany and Poughkeepsie." Data were obtained for the years 1930-1932.

Ohio

Wallace, B. A. Financial operations of Ohio farmer owned elevators during the fiscal year 1933-34. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bul. 75, 14p. Columbus, 1934.

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station. Bimonthly bulletin, v. 19, no. 171. Wooster. Nov.-Dec., 1934.

Partial contents: A study of the agricultural activities of rural non-farm families, by F. L. Morison, p. 207-208; Parity prices for Ohio farm products, by J. I. Falconer, p. 208-209.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural and mechanical college. Extension division. Twentieth annual report... year 1933. Okla. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 313, 117p. Stillwater. [1934]

Agricultural economics, p. 28-32.

Pennsylvania

McCord, J. E. Farm tenancy and lease forms in Pennsylvania. Pa. State Col. Ext. Circ. 151, 47p. State College. 1934.

"Types of contracts in use between landlords and tenants in Pennsylvania with suggestions for adapting these to present-day farming."

South Carolina

Clayton, W. L., and Butler, Tait. Our national cotton policy. S. C. Clemson Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 135, 24p. Clemson College. 1934.

Mr. Clayton's report, p. 3-17, is unfavorable to the policy of the Administration in regard to control of cotton production. A reply by D. Tait Butler is presented, p. 18-24.

Vermont

Vermont. Agricultural Experiment Station. Forty-seventh annual report, 1933-1934. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 380, 24p. Burlington 1934.
Agricultural economics, p. 10-13.

Washington

Johnson, N. W., and Willard, R. E. Nature and distribution of types of farming in Washington. Types of farming series, Part III. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 301, 64p. Folded map. Pullman. 1934.

"This bulletin... indicates the causal factors that determine types of farming and locates and describes the type of farming areas found in Washington."

Wisconsin

Kolb, J. H. Trends of country neighborhoods. A restudy of rural primary groups, 1921-1931. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bul. 120, 56p. Madison. 1933.

This is a restudy of Dane County ten years after the original study of its neighborhood or primary groups.

Wisconsin. Dept. of agriculture and markets. Wisconsin crop and livestock reporter, v. 13, no. 10, p. 41-48. Madison. Oct. 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Includes table showing manufacture of dairy products in Wisconsin by counties for 1933.

Wisconsin. State Land Use Committee. Langlade county. A survey of its natural resources and their utilization. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Special Circ. 64p. Madison. Apr. 1934.

In cooperation with five state agencies.

Similar to other county economic surveys previously conducted by the University of Wisconsin and the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. However, "Langlade County is the first unit where the complete inventory of physical factors and their economic importance, together with the study of the cost of government was made simultaneously."

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Reform - Bulgaria

Kovatcheff, Y. G. Agrarian reform in Bulgaria. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [Reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (10): 441-472. Oct. 1934. (Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Before discussing the post-war agrarian reform the author sketches the agrarian system and agrarian legislation in Bulgaria before the liberation from Turkish rule. Laws of 1910 and 1912 provided for the utilization of non-utilized grazing lands. The results of the pre-war legislation were the increase of the cultivable area, the extension of private and communal land ownership at the expense of the State, the extension of private holdings at the expense of the communal holding, and the increase of small and medium-sized farms.

The agrarian reform is dealt with under the following headings: (1) Preliminaries and principles; (2) Preparatory measures for the agrarian reform and agrarian legislation; (3) Application of the agrarian reform. Establishment of the Service for Land tenure on a labour basis, and of that of farm holdings on a labour basis: Activity, and results; and (4) Abolition of the services of the L.T.L. and of the F.H.L., and formation of a section of land tenure and consolidation of holdings at the Ministry of Agriculture and Private Lands.

"The agrarian reform in Bulgaria... has yielded important advantages of which the following are the chief: - (1) Some 45,000 Bulgarian families and 30,102 refugee families were placed in possession of lands by means of distribution of about 350,000 hectares of lands of the agrarian fund. (2) More than 150,000 hectares of non-utilised grazing lands, of various grazing lands, of forest areas and of drained marshes (formerly centres of malarial infection) were transformed into cultivable lands. (3) A permanent source of work has been provided for 175,000 able-bodied farm workers, reckoning that on an average 2 hectares were assigned per person ... (4) Refugees from Macedonia, Thrace and Dobruja were introduced as farm workers... (5) Thanks to the agrarian reform, the national wealth of Bulgaria is increased by a large number of workable farms, some 35,000 being initiated by refugees and 80,000 by Bulgarian cultivators. ... The question of land tenure, or rather that of solving the land crisis, remains largely an open question, one for future solution."

Agricultural Adjustment - United States

Chew, A. P. Crop adjustments after surpluses disappear. The AAA plans to intensify rather than curb its control activities. Barron's 14 (44): 6. Oct. 29, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"In this article the author... shows that the AAA does not necessarily intend to keep on reducing the size of crops so that they are in balance with the probable consumption. The drought, in the opinion of this author, has made the necessity for continued crop control even more vital than it was before." - Editorial note.

Agricultural Census - Scotland

Duncan, J. F. Scottish agriculture in the census. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (4): 366-372. Oct. 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

The author compares census figures for 1921 and 1931. He advocates as a sound social and economic policy a more extensive use of workers in their prime rather than of adolescents and encouragement of the older men "to rest from their labours."

Agricultural Credit - Italy

Costanzo, G. System of agricultural credit in Italy. Monthly. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [Reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (10): 425-441. Oct. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Contents: I. The fundamental principles; II. Agricultural credit enactments for meeting urgent contingencies; III. Development of agricultural credit operations.

Agricultural Crisis - Japan

Clark, Grover. Japan's "Duck" policy in China. Current Hist. 41 (1): 125-128. Oct. 1934. (Published at Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

A short section of this article is devoted to the plight of Japan's farmers. According to the writer the "situation has become so bad that numerous delegations from many parts of the country have gone to Tokyo asking that a special session of the Diet be called to aid the farmers. The specific proposals are two: First, that in order to raise raw silk prices the government buy the large surplus stocks of cocoons which have accumulated; secondly, that the government distribute free, or sell at nominal prices, the large stocks of rice which have been acquired in recent years through price-stabilizing purchases. So far, the authorities at Tokyo have done nothing more than listen politely to the delegations."

Agricultural Crisis - Manchuria

Manchuria's agricultural crisis. Oriental Economist 1 (3): 15-19. July, 1934. (Published in Tokyo, Japan)

In the opening paragraph of this article the writer points out that the economic life of Manchuria is still essentially agricultural, that the farmers, 85 percent of Manchoukuo's population of 30,000,000 depend wholly on farm products for subsistence. "Proceeds from farm sales provide the basis of domestic commerce. The economic structure of Manchoukuo is therefore vitally affected by any fluctuation in farm-product prices.

"For a good many years before 1932, Manchuria's balance of foreign trade was consistently favorable. This was upset last year, when the trade balance became unfavorable." Reasons for this unfavorable balance are given.

Tables showing trade statistics accompany the article.

Agricultural Education - Scotland

McCallum, Alex. The diffusion of scientific knowledge to farmers - Scotland. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (4): 372-380. Oct. 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

This is an address delivered at the meeting of the British Association in Aberdeen.

A historical summary covering two hundred years is followed by an account of the existing national organization for education and research with centers of instruction at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

Agricultural Experiment Stations

Agricultural experiment stations in 1933. Editorial. Expt. Sta. Rec. 71 (3): 289-291. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

An editorial review of the annual report of the work and expenditures of the agricultural experiment stations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933.

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Robbins, Lionel. The planning of British agriculture. Lloyds Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev. (n.s.) 5 (57): 458-469. Nov. 1934. (Published at 71 Lombard St., London, E. C. 3, Eng.)

An analysis of the present British agricultural policy. The concluding paragraphs follow:

"There can be no doubt that the policy of excluding competing imports increases the value of land in those branches of agriculture which it covers. There can be no doubt where it is not accompanied by deliberate restriction of home supplies, that it involves a tendency to the increase of certain kinds of agricultural production which in its absence might have had to give way to others. There can be no doubt, where the control of marketing is carried through to the logical conclusion of restricting the volume of production, that the producers who are permitted to produce may be in a position to make increased profits - if the consuming public does not step in and by compelling a change of policy frustrate their expectations. These, presumably, are the gains which would be claimed by the partisans of the new policy.

"But if the analysis of the preceding pages is correct, there are also costs which must be counted. Dearer food - whether by way of prices higher than otherwise would have been the case or by way of subsidies from taxation - a shrinkage of those industries whose products would otherwise have been exchanged for food imports and the aggravation of our relations with the food producers of other parts of the Empire, the perpetuation of a quota system conducive to continual friction in trade relationship and inimical to the general restoration of world trade, the setting up of domestic monopolies of food producers and the abolition of the main spurs to productive efficiency, the progressive socialisation of a branch of industry to which the socialist solution has hitherto

not been held to be applicable - these are the costs which if we are to strike a true balance, must be taken into account before we estimate finally the value to the community as a whole of this hazardous experiment in planning. Is it clear that the balance is positive?"

Swing, R. G. How Britain revived. Harper's Mag. 169 (1014): 674-683. Nov. 1934. (Published at 49 E. 33d St., New York, N. Y.)

Mr. Walter Elliot's agricultural policy is discussed briefly on pages 681-682.

Agriculture and Planned Economy

Hall, A. D. The planning of agricultural production. Nineteenth Century 116 (692): 426-433. Oct. 1934. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

In this paper, read before the British Association at Aberdeen, September, 1934, the writer gives his views on what national planning for British agriculture should include. The following extracts are taken from p. 432-433:

"For a national plan, then, a higher authority is necessary to hold the balance between the different interests and to decide which of the products of the land should be encouraged and which may be left to importation. The question cannot be left to the play of rival interests and to the ability of particular groups to exercise pressure upon the Government of the day... It may be that there should be a select advisory body behind the administration and the Governments to formulate the the guiding principles and to advise upon their application. Planning involves a plan, and agriculture, in particular, demands a long-period plan extending far beyond the life of any one Government. Indeed, the danger one has to apprehend is that the revolution in dealing with the methods of food production that the present plan tacitly effects - the limitations of private trading, the control exercised over the extent of production, the fixing of prices may induce a revolt among the consumers so strong that the whole policy gets reversed before it has had time to realise the advantages that organisation can attain. It needs to be accompanied by planning outside the immediate ambit of agriculture, planning that will ensure the goods reach the consumers at prices commensurate with those realised by the producers. The increase in prices the farmers need in order to make the business reasonably profitable is small relative to the margin which exists between the wholesaler's prices and those which the public pay. Control and organisation must extend into the zone of retailing if the whole policy is to be effective."

Jennings, F. L., and Sullivan, R. C. Legal planning for agriculture. Yale Law Jour. 42 (6): 878-918. Apr. 1933. (Published by the Yale Law Journal Company, Inc., Box 401A, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.)

The writers discuss the subject under the following subtopics:

The economy of farming; the cooperative movement; the direct regulation of prices and production; control of production by means of the taxing and spending powers of Congress; the control of production by means of debt readjustment; in prospective.

Watson, J. A. S. Progress and planning in agriculture. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (4): 351-361. Oct. 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

"It is perhaps necessary... to restate the fundamental (and essentially very simple) ideas upon which any real scheme of economic planning must be based. In the first place, successful planning necessitates the accurate prediction of demand and implies an undertaking, on the part of producers, to deliver the quantity of goods required. In the second place, it involves the fixing of a price for the commodity in question which will allow the producer a reasonable, and no more than a reasonable, reward and only provided that (1) his technical methods and general management are reasonably efficient, and (2) the natural conditions and economic situation of his farm are reasonably favourable to the production of the said commodity."

The difficulties of putting this into practice are pointed out.

Agriculture and the Consumer

Bean, Louis H. Consumers' interest in a stable agriculture. Consumers' Guide 2 (1): 3-5. Oct. 15, 1934. (Issued by the Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration)

"Achieving a balance between farm and industrial production is only the first step in getting farmers a fair return for their labor. Maintaining that balance is the second necessary step. A.A.A.'s economic Advisor tells here what that means to consumers.

Budgets, Family

Staehle, Hans. Annual survey of statistical information: family budgets. Econometrica 2 (4): 349-362. Oct. 1934. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

The writer states in his introductory paragraph that "dealing with some of the more terre à terre questions concerning family budget enquiries, an attempt ... [is made in this article] to consider some of the many possibilities which this field of statistics seems to offer to the econometrician, provided he is patient enough to consider his assumptions carefully."

A note at the end of the article states that "a table which may serve as a guide to the more important family-budget-materials that are at present available will appear in the January issue of Econometrica."

Business Cycles - South Africa

Pearsall, C. W. Business cycles in South Africa. South African Jour. Econ. 2 (3): 363-367. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg)

This article is supplementary to Professor Schumann's article in an earlier issue of the journal. "It will point out where some of the series can be extended, suggest others which might be useful to students, examine the methodology and, where, in some minor points the present writer is not in agreement with Professor Schumann's conclusion, give reasons for the difference in opinion."

Butter Trade

World butter trade. Statist 124 (2955): 469, 470. Oct. 13, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., E. C. 4, London, Eng.)

Tables are given which show imports and exports of butter by principal countries of the world, 1928-1933. The average monthly price of butter per cwt. in 1932, and 1933 at certain European markets is also given.

Cattle and Beef

Senior, W. H. Cattle and beef survey. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (4): 399-403. Oct., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

A summary of a publication of the Imperial Economic Committee, issued in June, 1934, entitled "Cattle and Beef Survey." "The trends of production, of demand, of export, and of import are examined first for each country separately and finally for exporting and importing countries in aggregate, and in general the information presented relates to the period commencing before the outbreak of the Great War and extending to the present time."

Citrus Fruit - Cost of Production - California

California citrus league. Cost of producing citrus. Pacific Rural Press 128 (12): 216. Sept. 22, 1934. (Published in San Francisco, Calif.)

"Official release of the Calif. Citrus League."

Includes two tables. One is headed Five Year Averages and gives for oranges and for Navels and for lemons and Valencias the following figures: Cost per acre, yield in boxes per acre and cost per packed box, for 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933. The second table gives detailed cost comparisons for oranges and lemons for 1932 and 1933, and gives cost per acre for numerous cost items as well as cost per packed box.

Cocoons and Raw Silk

Cocoons and raw silk outlook. Oriental Economist 1 (3): 10-13. July, 1934. (Published in Tokyo, Japan)

Four tables accompany this article. The first shows the production of cocoons and estimates of its silk yield. Table 2 shows the Japanese raw silk movement. Included in this table is American consumption of raw silk. In table 3, comparative statistics of raw silk and rayon consumption in the United States are given. Data in these three tables are for years 1927-1933 annually. Prices of raw silk are given in table 4. An average price for 1922-26 is given. Annual prices for 1927-1933 and monthly prices for Jan.-May 1934 are also given.

Competition, Effect on Price Changes

Lederer, Walther. The effect of competition on price changes in a dynamic system. Social Research 1 (4): 505-517. Nov. 1934. (Published by the School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

The following is quoted from the author's statement on p. 505-506.

"Our study will show that free competition by no means always attains the results attributed to it by its champions. We shall discover that it is not free competition, but rather the 'obstacles' to a free market which prevent extreme fluctuations in production and prices. It appears from our study that free competition can achieve its goal only when new industries are developing under it."

Cooperation - China

The co-operative movement in China. Internatl. Labour Rev. 30 (4): 538-544. Oct. 1934. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

This is a summary of The Co-operative Movement in China, by H. D. Fong. Tientsin, Nankai University, 1934. 30p.

Cotton

World textiles; with a review of American cotton. Manchester Guardian Com., Oct. 6, 1934. 28p. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., 3 Cross St., Manchester, Eng.)

Partial contents: American cotton in 1933-34, by G. W. Fooshe, p. 5-7; Providence and politics. 4,000,000 bale reduction in the new crop [in the United States] by C. T. Revere, p. 7, 8, 9.

Cotton - Argentina

La producción de algodón se desarrolla en el Chaco con muy halagueñas perspectivas. Gaceta Algodonera 11 (122): 3-4, 6. Mar. 31, 1934. (Published at Reconquista 331, Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Shows a favorable outlook for this year's cotton crop in El Chaco as regards production and prices.

Cotton - Crop Restriction Policy - United States

Heard, J. M. Uncle Sam steps on King cotton. Com. and Finance 23 (46): 920-921. Nov. 14, 1934. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Criticizes severely the crop restriction policy of the Federal Government and quotes from C. T. Revere of Munds, Winslow & Potter who stated that "the time has come to adopt a fixed program for dealing with our cotton policy."

Cotton Bounty Act - Australia

Schaben, L. J. The Australian raw cotton bounty act, 1934. Foreign Crops and Markets 29 (19): 472-480. Nov. 5, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

A discussion of the cotton bounty law passed by the Australian Parliament on August 4, 1934 and previous legislation affecting cotton.

Dairy Industry - New Zealand

New Zealand's dairy products. Economist 119 (4757): 772. Oct. 27, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

A brief review of a report of a Commission which was appointed to investigate the difficulties of the dairy industry in New Zealand. "The report of this Commission... makes various and important recommendations. In present circumstances, the Commission declares, few farmers can cover expenses and pay interest charges. A drastic internal reorganisation of the industry is consequently proposed. A permanent Commission of Agriculture to advise the Government is urged by the Commission, as well as a reconstituted Dairy Produce Board, with half its members appointed by the Government, enjoying wide powers of research, production, manufactures and marketing. This Board, it is proposed, would rationalise butter marketing, but would not subsidise exports or exploit the consumer. Agricultural finance is also to be reformed by the establishment of a rural mortgage corporation, which would exchange existing mortgages for State-guaranteed bonds. Rates of interest on bonds and mortgages would be revised every three years."

Dairy Products - Australia

Dairy produce act provisions explained. Stabilising the industry. Queensland Agr. Jour. 42 (3): 433-435. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Dept. of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane, Queensland).

Direct Marketing

Taylor, E. H. Direct buying. Country Gent. 104 (11): 5-6, 39, 40, 42. Nov. 1934. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

"New trends in the marketing of farm products are taking shape. One of the most important is a decentralization of markets, generally described as direct buying. This is expected to be intensified in the near future because of the relative scarcity of many farm products.

"This decentralization or direct buying has been under way longest and has developed farthest with hogs. It has created a great deal of very conflicting argument, has provoked several state regulatory acts, and, in the last session, came before Congress. Movements against it have been initiated from time to time and a new and larger one is being planned. Besides the change it has brought about in the marketing of hogs, it has had a decided impact on the structure of the packing industry itself."

In this article the author deals with the causes and effects of the decentralization, both in marketing and in the packing industry as well.

Drought - United States

Bruère, Martha Bensley. Lifting the drought. Survey Graphic 23 (11): 544-547. Nov. 1934. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

Contains a description of the various forms of relief that were put into operation in order that the heavy burden in the drought area might be lifted. A brief review is also given of the long-time relief program in one of the concluding paragraphs. A few of the basic principles of this program follow: "to use every known means to keep the top soil which will hold water where it belongs; to keep the top soil full of moisture by giving the

a chance to sink into it and by protecting it from evaporation after it gets there; to stop trying to raise cultivated crops on land where there is little probability of enough moisture to mature them; to turn these lands back into forest and pasture and by careful cropping to keep them there; to limit the amount of land put in cultivation and the sort of crops raised upon it to what there is a reasonable expectation of using profitably; to keep for emergencies a reserve constantly in storage under seal; to limit the cattle, sheep and hogs to the number which can range a given area without destroying their own pasture, and to the number which the market requires and to iron out the recurring cycles in animal production as in grain production."

Wilcox, E. V. We went dry again. Country Gent. 104 (11): 13, 35, 36. Nov. 1934. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Presents a picture of the drought and its effects in some of the worst afflicted states and gives a rough estimate of what is left and what effect the drought will have on the "national larder" and the nation's business for the next few years. The writer confines his attention mainly to corn, pastures, forage crops, livestock and cotton.

Econometric Society

Canning, J. B. The meeting of the Econometric Society in Berkeley, California, June, 1934. Econometrica 2 (4): 436-445. Oct. 1934. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

Pages 339-340 contain a report of the Thursday afternoon meeting which was devoted to price analysis and to methods of price analysis. Among the speakers were H. E. Erdman who told of his work on a supply-price curve for walnuts, H. J. Stover who enumerated and discussed "certain of the difficulties encountered in attempts to obtain supply-price relations statistically", Merrill K. Bennett on the lack of a satisfactory basis of determining supply-price relations for wheat, Holbrook Working who discussed "Differential Price Behavior as a subject for Commodity Price Analysis," and Robert D. Calkins.

Economic Policy - Great Britain

What is our economic policy? New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 8 (189): 426-428. Oct. 6, 1934. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

In conclusion: "To sum up, we have since 1931 cut our imports of manufactures to the bone. We have, despite the depression, imported as large a quantity of foodstuffs as ever, and our imports of materials, after a contraction, have grown, as they are bound to grow, step by step with the expansion of home industrial activity. We can, under present conditions, finance our present level of imports only because their prices are low in relation to those of our exports; and there is no reasonable prospect of such an expansion of exports as would enable us to buy the imports we should need in order to provide for full employment and use of our productive resources, unless we met a large part of the

additional demand for foodstuffs by means of domestic production. This constitutes a strong case for expanding agricultural import, but only on three important conditions - first, that the cost to the domestic consumer is kept down to the minimum; secondly, that the policy is applied gradually and carefully so as to reduce dislocation in the exporting countries; and thirdly, that the increased home output is so used as not to reduce the total volume of imports - with inevitably disastrous reaction in visible and invisible exports - but to expand domestic consumption."

Farm Economist

Farm Economist, v. 1, no. 8, p. 153-180. Oct. 1934. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, Eng.)

Contents: Harvesting costs on a South Midland mechanised farm in 1934, by J. R. Lee and S. J. Upfold, p. 153-156; Semi-arable sheep farming in the Cotswolds, by J. R. Lee, p. 156-159; Milk production: food costs in relation to yield, by J. E. Blundell, p. 160-162; Milk producer-retailers' profits, by A. L. Jolly, p. 163-165; Collective bargaining: the case for an independent body [applied to milk] by H. Whitby, p. 166-168; The potato situation, by Ruth L. Cohen, p. 168-173; Changes in the volume of meat imports, 1925-34, by K.A.H. Murray and R. L. Cohen, p. 173-175.

Farm Management - England

Agriculture in the Eastern counties. Estate Mag. 34 (10): 756-758. Oct., 1934. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)

Contains a summary of Report no. 22 of the Farm Economics Branch of the University of Cambridge which contains financial and economic data relating to more than 1000 farms in the eastern arable counties of England for the years 1931 to 1933.

Farmers, Small

Easterbrook, L. F. Can the small farmer survive? New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 8 (189): 429,430. Oct. 6, 1934. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

Concrete illustrations are given "all chosen from lines of agriculture especially in the small man's favour [which] ... show how the big man is challenging him. They open up problems we have not yet attempted to face. Are we to mix sociology with economics and subsidise the small man... because of the many benefits that arise from a small cultivator with his feet independently planted in his own soil? Or are we to try to combine the advantages of small and large holdings by group settlement in some form or another? ... Granted the joy of growing things... I wonder if the crowning gifts of science and civilisation will forever leave mankind contented with the never ending drudgery of the 20 acre holding when a different arrangement might make anyhow sixteen out of every twenty-four hours his own."

Fats and Oils

Weber, G. M. Legislative weapons in inter-industry competition - oils and fats. Harvard Business Rev. 13 (1): 72-81. Oct. 1934. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Sub-topics discussed are: The tariff as a weapon in domestic competition - butter and margarine; the demand for blanket or inclusive tariffs; legislative activities domestic in scope [such as the anti-margarine legislation], regional discriminations against butter and lard substitutes, industrial and technological effects - soap oils; constitutionality and public policy.

Flour - Exports

Taylor, A. E. Decline in wheat-flour export during the depression. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 11 (2): 39-73. Oct. 1934. (Published in Stanford University, California.)

"In a time of prolonged and intensive decline in production and trade, it is natural that those engaged in enterprises should undertake to measure their trade losses and contrast them with those of others. A business depression is associated with recession in the outturn, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It is natural to undertake to measure the recessions in both domestic and foreign trade, with the full realization that these cannot be expected to be parallel. The recession in trade of a particular commodity is, of course, affected by local and general influences, by commodity and monetary reactions. The study of recession in trade of a particular commodity is at such a time, therefore, naturally placed against the background of the general depression.

"The export flour trade of the world has undergone pronounced decline during the past five years, as revealed in imports of the deficiency countries and exports of the surplus countries. The decline in international commerce in flour has been much more pronounced than the decline in movement of wheat. In particular, the export flour trade of the United States has suffered heavily, indeed disproportionately. In this study we endeavor, without going into the local details, to explore the extent and causes of the general decline in export trade in wheat flour, and the particular recessions suffered in the outbound movement of wheat flour from the United States. The unfavorable factors influencing this decline in outbound trade are described in some detail, together with reference to the few influences which in the future may favor recovery. Insistence is placed on the point that a relatively high wheat price in the United States is a direct deterrent to export of American flour."

Flour, Cereal and Feed Milling

Northwestern Miller. Production annual; a technical review of flour, cereal & feed milling. Northwest. Miller 180 (1, sect. 2): 1-80. Oct. 10, 1934. (Published in Minneapolis, Minn.)

Partial contents: A list of varieties of United States wheat, p. 6; Farm storage of wheat as a factor in quality, by C. O. Swanson, p. 10-11; Grain storage, by Charles H. Briggs, p. 11; A modern small mill, by B. W. Dedrick, p. 21-22 [includes a plan]; Corn milling, by W. C. Mander, p. 27; Recent dust explosions, by David J. Price, p. 28-29; Standardizing the mill, by Walter H. Tarling, p. 31; Development of flour packaging, by Wayne G. Martin, Jr., p. 42-43; The packaging of mill commodities, by W. G. Landman, p. 44; Storage and transportation [of flour] by Wayne G. Martin, jr., p. 45-46; A warehouse with plenty of doors, by Willis Parker, p. 47; The public warehouse, by V. M. Kolly, p. 50; A bibliography of flour milling, p. 68-69; A bibliography of feed milling, p. 69; Milling in United Kingdom, by John Thompson, p. 70-71; Milling progress in Canada, by A. H. Bailey, p. 72; The mills of Bulgaria, translated from "Die Muhle" by Clinton L. Brooke, p. 72, 74; Milling in Central Europe, by Benö Schwarz, p. 73-74; Buyer's directory, p. 76-80.

Food Conservation

Silfverhielm, Eric. A remarkable new Finnish method of conserving foods. Finnish Trade Rev. 5 (3): 122. Sept. 1934. (Published in Helsinki, Finland)

Regarding a system of conservation invented by Dr. Henrik Tallgren which is effective in conserving fish, mushrooms, meat, poultry, entire carcasses, etc.

Grain - Import Control - Latvia

Latvia. Law regarding the regulation of market for grain for bread making. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 133 (1973): 483. Sept. 27, 1934.

A law of August 25, 1934 provides that bread grain (rye and wheat) may only be imported by the State acting through the Ministry of Agriculture.

Grapes - Italy

L'Italia Agricola, anno 71, no. 9, Sept. 1934. (Published at Palazzo Margherita, Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy)

This is a special number dealing with various phases of the production of table grapes in Italy. Tables gives figures of export, import, and prices.

Income, National

Stamp, Sir Josiah. Methods used in different countries for estimating national income. Roy. Statis. Soc. Jour. 97 (3): 423-455. 1934. Discussion, p. 455-466. (Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

The following is quoted from the author's statement on the scope of his paper:

"It is no part of my purpose in this paper to criticize or even summarize the various estimates that have been made of different national incomes in different years... It is rather my intention to devote myself

entirely to methodology, and to set out the main types of statistical material and the chief devices for adapting it to the purpose in hand, which have actually been employed, with varying degrees of success, in different countries. In this programme I include some reference to the main differences of principle involved by different concepts of income aimed at, because such differences are often influenced by the nature, limitations, or absence, of the particular statistics required in detail."

Income, National - United States

Distribution of national income. Facts aiding the clarification of current discussion on this important subject. Index 14 (11): 225-235, 238-248. Nov. 1934. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

This article is divided into three parts as follows: I. Conditions prior to the depression; II. Changes consequent upon the depression; and III. The effect of current legislation.

Tables accompany the article which show the following data: Total national income, 1900-1929; Sources of realized income from production of goods and services, 1900-1929; Relative shares of major claimants in income from current production of goods and services (as percentages of total income produced) 1900-1929; and The number and income of families by income classes, 1929. The source of these data is given as "America's Capacity to Consume."

Index Numbers of Prices

Prices of commodities. "The Statist's" index numbers. Statist 124 (2956): 505, 506. Oct. 20, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., E. C. 4, London, Eng.)

Insurance, Agricultural - U.S.S.R.

New compulsory agricultural insurance law. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 9 (8-9): 180. Aug.-Sept. 1934. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"A new insurance law, designed primarily to encourage livestock raising and increase the sown area, was announced on July 20. The law provides for a general lowering of insurance premiums... for increasing the percentage of premiums devoted to fire prevention from 10 to 15 percent, and contains special provisions designed to assist collective farms to raise cattle, horses, sheep, etc... Premiums for insurance of sown area are charged according to the program set for the collective, any land sown in excess of the plan being insured free of charge."

Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics, v. 16, no. 4, p. 565-760. Oct., 1934. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secretary-Treasurer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Contents: The Ottawa trade agreements, by J. E. Lattimer, p. 565-581; The Program planning division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, by H. R. Tolley, p. 582-590; Verification of tariff effectiveness by different statistical methods, by Roland R. Renne, p. 591-601; The land appraisal problem, by William G. Murray, p. 602-612; A statistical analysis of farm accounts, by Walter H. Jones, p. 613-623; The California agricultural prorate act, by H. E. Erdman, p. 624-636; The competitive position of the Chicago market in the region of grain supply, by Edward A. Duddy and David A. Revzan, p. 637-661; Russia's grain exports and their future, by Boris Brutzkus, a shortened translation by Walter J. Roth, p. 662-679; An analysis of rural social organization among the French-speaking people of southern Louisiana, by T. Lynn Smith, p. 680-688; The relationship between the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and agricultural economics extension work in the South, by J. F. Criswell, p. 689-693; Economics extension and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, by H. M. Dixon, p. 694-697; Extension work in marketing in periods of price maladjustment and governmental intervention, by M. C. Bond, p. 698-704; The course of outlook extension, by D. C. Wood, p. 705-708, discussion by D. W. Warkins, p. 708-709. Index to volume XVI, 1934, p. 755-760.

The following "notes" are also included; Some economic effects of the back-to-the-land movement in marginal farming areas of southern Indiana, by G. E. Young, p. 710-711; Size of farm and the business cycle, by J. A. Hodges, p. 711-714; Factors related to farm tenancy in North Carolina, by C. Horace Hamilton and Robin M. Williams, p. 714-716; The effect of certain adjustments in stocks reports upon estimates of annual consumption of burley tobacco, by Dana G. Card, p. 716-719; A basis of farm inventory values for farm organization and efficiency studies, by George A. Pond and W. P. Ranney, p. 719-723; Economic readjustments in the dairy area in Delaware, by R. O. Bausman, p. 723-725.

Labor - Italy

The settlement of labor disputes in Italy. Internatl. Labour Rev. 30 (4): 509-528. Oct. 1934. (Published by the International Labour Office, Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40, Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.).

This is an analysis of two reports recently published by the Italian Government which embody the results of enquiries into the settlement of labor disputes in Italy from 1927 to 1933. "The first of these reports, drawn up by the General Directorate of Labour, concerns the conciliation activities of the Ministry of Corporations in collective labour disputes. The second, prepared by the Lord Chancellor in collaboration with the Courts of Appeal throughout the kingdom, contains an analysis of the rulings given by the labour courts in both collective and individual labour disputes." For agriculture see p. 513.

Land - New South Wales

Western Lands (Amendment) Act 1934, New South Wales. Pastoral Rev. 44 (9): 915-917. Sept. 15, 1934. (Published at 122-138 King St., Melbourne, Victoria)

A synopsis of the provisions of the Western Lands (Amendment) Act

(N.S.W.) which was passed "last month."

Certain sections of the principal Act are repealed and are replaced by others which provide for and regulate the administration of the Act. New clauses deal with extension of land leases, the determination of their rent, and the setting apart of Crown lands for leases in perpetuity. Tenant right in improvements at expiration of leases is provided for. A condition of residence for five years is a concomitant of all new leases.

Land Settlement - Argentina

Siewers, Enrique. Openings for settlers in Argentina. Internatl. Labour Rev. 30 (4): 457-491. Oct. 1934. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

After showing that "the development of agricultural ownership is not only a necessary condition for the rationalisation of Argentine agriculture but also one of the chief factors determining the possibility of absorbing an addition to the rural population" and that lack of capital on the part of the farmers will necessitate the dependence of the future expansion of the system of ownership on the development of settlement schemes, the author examines "three types of land settlement - speculative, social, and State-organised." The work of the Jewish Colonisation Association over a period of forty years and that of the Italo-Argentine Colonisation Company, founded in 1924, are summarized.

The author outlines some of the measures proposed for State land settlement since 1903 and discusses the provisions of the only one which became law - the Act of September 21, 1919, authorizing the Mortgage Bank to grant loans to settlers. The lack of success of this legislation led to the submission to Parliament in 1932 of a new bill for the organization of land settlement which was revised in November, 1933. It proposes the organization of an autonomous body to be called National Department of Lands and Land Settlement with functions which the author outlines. Pending the adoption of the Bill the Government appointed a commission by decree of January 30, 1934 to prepare a settlement plan "with special reference to the land belonging to the National Bank and the Mortgage Bank and the land held by settlers who have failed to repay the advances received from these banks in spite of the special facilities granted them for this purpose."

Land Settlement - Silesia

Horstmann, Kurt, and Stief, Werner. Siedlungsgeschichte, besitzentwicklung und sozialer aufbau. Odal. Monatschrift für Blut und Boden 3 (4): 263-270. Oct. 1934. (Published by "Zeitgeschichte" Verlag und Vertriebsgesellschaft m. b. H., Berlin, W. 35, Germany)

An account of the early settlement of Kesselsdorf and of its land distribution and tenure.

Land Tenure - Southern States

Hamilton, C. H. Break the backbone of the tenant system. Rural Amer. 12 (7): 3-5. Oct. 1934. (Published at 105 East 22d St., New York, N. Y.)

"The Southern tenant area may be compared to the great drought area of the West in one or two respects. The tenant system not only wastes the soil but human life as well... Could we not break the backbone of this vicious system by planting across the South a strip of small home owners one hundred miles wide and 1,500 miles long? This is no idle suggestion ... The essential idea is to establish systematically large numbers of family size farm homesteads across the South in the heart of the tenant areas."

The steps involved in such a project are outlined.

Land Tenure Research

Kelso, M. M. A critique of land tenure research. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 10 (4): 390-402. Nov. 1934. (Published by Northwestern University for the Institute for Economic Research, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

The writer discusses the subject under the following subheads: Rapid increase in tenant farming likely to continue; forces determining the land tenure pattern; freedom of management as a basis for classification; research should be concerned with forces; the subjective factors of the land tenure pattern.

Land Values - France

Caziot, Pierre. L'évolution de la valeur de la propriété immobilière en France. Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale. Bulletin 133 (7-9): 471-483. July-Sept. 1934. (Published at 44, Rue de Rennes, Paris, (6e), France)

The author traces the history of land values in France from the latter part of the nineteenth century. Post-war values have decreased by about 50 percent, the decrease being more accentuated in certain regions than in others. In addition to the general economic situation land values have been adversely affected by taxation in many forms and by excessive interest rates on mortgage loans. The author feels that the State is largely responsible for the depreciated value of real estate.

Market Research

Lazarsfeld, P. F. The psychological aspect of market research. Harvard Business Rev. 13 (1): 54-71. Oct. 1934. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Marketing and Price Control - South Africa

Frankel, S. H. Some comments on price and marketing control in South African agriculture. South African Jour. Econ. 2 (3): 324-331. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316. Johannesburg)

The writer states that "it is the purpose of this article to once again draw the attention of students of economic affairs to a definite trend in the structure of the agricultural industry of South Africa towards

the creation, directly and indirectly, of a system of State-supported or State-created bureaucratic institutions which are intended to exercise a far-reaching control over the marketing and prices of agricultural products. A very considerable development in the system of control by Government or semi-Government Boards, or by co-operative institutions administered by bureaucratic bodies, and very extensive legislative interference with the competitive price-determining mechanism in the agricultural industries has already taken place, particularly by means of legislation in regard to export quotas, levies, and the like, which aim at protecting local markets and discriminating against the local consumer of South African products."

In the concluding pages of the article the writer enumerates a few of the points, on which, he says, "clarity is necessary before methods such as price control by boards, export quotas, local price raising levies, etc., are adopted."

Mechanization - Great Britain

Denham, H. J. Some trends in mechanised farming. I. - The grain harvest. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (4): 361-366. Oct., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

"The object of this series of notes is to give some account of the changes which are taking place in those sections of the farm which use most machinery; and of these it is proper that harvesting should come first."

Migration

Transfer of Assyrians from Iraq. Indus. and Labour Inform. 52 (5): 147-148. Oct. 29, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Attempts made by the League of Nations to find land on which to settle the Assyrians of Iraq have resulted in proposals from the French and the British Governments. The French proposal is for the experimental settlement of a limited number of Assyrian families in French West Africa. The British Government suggests the possibility of settlement in British Guiana.

Milk - Cooperative Handling

Liukku, J. A milk strike that brought about a new way of doing business. Consumers' Guide 2 (1): 14-15. Oct. 15, 1934. (Issued by the Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration)

The manager of the Cooperative Trading Co. of Waukegan, Ill. relates how two women started furnishing themselves with milk on cooperative principles during a milk strike. That was 24 years ago. Today, "the Finnish women who started that basement experiment... are still furnishing themselves with milk on cooperative principles."

Milk-Price-fixing - Great Britain

Milk prices. Economist 119 (4756): 724, Oct. 20, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., E. C. 4, London, Eng.)

"The price-fixing policy of the Milk Marketing Board will be justifiable in so far as it is an attempt to bring order out of chaos in the milk trade and so ultimately to reduce production and distribution costs. It will not be justifiable if it becomes a conspiracy between a producers' monopoly and a distributors' monopoly to exploit the consumer. There have lately been unpleasant signs that the Board is inclining toward the latter policy."

Milk - Scotland

Milk policy. Scot. Farmer 42 (2176): 1289. Sept. 29, 1934. (Published at 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, Scotland)

Some of the difficulties of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board are indicated.

Milk Act, 1934 - Great Britain

The Milk Act, 1934. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (4): 419-420. Oct. 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

Summarizes the provisions of the Milk Act of 1934.

Milk Marketing - Norway

Grant, James. Milk marketing in Norway. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17 (4): 381-399. Oct., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

Monetary Expansion and the Structure of Production

Neisser, Hans. Monetary expansion and the structure of production. Social Research 1 (4): 434-457. Nov. 1934. (Published by the School for Social Research. 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

The following is quoted from p. 434 of this article:

"The traditional writers on the business cycle have never doubted that a real monetary inflation is very likely to bring about eventually a severe crisis, however favorable its effects on employment might be in the beginning. But stabilization of prices was looked upon as the very opposite of inflation, though the term 'inflation' itself remained controversial. It is Hayek's merit to have raised doubts as to this oversimplified doctrine and to have examined first the question whether or not the increase of the money stream, necessary to stabilize the price level in an expanding economic system, must not produce the same dangerous effects as inflation in the traditional sense of the term. Hayek's results seem, however, to the present writer as one-sided as the viewpoint of the price stabilizers... It is not the intention of the present article to examine the whole content of Hayek's little book and Mises' theory of the business cycle, more fully elaborated therein. We shall confine our analysis to an examination of the question whether or not every increase of the money stream, however restricted, must bring

about temporary disturbances of the structure of production which could properly be regarded as phases of a business cycle; we shall then add some remarks on 'sound' or 'neutral' credit expansion."

Money and Prices

Weldon, J. D. C. What price prosperity? Mag. Wall St. 55 (1): 10-11, 46, 48. Oct. 27, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Since there are two views concerning the functions and powers of money, there must be two views concerning prices, for monetary units are the only measure we have of the exchange values of goods and services. If one believes that prices are determined primarily by the volume and activity of money, it would seem to be a wild goose chase to attempt to control the production of wheat or anything else.

"Our purpose herein being to discuss the complicated thing known as the price trend, its prospective direction and its relation to economic recovery, it is necessary to state at the beginning that we do not accept the monetary theory worshipped by Messrs. Warren, Cassel, Keynes and others.

"On the contrary, we believe that Henry Ford, who seems to know more about making and selling automobiles than abstract economics, is at least close to the mark in his homely view that money is primarily the measure of values and that its major function is - like a freight car - to transport values from producer to consumer."

Zagoroff, S. D. The external depreciation of the dollar and its effect upon the price level in the United States. Jour. Polit. Econ. 42 (5): 641-653. Oct. 1934. (Published at 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"The distrust in the future value of the United States monetary unit after the departure from the gold standard in April, 1933, and the adoption of a new gold parity on January 31, 1934, brought about a considerable fall of the dollar rate of exchange. From March, 1933, to February, 1934, the monthly average price of the Swiss franc rose from 19.37 cents to 31.74 cents, or approximately 64 percent. During the same period, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices increased only 22 percent (60.4-74.0, 1926 = 100, prices in terms of dollars).

"Why did the wholesale price level in the United States not change proportionally to the external depreciation of the currency? The following exposition is intended to clarify some theoretical and fractional aspects of this problem."

Mortgages and Government Paternalism

Black, W. P. Santa Claus in the Corn Belt. Barron's 14 (42): 9,20. Oct. 15, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

In this article the author tells why he has come to the conclusion that "it will be a miracle if the Treasury is not obliged to contribute pretty regularly to the Land Banks in order to maintain their solvency and to keep up the interest payments on the guaranteed bonds of the Farm Mortgage Corp. Even if the farmer's load has been appreciably reduced through the lowering of his interest rate, he still has the principal of his mortgage almost intact and, hence, a debt burden still high in relation to his earning power."

Rice, M. M. Adventures in paternalism. Present-day Federal mortgage guaranties call to mind costly reclamation efforts of 1902. Barron's 14 (43)-5, 16. Oct. 22, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York. N. Y.)

"In the years to come when farm and home mortgages now guaranteed by the federal government through the New Deal Administration begin to mature will there be a readiness to make repayment as might be expected by a private banking institution? Or will Uncle Sam be forced to 'hold the bag?' The author of this article points out that political pressure has always been brought to relieve citizens of burdens incurred through government paternalism. He cites particularly the case of the Reclamation Act of 1902 which authorized the establishment of a revolving fund to finance projects on arid public lands. Under this Act, the government incurred construction costs of \$70,042,173 which were to be liquidated by the beneficiaries within 10 years in annual installments. Instead of wiping out the debt, beneficiaries have obtained so many extensions and modifications through political pressure that the government has had to put good money after bad until the investment in 1932 had increased to \$153,491,802." - Editorial note.

Planning

Heimann, Eduard. Planning and the market system. Social Research 1 (4): 486-504. Nov. 1934. (Published by the School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

Mitrany, David. The political consequences of economic planning. Sociol. Rev. 26 (4): 321-345. Oct. 1934. (Published by Le Play House Press, 35 Gordon Square, London, W. C. 1. Eng.)

What planning means. Planning, no. 35, Oct. 9, 1934, p. 3-12. (Published by PEP. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Politics and Agriculture - Corn Belt

Hicks, Clifton. Upheaval in the Corn Belt. Harpers Mag. 169 (1013): 621-632, Oct. 1934. (Published at 49 East 33rd St., New York, N. Y.)

A political analysis of the Corn Belt and of the different organizations which the farmers of that region have for self-expression on economic affairs and agricultural problems - the Farmers Union, The Farm Holiday Association, The United Farmers League, and the Farm Bureau.

The writer thinks that a farm revolt this winter or next spring is very probable, that the third-party movement is growing, and that there is definite trend toward sectionalism.

Prices

Crum, W. L. The course of commodity prices. Rev. Econ. Statis. 16 (10): 207-212. Oct. 15, 1934. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

Subtopics: General indices: actual course; Food prices; Recent price changes: specific commodities; Wholesale prices: major groups; Recent weekly changes.

The writer's conclusion is as follows: "The two dominant factors affecting wholesale prices in recent months have been the drought and the recession in industry. The drought has already spent its force, and September declines in farm products and foods suggest that - as is generally the case with an unusual and uncertain factor - the price effects had been somewhat excessive. The industrial recession was largely the consequence of a breakdown of confidence occasioned by Washington policies, actual or anticipated. Confidence has assuredly not been restored, but evidences exist that effective favorable factors may work temporarily for a new spurt in industry. In the face of this possibility the prices of the groups of commodities peculiarly dependent upon industrial activity have recently tended toward stabilization. Comparisons of the aggregate advance in wholesale prices since early 1933 with corresponding changes in retail prices of foods and with the cost of living disclose that an important share of the price improvement has already been passed along to the consumer."

Production and Consumption

King, W. I. Has production outrun consuming power? Jour Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 10 (4): 350-358. Nov. 1934. (Published by Northwestern University for the Institute for Economic Research, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

In this article the writer challenges the philosophy of the technocrats or New Dealers, particularly the proposition "that the energy now available needs only to be directed properly to give us production far in excess of anything known up to the present time."

In conclusion he states that America has the opportunity of choosing between three, not two courses, namely: "It may set every one working at a rate similar to that characterizing the years 1928 and 1929 and, as a result, enjoy an income of around \$110,000,000,000 a year. It can increase working hours and practice the strenuous life, thus enlarging the national income to perhaps \$130,000,000,000. It can reduce crop acreage, rigidly restrict foreign trade, adopt the 30-hour week, abolish sweat shops, eliminate the labour of youths under 18, adults over 60, criminals, and all married women, limit the use of efficient machinery, utilize insurance to subsidize unemployment, and, as a result, keep the national income down to the depression level of \$50,000,000,000 to \$60,000,000,000. The decision as to which course to pursue rests ultimately with the voters. These voters can and ought to vote for the arrangement which pleases them best, but, before they cast their ballots, they also ought to understand clearly the program for which they are voting."

Production for Use by the Unemployed - Graham Plan

Graham, F. D. The B line to recovery. How to break the stalemate in production for use by the unemployed. Survey 70 (11): 339-341. Nov. 1934. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer points out that the obstacle to any extension of cooperative production by the unemployed is the antagonism of producers and middlemen to any output except through existing channels. The Ohio Relief Production Units, Inc., because of this antagonism, seeks in its factory project to raise the standard of living of those already on relief rather than to make them wholly independent. To meet this difficulty Mr. Graham suggests a plan which provides for the production of a B line of goods, in addition to the regular output, which shall be produced and sold in exchange for special bank deposits freely transferable but not redeemable in cash.

Raisins

Raisin production and distribution of the world. Calif. Fruit News 90 (2413): 5, 13-14. Oct. 6, 1934. (Published at 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.)

A summary of "available information concerning the 1933 crop of raisins in California and competing areas. Comparative information for previous years and pertinent statistical data are included and the whole is from a report by the Federal-State Market News Service of the United States and California Departments of Agriculture."

The report includes tables which give production of raisins and currants by countries, 1929-1933; exports of raisins from the United States by country of destination, 1928-29 to 1932-33; and imports of raisins into Canada from United States, Australia, and other countries, 1921-22 to 1932-33.

Rayon

Hessel, F. A. and Hessel, M. S. Chemicals in our economic life. Rayon, introduced in this country in 1911, is steadily replacing other fibers. Barron's 14 (43): 6, 8. Oct. 22, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Reclamation - Italy

Land reclamation in Italy. Indus. and Labour Inform. 52 (4): 115. Oct. 22, 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"The Italian Cabinet, on 25 September 1934, approved a Bill for the reorganisation in certain respects of the system of execution of the final stages of schemes forming part of the general land reclamation programme... The Bill provides that combines established for land reclamation schemes shall supervise the execution of the works entrusted to private individuals, and, where necessary, take on themselves the task of carrying out such works. In case of necessity they may acquire, at a fair price and with State assistance, the freehold or usufruct of the land to be reclaimed. These functions are to be carried out by a separate branch of the administration of each combine. The lands reclaimed are to be transformed

into small peasant holdings to be acquired on easy terms." The national association of these combines is to be known as the Fascist Land Reclamation Institute, and is to be reorganized on a corporative basis.

Recovery Program

Ely, R. T. Recovery program for a State. Rev. of Reviews and World's Work 90 (2): 39, 62. Aug. 1934. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Dr. Ely "formulates herewith a recovery program for a typical American state. Recovery efforts have centered at Washington too largely and too long. Dr. Ely has laid these suggestions before a legislative committee at Madison, Wisconsin, by invitation." [Editor's note]

Recovery Program - United States

Feiler, Arthur. Literature of the new deal. Social Research 1 (4): 518-523. Nov. 1934. (Published by The School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

An article which reviews briefly the following books: F. D. Roosevelt's On Our Way; Earle Looker's The American Way. Franklin Roosevelt in Action E. K. Lindley's The Roosevelt Revolution. First Phase; William MacDonald's The Menace of Recovery. What the New Deal Means; C. A. Beard and G. H. E. Smith's The Future Comes. A study of the New Deal; Charles Dearing, and others' The ABC of the NRA; A Handbook of NRA, edited by Lewis Mayers; S. N. Whitney's Trade Associations and Industrial Control; George Terborgh's Price Control Devices in NRA Codes; C. R. Daugherty's labor under the NRA; Emanuel Stein and others' Labor and the New Deal.

National industrial conference board, inc. National reconstruction and recovery program: administration and financing. 6 pts. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd., Inform. Serv.: Domestic Affairs. Memorandum no. 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26. Dec. 4, 18, 1933, Jan. 12, Mar. 7, 27, Apr. 5, 1934. (Published at 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Contents: No. 17, Public works and unemployment relief; no. 19, The Agricultural Adjustment Administration; No. 21 Processing taxes; No. 23, Credit agencies; No. 25, The role of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; No. 26, The New Deal as a Whole.

Roosevelt Country Life Commission

Christensen, C. L. The Roosevelt Country Life Commission. Rural Amer. 12 (7): 8, 9. Oct. 1934. (Published at 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Reviews and quotes from the report of the Commission on Country Life to President Theodore Roosevelt.

Rural Economics - Philippine College of Agriculture

Velmonte, J. E. Some aspects of Philippine rural economy. Philippine Agr. 23 (5): 459-463. Oct. 1934. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P.-I.)

A short discussion of the results of studies of the Department of Rural Economics of the University of the Philippines in farm tenancy, marketing and farm standards of living.

Settlers' Relief - South Africa

Settlers' relief commission. South African Jour. Econ. 2 (3): 370-371. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg)

Notice No. 1153, dated August 17, 1934, stating that the Governor-General has appointed a commission to inquire into and make recommendations regarding relief for Government settlers in respect of rent, interest and water rates, and arrears of same.

Société Belge d'Études et d'Expansion. Bulletin Périodique

Société Belge d'Études et d'Expansion. Bulletin Périodique no. 94, Oct., 1934. (Published at Avenue Rogier, 12, Liège, Belgium)

Partial contents: L'Organisation Moderne des Marchés, by Erwin von Beckerath. A brief account of modern market organization as exemplified in Italy and Germany; L'Agriculture Belge à travers la crise 1930-1934, by Gilbert Mullie in which agricultural relief measures and their results are outlined, with a table showing the part played by agriculture in supplying the country with food, 1929-1933; L'Agriculture Danoise d'Autrefois et d'Aujourd'hui by Chr. Sonne; and Les Fruits Citriques en Espagne, by Ino M. Jahiel, a few notes on citric fruits in Spain.

Soil Erosion

Fleming, B. P. A nationwide view of essential soil erosion control measures. Agr. Engin. 15 (8): 267-272. Aug. 1934. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Saint Joseph, Mich.)

In this paper, presented before the Land Reclamation Division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, June, 1934, the writer describes the programs and problems of the Soil Erosion Service, a new bureau of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

Harrower, D. C. Losses in soil wastage. Nation's farm lands being destroyed by erosion. Barron's 14 (46): 3, 6, illus., map. Nov. 12, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Sugar

Klein, Stephen. A Hungarian view on the world sugar market. Revue Économique Universelle 1 (1): 2-3. July, 1934. (Published in Budapest, Hungary)

Sugar Beet - Irish Free State

Glavin, J. J. Saorstát sugar beet. How cultivation has been encouraged. Irish Trade Jour. 9 (3): 98. Sept., 1934. (May be obtained from Government Publications Sale Office, 5 Nassau Street, Dublin, C. 2.)

"There is a likelihood that in future years the Saorstát beet sugar industry will be on a par with that of any other country."

Taxation - U.S.S.R.

Decree on farm tax. Rev. Soviet Union 9 (8-9): 180. Aug.-Sept., 1934. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"The amount of the agricultural tax for 1934 was outlined in a decree of the Central Executive Committee dated May 31. The rate of taxation of collective farmers remains about the same as last year; however, additional exemptions have been granted them for enlarging and bettering their farms. The taxes are payable in 50 percent allotments on September 15 and October 15 and are fixed on a per hectare basis. They vary in accordance with the type of culture and geographical location. Higher taxes are paid by individual farmers, depending on the size of the farm."

Tea - China

Prospects of China's tea trade. Chinese Econ. Jour. 15 (2): 149-175. Aug., 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade. Ministry of Industry. Customs Building, Hankow Road, Shanghai, China)

Contains tables of exports, prices, and cost of production.

Tennessee Valley

Morgan, A. E. Bench-marks in the Tennessee Valley. Survey Graphic 23 (11): 548-552, 575, 576. Nov. 1934. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

"Problems and possibilities of a region which 'ain't had any prosperity yet,' in spite of its vast human and material resources, are outlined in the fourth chapter of the informal 'log' written for Survey Graphic by the head of TVA. Here he explodes some popular myths about the Old South and the New, and submits his 'personal views as to suitable objectives for the economic development' of the Tennessee Valley area." - [Editor's note]

Tobacco

World tobacco markets. Questionnaire. Replies: Series XVI. West Africa - The Gambia - Sierra Leone. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Tobacco - Germany

Frank, Wilhelm. Das deutsche tabakgewerbe. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.f.) 19 (42): 1426-1430. Oct. 19, 1934. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & co., Hamburg, Germany.)

A study of the German tobacco industry with tables showing production 1928-1933, April-August, 1934; average retail prices 1927-1933, April-August, 1934, tobacco tax, per capita consumption, and import, 1928-1934.

Tobacco - Irish Free State

Ireland. Home-grown tobacco. Statist 124 (2955): 473. Oct. 13, 1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., E. C. 4, London, Eng.)

"The ultimate object of recent legislation on tobacco is to secure the growth in the Free State of the country's tobacco requirements. At present about 10,000,000 lb. of tobacco ... are imported. Under the Tobacco Act the scheme will be developed by stages... The Tobacco Act is designed... to keep tobacco under strict supervision from the time the seed is imported by the grower until the prepared crop goes to the tobacco manufacturer."

Tobacco - Marketing - Southern Rhodesia

Ney, H. O. Selling problems. Position of Southern Rhodesia tobacco growers. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 216, p. 153-154. Sept., 1934. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Tobacco - Nyasaland

Withers, F. M. Nyasaland tobacco. The present position and methods of improving it. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 217, p. 167-169. Oct., 1934. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Tobacco Monopoly - France

Tobilcock, D. H. The French tobacco monopoly. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 31 (8): 583-588. Aug., 1934. (Published in Salisbury, S. Rhodesia)

A historical sketch of the French tobacco monopoly since its inception in 1674. Tables give the annual net revenue from the monopoly from 1928 to 1931, the actual purchases of leaf tobacco, 1927-1929, and an analysis of the sources and kinds of tobacco purchased abroad.

Trade, Foreign

Case, W. W. International trade falls to new low as world recovery marks time. Annalist 44 (1135): 538-539. Oct. 19, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Trade, Foreign - British Empire

Schuster, Sir George. Empire trade before and after. Ottawa. A preliminary reconnaissance. 20p. Economist, Special Supplement, Nov. 3, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Contents: I, Aim and method; II, The distribution of Empire trade; III, Variations of trade with foreign countries; IV, Nature of Britain's trade with Empire and foreign countries respectively; V, A constructive policy for Empire trade; VI, Foreign countries in the sterling area; VII, Conclusion.

Appendix tables show the following for the years 1913, 1931, and 1933, and average 1924-1929, mainly: trade of the United Kingdom, Canada, South Africa, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, India, Irish Free State, New Zealand, Australia, Newfoundland, Hong Kong, Crown Colonies, British Malaya, Southern Rhodesia; trade of the United Kingdom with British and foreign countries, analyzed according to five main classes; trade of the United States, France, Germany, and Japan with the British Empire; relative importance of principal exports and export markets, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and India.

Trade, Foreign - China

Ho Ping-Yin. The promotion of foreign trade. People's Trib. (n.s.) 7 (6): 275-282. Sept. 16, 1934. (Published by the China United Press, 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China)

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Trade, Foreign (Agricultural) - United States

Agricultural exports of the United States, 1933-34. Foreign Crops and Markets 29 (17): 419-436. Oct. 22, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Contains three tables which show agricultural exports of the United States compared with total exports, annually 1919-20 - 1933-34; yearly indices from 1909-10 to 1933-34; exports (domestic) of agricultural products from the United States, 1932-33 and 1933-34 (preliminary). Both quantity and value are given for the last.

Trade Agreement - Cuba and the United States

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Trade Agreements

Dietrich, Ethel B. The new model trade agreements. Jour. Polit. Econ. 42 (5): 595-612. Oct. 1934. (Published at 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)
Contains a review of agreements made by Great Britain with the Scandinavian countries, Germany, Argentina and the U.S.S.R.

Trade and Industrial Statistics - India

Lindsay, Sir H. A. F. India's trade and industrial statistics past, present and future. Roy. Statis. Soc. Jour. 97 (3): 399-411. 1934. Discussion, p. 412-422. (Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Transportation - China

Tung, S. C. H. The need of coordination in China's transport. Monthly Bul. Econ. China 7 (10): 409-420. Oct., 1934. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China)

Wheat - Marketing - Canada

Eggleston, Wilfrid. Effect of Wheat Board on grain trade is studied. United Farmer 14 (23): 1. Oct. 26, 1934. (Published at Calgary, Alberta)

"The effect of a Wheat Board upon the private grain trade is being studied, to see whether the creation of such an institution would wipe out the commercial enterprises built up in Canada in the past 30 years. As an alternative to a Wheat Board, the effect upon the Winnipeg exchange of trading restrictions similar to those imposed at Chicago is being fully considered."

Eggleston, Wilfrid. Stabilization of wheat market is to be continued. United Farmer 14 (24): 269, 381. Nov. 2, 1934. (Published in Calgary, Alberta)

"Ottawa, Oct. 30.-The Bennett Government has made two momentous decisions with respect to the wheat problem.

"The first is to stay with the stabilizing operations of the past three years; to continue to support the market and attempt to provide the Prairie farmer with a fair price for his product. The second is to cut out gambling in wheat carried on to the detriment of the farmer... John I. McFarland has recommended to Mr. Bennett... that the selling of futures on the Winnipeg Exchange be limited to legitimate 'hedging'. In other words, limited to those who have wheat to sell. It will cut out 'short' sales by speculators who have no other interest but to beat down the price so that they can buy back at a lower figure."

Wesson, J. H. Markets and marketing. United Farmer 14 (24): 374. Nov 2, 1934. (Published in Calgary, Alberta.)

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Martinez de Bujanda, E. The wheat trading commissions ('Junta de contratación de trigo' in Spain. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol [Reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (10): 472-477. Oct. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

This is an account of the purpose for which the Wheat Trading Commissions in Spain have been established, their constitution and working.

Wine - Belgium

Brochier-Waffelaert, Henri. La crise du vin en Belgique. La Vie Économique et Sociale 11 (9-10): 17-41. Oct. 15, 1934. (Published by L'Institut Supérieur de Commerce Saint Ignace, 13, Rue du Prince, Antwerp, Germany)

The author discusses the Belgian wine trade and the importation of wine from France, Luxembourg, and other countries, and suggests measures to improve existing conditions, including tariff changes, measures to prevent fraud, and measures to increase consumption.

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CORRECTION

In the November 1934 issue of Agricultural Economics Literature the quotation on the cover page should be signed G.D. H. Cole.

In the June 1934 issue, on p. 393, Farm Economics should read Farm Economist in both instances.